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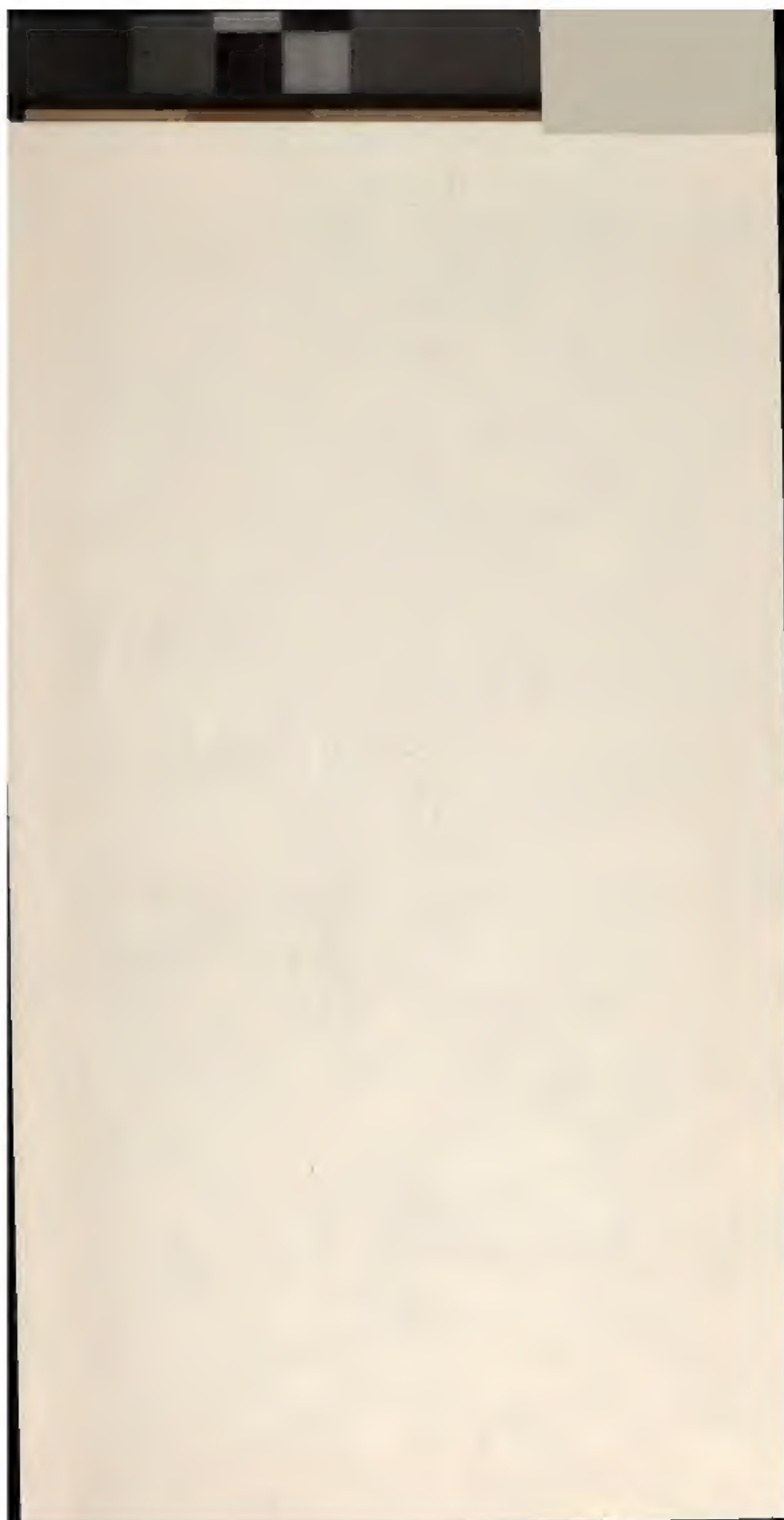




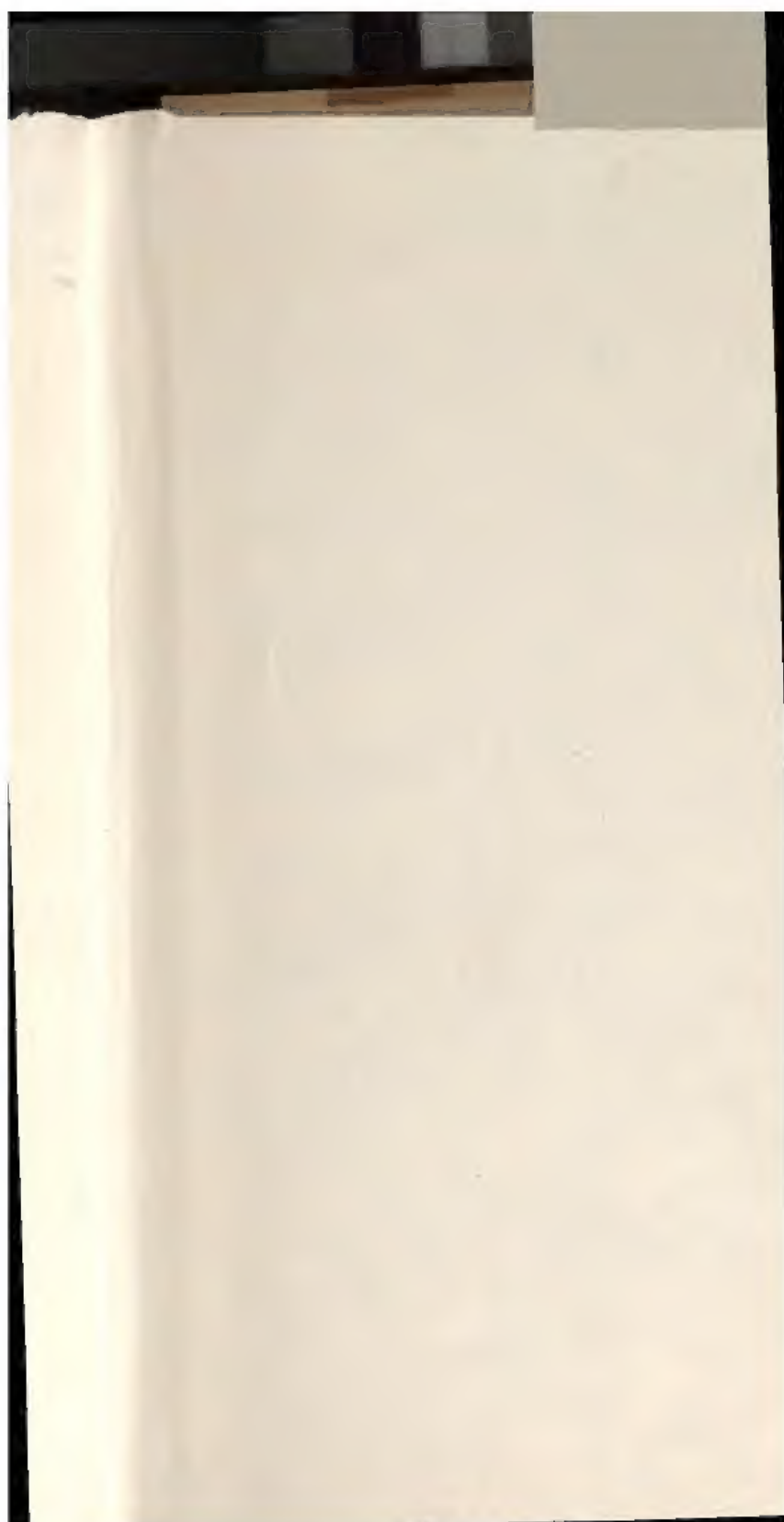
















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THE  
**HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA**





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THE  
**HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA**

FOR  
**1897:**

**Published by Authority.**

COMPRISING

**Historical, Statistical and General Information  
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.**

—  
**SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.**



NEW YORK  
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BY

**S. P. MUSSON**

ED

**T. L. ROXBURGH**

(OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE)

—◆◆◆—  
**LONDON**

**EDWARD SPILLFORD, 22 AND 24 LOCKPORT STREET, E. W.**

**JAMAICA**

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 10 DEER STREET, KINGSTON**

**1897.**

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1869  
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JAMAICA:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
79 DUKES STREET, KINGSTON.

## PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1897.

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IN the preparation of the Handbook for 1897, the Editors have again laid themselves under obligations to the Secretaries and Officials of the various Societies and Institutions and to members of the Public Service, for assistance in revising the information given in previous issues; and they avail themselves of this opportunity of acknowledging and thanking these gentlemen for their help. The present Edition contains an interesting article by Mr. Frank Cundall on Jamaica Cartography.

In a work of this kind, compiled as it is from so many sources, errors will creep in and omissions are inevitable. The Editors will therefore be greatly obliged if readers of the Handbook will call attention to any mistakes they may detect, and they will gladly welcome suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the work and for rendering it more accurate and reliable.

KINGSTON,  
1st February, 1897.

317679



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**HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA**  
**FOR 1897.**

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**RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED**

**TO**

**His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.,**  
**CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF**  
**OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,**

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**Published Price 6s. ; Cloth, gilt, 7s. 6d.**

# THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

## PART I.

### CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1897

JANUARY.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	Mean Time of				Position of Moon.
			Sunrise	Sunset	hr.	min.	
1	F.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34			mid.
2	S.		6 34	5 34			and
3	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. New Moon.	6 35	5 35			1
4	M.		6 35	5 36			5
5	T.		6 35	5 37			6
6	W.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37			6
7	Th.		6 35	5 38			6
8	F.		6 35	5 39			7
9	S.	[Quarter	6 35	5 39			7
10	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Moon's First	6 36	5 40			8
11	M.		6 36	5 41			8
12	T.		6 36	5 42			9
13	W.		6 36	5 43			9
14	Th.		6 36	5 43			9
15	F.		6 37	5 44			10
16	S.		6 37	5 44			10
17	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 44			10
18	M.	Full Moon	6 37	5 45			11
19	T.		6 37	5 46			11
20	W.		6 37	5 46			11
21	Th.		6 37	5 47			12
22	F.		6 37	5 47			12
23	S.		6 38	5 48			12
24	Su.	3RD MONDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 38	5 48			12
25	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 38	5 49			13
26	T.		6 38	5 50			13
27	W.		6 38	5 50			13
28	Th.		6 38	5 51			13
29	F.		6 38	5 51			13
30	S.		6 38	5 52			14
31	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 38	5 53			14

FEBRUARY

1	M.	New Moon. Eclipse of the Sun.	6 45	5 53			ADD
2	T.		6 34	5 54			14
3	W.		6 35	5 54			14
4	Th.		6 34	5 55			14
5	F.		6 34	5 55			14
6	S.		6 33	5 56			14
7	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 33	5 56			14
8	M.		6 33	5 56			14
9	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 32	5 56			14
10	W.		6 32	5 57			14
11	Th.		6 32	5 57			14
12	F.		6 31	5 58			14
13	S.		6 31	5 59			14
14	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA. St. Valentine.	6 30	5 59			14
15	M.		6 30	5 59			14
16	T.		6 29	5 60			14
17	W.	Full Moon.	6 29	5 60			14
18	Th.		6 28	5 61			14
19	F.		6 28	5 62			14
20	S.		6 27	5 62			14
21	Su.	SIXAGESIMA.	6 26	5 63			14
22	M.		6 26	5 63			14
23	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 25	5 63			14
24	W.		6 25	5 63			14
25	Th.		6 24	5 63			14
26	F.		6 23	5 64			15
27	S.		6 23	5 64			15
28	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. Shrove Sunday.	6 22	5 64			15

		MARCH.		Mean Time of		Duration of Day.
Day of	Month.	Year.	Source.	Set.	Set.	
M.	W.					
1	M.	St. David.	6 30	6 5		ADD
2	T.		6 29	6 5		12
3	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 29	6 5		12
4	Th.	New Moon.	6 18	6 6		12
5	F.		6 17	6 6		12
6	S.		6 16	6 6		11
7	Sa.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6		11
8	M.		6 16	6 6		11
9	T.		6 15	6 7		11
10	W.		6 13	6 7		10
11	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 13	6 7		10
12	F.		6 12	6 6		10
13	S.		6 11	6 8		10
14	Sa.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 10	6 8		9
15	M.		6 10	6 8		9
16	T.		6 9	6 9		9
17	W.	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9		9
18	Th.	Full Moon.	6 7	6 9		8
19	F.		6 6	6 10		8
20	S.		6 6	6 10		8
21	Sa.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 5	6 10		7
22	M.		6 4	6 10		7
23	T.		6 3	6 10		7
24	W.		6 2	6 10		6
25	Th.	Quarter Day. Moon's Last Quarter.	6 1	6 11		6
26	F.		6 1	6 11		6
27	S.		6 0	6 11		6
28	Sa.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 59	6 11		5
29	M.		5 59	6 11		5
30	T.		5 58	6 12		5
31	W.		5 57	6 12		4
APRIL.						
1	Th.	New Moon.	5 56	6 12		ADD
2	F.		5 55	6 12		4
3	S.		5 54	6 12		3
4	Sa.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 53	6 13		3
5	M.		5 53	6 13		3
6	T.		5 52	6 13		3
7	W.		5 51	6 13		3
8	Th.		5 51	6 13		3
9	F.		5 50	6 14		3
10	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 49	6 14		1
11	Sa.	Palm Sunday.	5 48	6 14		1
12	M.		5 47	6 15		1
13	T.		5 47	6 15		1
14	W.		5 46	6 15		0
15	Th.		5 45	6 15		SUBTR.
16	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 45	6 15		0
17	S.	Full Moon.	5 44	6 15		1
18	Sa.	EASTER DAY.	5 43	6 15		1
19	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 43	6 15		1
20	T.		5 42	6 16		1
21	W.		5 41	6 17		1
22	Th.		5 40	6 17		2
23	F.	St. George. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 39	6 17		2
24	S.		5 39	6 17		2
25	Sa.	1ST MUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 38	6 17		2
26	M.		5 37	6 18		2
27	T.		5 36	6 18		2
28	W.		5 35	6 19		3
29	Th.		5 34	6 19		3
30	F.		5 33	6 19		3

# CALENDAR.

5

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equator of Time
M.	W.		Sunrise	Sunset	
1	S.	New Moon	hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
2	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	SUNTH
3	M.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 35	6 19	3
4	T.		5 34	6 20	3
5	W.		5 34	6 20	3
6	Th.		5 33	6 20	3
7	F.		5 32	6 20	4
8	S.		5 31	6 21	4
9	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's First	5 31	6 21	4
10	M.	[Quarter	5 30	6 22	4
11	T.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1665.	5 30	6 22	4
12	W.		5 30	6 22	4
13	Th.		5 30	6 22	4
14	F.		5 29	6 23	4
15	S.		5 28	6 24	4
16	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Full Moon	5 28	6 24	4
17	M.		5 28	6 24	4
18	T.		5 27	6 25	4
19	W.		5 27	6 25	4
20	Th.		5 27	6 25	4
21	F.		5 27	6 25	4
22	S.		5 26	6 26	4
23	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 26	4
24	M.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.*	5 26	6 27	3
25	T.		5 26	6 28	3
26	W.		5 26	6 28	3
27	Th.	ASCENSION DAY	5 26	6 28	3
28	F.		5 26	6 28	3
29	S.		5 25	6 29	3
30	Su.	MUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 25	6 29	3
31	M.	New Moon.	5 25	6 29	3

## JUNE.

1	T.		5 26	6 30	SUNTH.
2	W.		5 26	6 30	2
3	Th.	Duke of York born, 1866.	5 26	6 31	2
4	F.		5 26	6 31	2
5	S.		5 25	6 31	2
6	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 25	6 31	2
7	M.	Public General Holiday. Earthquake, 1892.	5 25	6 32	2
8	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 32	1
9	W.		5 25	6 33	1
10	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
11	F.		5 25	6 33	0
12	S.		5 25	6 34	0
13	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 34	ADD
14	M.	Full Moon.	5 25	6 34	0
15	T.		5 25	6 34	0
16	W.		5 25	6 35	0
17	Th.		5 25	6 35	1
18	F.		5 25	6 35	1
19	S.	[Victoria, 1837.	5 25	6 36	1
20	Su.	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Accession of Queen	5 25	6 36	1
21	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 25	6 36	2
22	T.		5 27	6 37	2
23	W.		5 27	6 37	2
24	Th.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	F.		5 27	6 37	2
26	S.		5 26	6 37	3
27	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 37	3
28	M.	Coronation Day.	5 26	6 37	3
29	Tu.	New Moon.	5 26	6 37	3
30	W.		5 26	6 37	3

\* The Queen's Birthday is to be kept as a Public General Holiday on a day to be appointed by the Government.

Day of		JULY.		Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.	Notes.	Sunrise.	Sunset.		
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.	
1	Th.		5 30	6 33	ADD	
2	F.		5 30	6 33	4	
3	S.		5 30	6 33	4	
4	Sa.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 33	4	
5	M.		5 30	6 33	4	
6	T.		5 31	6 33	4	
7	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 32	6 33	5	
8	Th.		5 32	6 33	5	
9	F.		5 32	6 33	5	
10	S.		5 32	6 33	5	
11	Sa.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 33	5	
12	M.		5 33	6 33	5	
13	T.	Full Moon.	5 33	6 33	5	
14	W.		5 34	6 33	6	
15	Th.		5 34	6 33	6	
16	F.		5 35	6 33	6	
17	S.		5 35	6 33	6	
18	Sa.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 33	6	
19	M.		5 35	6 33	6	
20	T.		5 36	6 33	6	
21	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 36	6 33	6	
22	Th.		5 36	6 33	6	
23	F.		5 37	6 33	6	
24	S.		5 37	6 33	6	
25	Sa.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 37	6 33	6	
26	M.		5 38	6 34	6	
27	T.		5 38	6 34	6	
28	W.		5 38	6 34	6	
29	Th.	New Moon. <i>Eclipse of the Sun.</i>	5 39	6 33	6	
30	F.		5 39	6 33	6	
31	S.		5 40	6 32	6	

## AUGUST.

		[Slavery in Jamaica, 1834. Abolition of				Equation of Time.
		7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Public General Holiday.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
				hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.			5 40	6 32	ADD
2	M.			5 40	6 33	6
3	T.			5 41	6 31	6
4	W.			5 41	6 31	6
5	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.		5 41	6 31	6
6	F.			5 42	6 30	6
7	S.			5 42	6 29	6
8	Sa.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 42	6 28	6
9	M.			5 42	6 28	6
10	T.			5 42	6 28	6
11	W.			5 43	6 27	6
12	Th.	Full Moon.		5 43	6 27	6
13	F.			5 43	6 26	6
14	S.			5 43	6 25	6
15	Sa.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 43	6 25	4
16	M.			5 44	6 24	4
17	T.			5 44	6 24	4
18	W.	Cyclone, 1880.		5 45	6 23	4
19	Th.			5 45	6 23	3
20	F.	Cyclone, 1888. Moon's Last Quarter.		5 45	6 22	3
21	S.			5 45	6 21	3
22	Sa.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 45	6 20	3
23	M.			5 45	6 19	3
24	Tu.			5 45	6 18	2
25	W.			5 45	6 18	2
26	Th.			5 45	6 17	2
27	F.	New Moon.		5 45	6 16	1
28	S.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1732.		5 45	6 16	1
29	Sa.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 47	6 15	1
30	M.			5 47	6 14	1
31	T.			5 47	6 13	0

CALENDAR.

7

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of				Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.		Sunset.		
			hr	min.	hr	min.	min.
1	W.		5	48	6	12	SURTR.
2	Th.		5	48	6	12	0
3	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5	48	6	11	1
4	S.		5	48	6	10	1
5	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5	48	6	9	1
6	M.		5	48	6	8	2
7	T.		5	48	6	8	2
8	W.		5	48	6	7	3
9	Th.		5	48	6	6	3
10	F.	Full Moon.	5	48	6	5	3
11	S.		5	49	6	4	3
12	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5	49	6	3	4
13	M.		5	49	6	2	4
14	T.		5	49	6	1	4
15	W.		5	49	6	1	5
16	Th.		5	49	6	0	5
17	F.		5	49	5	59	5
18	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5	49	5	58	6
19	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5	50	5	57	6
20	M.		5	50	5	56	7
21	T.		5	50	5	56	7
22	W.		5	51	5	55	7
23	Th.		5	51	5	54	8
24	F.		5	51	5	53	8
25	S.		5	51	5	53	8
26	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5	51	5	52	9
27	M.		5	51	5	51	9
28	T.		5	52	5	50	9
29	W.	Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5	52	5	49	10
30	Th.		5	52	5	48	10

OCTOBER.

			hr	min.	hr	min.	SURTR.
1	F.		5	52	5	48	SURTR.
2	S.		5	52	5	47	11
3	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	5	52	5	46	11
4	M.		5	52	5	45	11
5	T.		5	52	5	44	12
6	W.		5	53	5	43	12
7	Th.		5	54	5	42	12
8	F.		5	54	5	42	12
9	S.		5	54	5	41	13
10	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon.	5	54	5	40	13
11	M.		5	54	5	40	13
12	T.		5	54	5	39	13
13	W.		5	54	5	38	14
14	Th.		5	54	5	38	14
15	F.		5	55	5	37	14
16	S.		5	55	5	36	14
17	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5	55	5	35	15
18	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5	55	5	34	15
19	T.		5	55	5	34	15
20	W.		5	55	5	34	15
21	Th.		5	57	5	33	15
22	F.		5	57	5	32	15
23	S.		5	57	5	32	15
24	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5	57	5	31	16
25	M.	New Moon.	5	58	5	30	16
26	T.		5	59	5	29	16
27	W.		5	59	5	29	16
28	Th.		5	59	5	29	16
29	F.		6	0	5	28	16
30	S.		6	1	5	27	16
31	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6	1	5	27	16



## NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equinox of Time.
M.	W.		SUNRISE.	SUNSET.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	All Souls' Day. Moon's First Quarter.	6 2	5 28	SUNYR.
2	T.		6 2	5 28	16
3	W.		6 2	5 28	16
4	Th.		6 2	5 28	16
5	F.		6 3	5 25	16
6	S.		6 3	5 25	16
7	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 4	5 24	16
8	M.		6 4	5 24	16
9	T.	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Full Moon.	6 5	5 23	16
10	W.		6 5	5 23	16
11	Th.		6 5	5 23	16
12	F.		6 6	5 22	16
13	S.		6 6	5 22	16
14	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 7	5 22	16
15	M.		6 8	5 22	16
16	T.		6 9	5 21	16
17	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 9	5 21	16
18	Th.		6 9	5 21	16
19	F.		6 10	5 21	16
20	S.		6 11	5 21	16
21	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 11	5 21	16
22	M.		6 11	5 21	16
23	T.		6 12	5 21	16
24	W.	New Moon.	6 12	5 21	16
25	Th.		6 13	5 21	16
26	F.		6 14	5 21	16
27	S.		6 15	5 21	16
28	Su.	ADVENT SUNDAY.	6 16	5 21	16
29	M.		6 16	5 21	16
30	T.	St. Andrew. Moon's First Quarter	6 17	5 21	16

## DECEMBER.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		6 17	5 21	SUNYR.
2	Th.		6 18	5 22	10
3	F.		6 18	5 22	10
4	S.		6 19	5 22	10
5	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 22	9
6	M.		6 20	5 22	9
7	T.		6 21	5 23	8
8	W.	Full Moon	6 22	5 23	8
9	Th.		6 23	5 23	8
10	F.		6 23	5 23	7
11	S.		6 23	5 23	7
12	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	6 24	5 24	6
13	M.		6 24	5 24	6
14	T.		6 25	5 25	5
15	W.		6 26	5 25	5
16	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 26	5 26	4
17	F.		6 26	5 26	4
18	S.		6 27	5 27	3
19	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 27	5 27	3
20	M.		6 28	5 28	2
21	T.	St. Thomas.	6 28	5 28	2
22	W.		6 29	5 29	1
23	Th.	New Moon.	6 29	5 29	1
24	F.		6 30	5 30	0
25	S.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 31	5 31	1
27	M.		6 31	5 31	1
28	T.		6 32	5 32	2
29	W.		6 32	5 32	2
30	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 33	5 33	3
31	F.		6 33	5 33	3

## THE MOON'S PHASES, &amp;c.

The times of New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and Last Quarter, are given in the Calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if New Moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr 7 min a.m., Greenwich time, the New Moon is referred to the previous day in the above Calendar.

## EQUATION OF TIME

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean* time, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the Calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the receipts.

For instance on Jun. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sun-dial in order to obtain the clock time, but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

## AT RISE AND SUNSET

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the effect of refraction.

## TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the Tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we scarcely do not require the times of High and Low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is High or Low water.

Now from Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston Harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *Diurnal*, giving High and Low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the Moon's Declination is greater than 9° North or South. The second kind are *Semi-diurnal*, giving High and Low water twice in every 24 hours, they occur when the Moon's Declination is 9° or less, North or South.

For the *Diurnal* Tides, when the Moon's Decl. is North, the time of High water does not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's Lower meridian passage, and when the Moon's Decl. is South, the time of High water does not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's Upper meridian passage.

For the *Semi-diurnal* Tides the times of High water do not greatly differ from the times of the Moon's Upper and Lower meridian passage.

DIURNAL TIDES.  
Moon's Declination North\*

## SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES.

Days after New Moon.	Time of High Water.			Days after Full Moon.	Time of High Water.			Days after New or Full Moon.	Times of High Water.			
	hr.	min.	a.m.		hr.	min.	p.m.		hr.	min.	p.m. and a.m.	a.m. and p.m.
0	1	21	a.m.	0	1	21	p.m.	0	11	39	p.m. and a.m.	
1	1	59	"	1	1	59	"	1	12	17	a.m. and p.m.	
2	2	00	"	2	2	35	"	2	12	54	"	"
3	3	16	"	3	3	16	"	3	1	34	"	"
4	4	2	"	4	4	2	"	4	2	20	"	"
5	4	52	"	5	4	52	"	5	3	10	"	"
6	5	47	"	6	5	47	"	6	4	5	"	"
7	5	44	"	7	6	44	"	7	5	2	"	"
8	7	42	"	8	7	42	"	8	6	0	"	"
9	8	39	"	9	8	39	"	9	6	57	"	"
10	9	34	"	10	9	34	"	10	7	52	"	"
11	10	25	"	11	10	25	"	11	8	43	"	"
12	11	13	"	12	11	13	"	12	8	31	"	"
13	11	58	"	13	11	58	"	13	10	16	"	"
14	12	40	p.m.	14	12	40	a.m.	14	10	58	"	"
15	1	21	"	15	1	21	"	15	11	39	"	"

\* When the Moon's Decl. is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

There are several corrections which should be applied to all the times of High water given above, but we shall here consider only the correction depending on the Sun's Declination. The following figures refer to the middle of each month —

	Min.		Min.		Min.		Min.
Nov. Subtract 14		Feb. Subtract 116		May Add 0		August Add 83	
Dec " 95		March " 95		June " 49		Sept " 63	
January " 54		April " 50		July " 78		October " 28	

#### ECLIPSES 1897

- I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Monday, February 1st, visible in Jamaica, as a partial Eclipse.

The first contact at Kingston will occur at 3 hr 55 m 12 sec a.m., Kingston mean time, and the point of contact will be a little to the left of the lowest point of the Sun's disc. The greatest phase will occur at about 5 hr. 7 m p.m., when the Moon's disc will have advanced on the Sun's disc about two-thirds the diameter of the latter. At 5 hr. 53 m. p.m. the Sun will set under partial Eclipse.

- II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Thursday, July 20th, visible in Jamaica as a partial Eclipse.

The first contact at Kingston will occur at 8 hr 20 m 17 sec a.m., Kingston mean time, and the point of contact will be a little to the left of the highest point of the Sun's disc. The greatest phase will occur at about 10 hr 4 m a.m., when the Moon's disc will have advanced on the Sun's disc to such an extent as to leave only a very narrow thread of crescent shaped light; at this time the breadth of this cusp at its thickest will be only about one-thirtieth of the Sun's disc. The last contact will occur at 11 hr. 41 m. 46 sec. a.m.

#### THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

The following table is taken from *Weather Report*, No. 182, where a full explanation will be found.

Year	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.
1700	6 30	1760	22	1820	6 23	1870	4 10
1710	24	1770	24	1830	6 9	1880	3 23
1720	18	1780	27	1840	5 49	1890	2 29
1730	16	1790	32	1850	5 23	1900	1 24
1740	18	1800	6 30	1860	4 50	1910	0 00
1750	21	1810	6 29				

#### LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith sector. The latitude thus found was  $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$  N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich, Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5 hr. 7 m. 10.66 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc  $73^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$  W., that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5 hr. 7 m. 10.66 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

# METEOROLOGY.

(By Marshall Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.)

KINGSTON METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS. NO. FOR THE TEN YEARS, FROM JUNE, 1880, TO MAY 1890.

Month.	Barom. Pressure.	Temperatures.			Winds per diem.	Vapour.		Rainfall.	The Island.	Infantile Diseases.	Lung Diseases.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Various.	Total.
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Dew Point.	Humidity.								
	in.	°	°	°	°	"	per cent.	in.	in.						
January	30.064	74.6	86.4	66.8	19.6	68	78	0.96	3.67	21	19	10	9	53	117
February	30.040	74.7	86.8	66.8	19.0	72	78	0.82	2.62	24	16	8	13	53	111
March	30.024	75.8	86.7	67.8	17.9	77	77	1.59	2.86	32	17	7	16	68	139
April	30.008	77.9	86.5	69.8	16.7	68	70	1.02	4.18	27	18	9	16	65	122
May	29.979	79.4	87.2	72.4	14.8	74	78	6.00	8.40	22	16	8	14	80	119
June	30.000	80.8	88.5	73.8	14.7	118	78	2.61	7.83	16	14	9	11	64	104
July	30.024	81.1	89.7	73.2	16.2	108	76	2.15	4.82	18	13	11	7	67	111
August	29.983	80.4	89.4	73.9	16.2	80	79	4.09	6.83	12	16	9	4	60	90
September	29.958	80.1	89.7	73.8	16.4	70	80	3.69	6.86	11	12	7	2	47	79
October	29.987	78.9	88.9	72.1	16.8	54	81	4.69	7.84	13	14	7	4	64	92
November	29.962	77.8	88.9	70.7	18.2	63	78	1.22	6.07	17	15	10	4	67	108
December	30.006	76.7	87.0	68.6	18.6	67	78	1.50	6.46	16	16	10	6	69	107
Mean	29.999	78.1	87.8	70.7	17.1	89	78	32.64	66.80	19	16	9	9	56	108
Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## DECREASE OF TEMPERATURE WITH ELEVATION.

The Meteorological results found for Kingston are generally applicable to all the low lying land round the shores of Jamaica, but of course the temperature decreases on the hills and mountains in the interior. The rate of decrease is much the same as in other countries, namely about  $1^{\circ}$  F. for every 300 feet of elevation; but as Max., Mean and Min. temperature, have to be considered, it will be as well to reproduce the table given in Weather Report No. 75.

STATION.	Eleva- tion.	Bar. Pressure.	TEMPERATURE			
			Max.	Mean.	Min.	Range.
Kingston	0	30.00	87.0	78.9	71.0	16.0
Kempshot	1,773	28.30	80.5	72.7	68.0	12.5
Cinchona Pl.	4,007	25.27	68.5	62.6	57.5	11.0
Portland Gap	5,377	24.71	69.0	59.7	54.5	14.5
Blue Mt. Peak	7,423	23.14	71.1	55.7	46.3	24.8

But whether this table be consulted in the interest of agriculture or in the establishment of a health resort it must be remembered that all the surroundings have first to be considered; and then when any site has been proposed as suitable, its Max., Mean, and Min. temperatures may be easily deduced from its approximate elevation.

## THE ISLAND RAINFALL.

The Rainfall is now fairly well registered in Jamaica, but unfortunately the gauges are very unequally distributed over the island. To meet this difficulty the island is divided into four Divisions, and month by month the Rainfall is deduced for each Division, the Island Rainfall being simply the mean of the four Divisions.

## THE RAINFALL OVER EACH DIVISION FROM 1870 TO 1889

YEAR.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
First decennial period. Means 1870 to 1879	91.08	87.84	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880	75.37	47.01	64.91	38.47	55.44
1881	81.34	49.32	76.32	54.42	68.80
1882	85.48	45.75	78.59	44.67	57.87
1883	72.90	41.52	78.10	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	44.68	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	73.83	43.52	59.86
1886	126.71	60.98	88.71	56.04	90.61
1887	80.26	61.07	80.11	61.16	70.65
1888	98.00	54.12	71.43	65.54	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.08	64.02	74.18
Second decennial period: Means	84.96	60.96	75.74	54.51	68.64

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	in.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	3.00	4.36	3.10	2.79	17.38	3.58	4.33	5.72	8.06	16.74	12.50	6.90	80.43
1871	2.40	1.00	2.29	3.46	6.43	1.96	3.79	3.46	5.70	8.88	5.86	4.22	51.00
1872	3.00	2.84	3.06	2.06	6.18	2.41	2.89	5.24	4.56	6.00	3.13	4.73	45.18
1873	8.15	1.94	5.47	1.15	5.06	2.58	2.50	7.51	10.73	8.57	3.53	6.81	63.08
1874	3.44	2.20	0.61	4.40	10.65	3.95	2.51	9.65	6.82	11.69	10.52	2.49	68.04
1875	2.57	0.67	4.59	3.05	8.64	3.74	3.87	5.13	7.60	5.58	2.84	0.74	52.42
1876	6.00	0.96	1.63	4.68	8.24	5.40	8.15	5.36	6.19	11.36	8.96	5.72	71.35
1877	5.94	1.18	5.38	2.91	16.03	6.50	4.68	1.73	6.01	4.50	7.63	7.88	68.43
1878	6.36	2.80	3.78	0.70	4.86	6.63	6.85	10.80	7.43	11.29	7.32	9.61	76.42
1879	2.81	5.30	6.49	7.28	9.14	10.54	4.47	12.32	7.38	15.9	5.29	1.76	88.81
Means	4.46	2.38	3.34	3.25	9.05	4.74	4.31	6.86	6.86	10.0	6.71	5.89	57.41
1880	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.00	3.86	9.52	2.97	4.00	2.31	7.94	56.44
1881	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.50	4.77	6.21	7.08	12.08	7.52	3.34	68.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.54	2.32	8.12	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	3.96	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.94	5.29	4.08	8.15	5.42	7.92	8.15	5.12	2.92	69.35
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.05	6.23	6.37	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.10	6.22	6.37	4.74	16.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.08	6.39	5.30	29.36	6.22	13.34	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.29	7.19	6.91	5.77	6.47	8.17	0.55	70.03
1888	1.36	1.69	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.38	72.11
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.11	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.06	5.60	66.64



## KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.—ELEVATION 50 FEET.

Months	Pressure		Temperature					Total		Humidity	Wind				Direction from which blows per hour	Force of gales per day	Total of miles of rain	Average value of rain per day
	7 a.m. 3 p.m.		7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m. 3 p.m.			7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Mean for the day					
	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
January	30.041	29.979	87.7	83.2	88.2	86.7	12.5	61.4	82.1	42.5	N. 1.5 E.	8.5 E.	8.5 E.	4	10.00	37.4		
February	30.041	29.997	88.7	84.2	89.2	87.7	11.5	62.4	83.1	43.5	N. 2.0 E.	7.5 E.	7.5 E.	4	10.17	38.4		
March	30.000	29.950	89.4	85.1	90.4	88.4	12.0	64.4	84.1	44.5	N. 1.5 E. by S.	7.5 E.	7.5 E.	4	10.00	39.4		
April	30.012	29.971	90.4	86.1	91.4	89.4	12.0	64.4	85.1	45.5	N. 1.5 E.	8.5 E.	8.5 E.	4	10.17	40.4		
May	30.016	29.974	91.4	87.1	92.4	90.4	12.0	65.4	86.1	46.5	N. 1.5 E.	9.5 E.	9.5 E.	4	10.17	41.4		
June	30.037	29.994	92.4	88.1	93.4	91.4	12.0	66.4	87.1	47.5	N. 1.5 E.	10.5 E.	10.5 E.	4	10.17	42.4		
July	30.000	29.958	93.4	89.1	94.4	92.4	12.0	67.4	88.1	48.5	N. 1.5 E. by E.	11.5 E.	11.5 E.	4	10.17	43.4		
August	30.007	29.964	94.4	90.1	95.4	93.4	12.0	68.4	89.1	49.5	N. 1.5 E.	12.5 E.	12.5 E.	4	10.17	44.4		
September	30.010	29.967	95.4	91.1	96.4	94.4	12.0	69.4	90.1	50.5	N. 1.5 E. by E.	13.5 E.	13.5 E.	4	10.17	45.4		
October	30.016	29.973	96.4	92.1	97.4	95.4	12.0	70.4	91.1	51.5	N. 1.5 E.	14.5 E.	14.5 E.	4	10.17	46.4		
November	30.016	29.973	97.4	93.1	98.4	96.4	12.0	71.4	92.1	52.5	N. 1.5 E.	15.5 E.	15.5 E.	4	10.17	47.4		
December	30.016	29.973	98.4	94.1	99.4	97.4	12.0	72.4	93.1	53.5	N. 1.5 E.	16.5 E.	16.5 E.	4	10.17	48.4		
Mean	30.008	29.965	91.7	87.2	92.2	90.2	12.0	67.4	88.1	47.5	N. 1.5 E.	9.5 E.	9.5 E.	4	10.17	40.4		

The barometric pressure is the reading of the barometer corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° and sea-level.

Month	Upper Cloud		Lower Cloud		Extremes for the Month						Total Rainfall	Weather Remarks, &c.
	Percentage		Percentage		Temperature							
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date	Range	In.		
January	1	3	3	42	66.0	31	63.0	6	24.0	0.00	Fine.	
February	0	10	10	40	66.5	1 & 2	64.1	6	24.4	1.20	Fine with rain last week of month	
March	1	4	0	66	66.9	20	64.0	4	20.2	0.00	Fair	
April	20	16	18	66	66.2	20	67.5	14	29.5	0.00	Fair	
May	21	13	21	66	66.5	18	70.4	4	10.1	0.00	Fair.	
June	7	10	22	62	61.0	17.18	69.7	1	23.2	0.12	Fair.	
July	10	8	36	38	72.8	26	71.4	12	21.6	0.61	Fair	
August	13	16	31	60	74.0	17	70.4	20	24.3	2.80	Fair	
September	16	17	21	61	73.8	19	71.2	8	23.1	2.78	Fair.	
October	21	17	25	60	73.6	4	71.4	24	22.1	7.23	Average "Seasons."	
November	12	15	19	64	70.4	2	68.7	23	20.7	1.17	Fair.	
December	16	17	20	61	69.0	8	62.8	21	26.8	1.67	Fine. + "Northers" on 11th and 13th-14th.	
Means - Total	12	12	21	60	71.0	-	68.0	-	24.0	20.69		

## PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*The Reigning Queen and Empress.*

Victoria I. Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace London, May 24, 1819 the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent fourth son of King George III. and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, wife w of Prince Erich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle King William IV. June 20 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840 to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

*Children of the Queen.*

I. Princess Royal, Victoria born November 21, 1840; married, January 26 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, born October 18, 1831, died June, 1888; eldest son of Wilhelm I. German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children — 1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm born January 27, 1859; Emperor of Germany, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24 1860; married February 18 1878 to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Freda, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14 1862. 4. Princess Victoria born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14 1870. 6. Princess Margaretha, born April 22, 1872.

II. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10 1863 to Princess Alexandra, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union still living are four children — 1. George, born June 3 1865, married 6th July 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. 2. Louise born February 20 1867, married 27th July 1889, to the Duke of Fife. 3. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 4. Maud, born November 26, 1869, married in 1890, to Prince Charles of Denmark.

III. Princess Alice Maud Mary, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 26, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living: — 1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married April 30, 1881, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864, married June 15, 1884, to the Grand-duke Serge of Russia. 3. Irene born July 11 1866; married 24th May 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844, entered the Royal Navy, August 31 1858; married January 21, 1874 to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children — 1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 26, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice born April 26 1884. The Duke of Edinburgh succeeded in September, 1883, to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.



V. Princess *Helena* born May 25, 1846, married July 5 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg born January 22 1841. Offspring of the union are six girls and four children. — 1. Christian, born April 14 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3 1870. 4. Louise born August 12 1872, married 6th July, 1891 to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

VI. Princess *Louise* born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871 to John Douglas Sutherland Macpherson of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. born August 6, 1849, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1 1850, married March 13 1879 to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 26 1850. Offspring of the union are three children. — 1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Nora, born January 15 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 17 1853, married April, 27 1882 to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union are two children. — 1. Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 23 1883. 2. Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, born July 13 1884. Prince Leopold died March 28 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14 1857, married July 22 1886, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are four children. — 1. Alexandra, born 2nd November, 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Juan Eva, born October 21, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born 3rd October 1891. Prince Henry of Battenberg died in 1893.

#### *Cousins of the Queen*

I. Prince *Ernest August* third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III., married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1856. Offspring of the union are four children. — 1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born September 20, 1882. Olga, born July 11 1884; Christian, born 4th July 1886 and Ernest, born 17th November, 1887.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26 1819 the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the British Army (retired).

III. Princess *Augusta* sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue, Adolf Friedrich, born July 22, 1846.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rheday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children. — 1. Victoria, born May 26 1867. 2. Albert born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander born April 14, 1874.

#### THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

The following is a comparative list of the Administration of Lord Rosebery and of Lord Salisbury as the former stood in Lord Rosebery's retirement from office, and as the latter stood on the date of the publication of the Handbook. —

## LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister	-	*Marquis of Salisbury.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Lord Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Duke of Devonshire
Lord President of the Council	-	*Viscount Cross.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir M. W. Ridley.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. J. Chamberlain.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Lord Lansdowne.
Secretary for War	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
Indian Secretary	-	*Mr. G. J. Goschen.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Earl Cadogan.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Chief Secretary of Ireland	-	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Mr. C. T. Elcho.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. H. Chaplin.
President of the Local Government Board	-	*Mr. Walter Long.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	*Duke of Norfolk.
Postmaster-General	-	*Sir John Gorst.
Vice-President of the Council	-	*Mr. A. Akers Douglas.
First Commissioner of Works	-	*Mr. Anstruther.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	*Mr. Hayes Fisher.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	*Lord Stanley.
Political Secretary to the Treasury	-	*Mr. Hanbury.
Paymaster-General	-	*Sir William Walpole.
Judge-Advocate General	-	*Lord Hopetoun.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	*Sir F. Jeune.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	*Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, E.C.B.
Home Under Secretary	-	*Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, E.C.B.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	*Captain Gerard H. U. Noel.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	*Mr. Austin Chamberlain.
War Under Secretary	-	*Mr. McCarthy.
Indian Under Secretary	-	*Mr. Jesse Collins.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. G. Curzon.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	*Earl of Selborne.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	*Mr. St. John Brodrick.
Attorney-General	-	*Earl of Ouse.
Solicitor-General	-	*Earl of Dudley.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	-	*Mr. T. W. Russell.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	*Mr. Powell Williams.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	*Sir Richard E. Webster.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	*Sir R. B. Robert Finlay, Q.C.
Lord Steward	-	*Sir C. T. Pearson.
Lord Chamberlain	-	*Mr. A. G. Murray.
Master of the Horse	-	*Mr. Atkinson.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	*Mr. W. Brady.
Treasurer of the Household	-	*Earl of Pembroke.
Comptroller of the Household	-	*Earl of Lathom.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	*Duke of Portland.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	*Earl of Coventry.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	*Marquis of Carmarthen.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	*Lord Arthur H.L.
Mistress of the Robes	-	*Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	*Earl of Wiltshire.
	-	*Earl of Ratbury.
	-	*Lord Churchill.
	-	*Lord Harris.
	-	*Lord Beaconsfield.
	-	*Lord Lawrence.
	-	*Earl of Clarendon.
	-	*Earl of Limerick.
	-	*Lord Belper.
	-	*Duchess of Buccleuch.
	-	*Lord James.

The names marked thus \* are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

## EARL OF ROSEBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister	{	*Earl of Rosebery.
First Lord of the Treasury		
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Herschell.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Lord Tweedmouth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. H. H. Asquith.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Earl of Kimberley.
Secretary for Colonies	-	*Marquis of Ripon.
War Secretary	-	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Indian Secretary	-	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Earl Spencer.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Lord Houghton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. Samuel Walker.
Chief Secretary to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland	-	*Mr. John Morley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Mr. George O. Trevelyan.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. James Bryce.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Arnold Morley.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Ed. Hon. A. H. Styre Acland.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. H. Balfour.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. T. Ellis.
Paymaster-General	-	
Judge-Advocate-General	-	
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	Vice Adml. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B.
		Rear-Adml. Lord Walter Kerr.
		Rear-Adml. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.
		Capt. G. J. U. Noel.
		Edmund Robertson, Esq., M.P.
		Sir C. E. Kyn-shuttleworth.
		G. W. E. Russell.
		Sir Edward Grey.
		Mr. Sidney Buxton, M.P.
		Lord Sandhurst.
		Lord Ray.
		Mr. T. Kerr.
		Sir W. Foster.
		Mr. Woodall.
		Sir B. T. Bodd.
		F. Lockwood Q. C.
		Mr. J. B. Balfour.
		Mr. T. Shaw.
		The Mar. Dermot.
		Serjt. Hemphill.
		Marquis of Bredalbane.
		Earl of Carrington.
		Viscount Orenbridge.
		Lord Ribblesdale.
		Earl of Chesterfield.
		Mr. Leveson-Gower.
		Mr. G. R. Spencer.
		Viscount Bridport.
		Lord de Ros.
		Lord Churchill.
		Lord Aston.
		Lord Camoys.
		Lord Har. Ross.
		Lord Methuall.
		Lord Wolverton.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Kensington.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Vernon.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

The names marked thus \* are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

## COLONIAL OFFICE.

*Secretary of State.* The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.

*Private Secretary.*—Mr. St. F. Wilson.

*Assistant Private Secretary.*—Lord Amphil, Mr. W. St. Mercer.

*Parliamentary Under Secretary.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne.

*Private Secretary.*—Mr C. A. Harris.

*Permanent Under Secretary.*—Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.

*Private Secretary.*—Mr. G. V. Fiddes.

*Assistant Under Secretaries.*—Mr. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.; Mr. Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B., Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

*Chief Clerk.*—Mr. R. P. Edden, C.B.

*Clerks in the West India Branch.* Mr. A. A. Pearson, Mr. S. Olivier, Mr. W. D. Ellis, Mr. J. K. M. Green.

*Crown Agents.*—Captain Sir M. F. Ommaoney, R.E. K.C.M.G.; B. E. Blake, Esq.; Major M. A. Cameron, R.E.

*Consulting Engineers for Railways.*—Messrs. Hawkshaw, and Hayter, C.E., Messrs. Gregory & Eyles, C.E., Mr. W. Shefford, C.E.

*Shipping Agents.*—Messrs. J. & A. D. Freeland.

The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.

## HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic -	Dr. Luis Sáenz Peña -	President	...	Oct. 12, 1892
Austria-Hungary -	Franz Joseph -	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium -	Leopold II. -	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia -	Don Mariano Baptista -	President	...	... 1892
Brazil (United States of) -	Dr. Prudente José de Moraes -	President	...	Nov. 18, 1894
Bulgaria -	Ferdinand, Saxe-Coburg -	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chili -	Admiral J. Montt -	President	1847	Dec. 26, 1891
China -	Kuang Hsu -	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia -	Miguel A. Caro -	President	...	Aug. 7, 1892
Costa Rica -	Infante, Iglesias -	President	...	May 1894
Denmark -	Christian IX. -	King	1818	Nov. 10, 1863
Ecuador -	Don Luis Cordero -	President	...	July 1, 1892
Egypt -	Abbas II -	Scheik	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France -	M. Faure -	President	...	1895
Germany -	William II. -	Emperor	1860	June 15, 1888
Greece -	Frederick -	King	1821	May 22, 1871
Baden -	Frederick I. -	Grand Duke	1826	Sep. 6, 1862
Bavaria -	Otto -	King	1848	June 18, 1886
Brunswick -	Prince Albrecht -	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1893
Hesse -	Ernest Louis V. -	Grand Duke	1868	Mar. 15, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin -	Frederick Francis III. -	Grand Duke	1861	April 15, 1893
Mecklenburg-Strelitz -	Frederick Wilhelm -	Grand Duke	1810	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg -	Peter -	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1863
Prussia -	William II. -	King	1859	June 15, 1893
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha -	Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh -	Duke	1844	Sep. 1892
Saxony -	Albert -	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck -	Frederick -	Prince	1866	1893
Württemberg -	William II. -	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Great Britain & Ireland -	Victoria -	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece -	Georgios -	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Guatemala -	Gen. Reina Barrios -	President	...	...
Haiti -	Gen. Simon Sam -	President	...	1893
Hawaiian Islands -	Queen -	Queen	...	1891
Honduras -	Don P. Bonilla -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1890
Italy -	Humert -	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan -	Mutsu Hito -	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Lebanon -	J. J. Cheesman -	President	...	Jan. 1892
Madagascar -	Ranavalona III. -	Queen	1862	July 13, 1883
Mexico -	Porfirio Diaz -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro -	Nicolas -	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco -	Muley Abdul -	Sultan	...	June 7, 1894
Muscat -	...	...	...	...
Netherlands -	Wilhelmina -	Queen	1890	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua -	Señor J. S. Zelaya -	President	...	June 1893
Paraguay -	Señor Eguaguila -	President	...	Nov. 25, 1891
Persia -	...	Shah	...	...
Peru -	Genl. A. A. Cáceres -	President	...	Aug. 10, 1894
Portugal -	Carlos -	King	1868	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania -	Charles -	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia -	Nicolas II. -	Emperor	1868	Nov. 1894
San Salvador -	Rafael A. Gutierrez -	President	...	June 1894
Sarawak -	Sz Charles J. Brooke -	Raja	1829	June 11, 1893
Serbia -	Alexander -	King	1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Spain -	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor) -	King	1886	May 17, 1896
Sweden and Norway -	Oscar II. -	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland -	Emile Frey -	President	1838	...
Turkey -	Abdul Hamid II. -	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America -	G. Cleveland -	President	1837	Mar. 4, 1893
Uruguay -	Don Juan I. Bordá -	President	...	Mar. 21, 1894
Venezuela -	Genl. I. Crespo -	President	...	Mar. 1894



## COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population. Census 1891.	Revenue, 1894.	Debt, 1894.
<b>EUROPE—</b>				£	£
Cyprus	Treaty 1878	3,584	300,486	167,068	92,800 a year to Turkey
Gibraltar	Capture 1704	17.5	19,100	63,217	-
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	119	164,692	301,869	72,168
<b>ASIA</b>					
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796	25,366	8,008,329	1,948,631	3,668,278
Hong Kong	Treaty 1843	324	221,441	427,440	341,799
Straits Settlements	Separated from India 1807	1,542	506,577	780,955	-
Labuan	Cession 1846	304	5,563	7,382	-
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806	217,985	1,527,224	5,407,501	24,999,741
Natal	Settlement 1838	20,461	543,913	1,144,514	7,805,575
Mauritius, &c.	Capitulation 1810	881	258,085	853,442	1,407,849
St. Helena	Capture 1811	47	3,477	9,181	-
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	4,000	74,835	96,638	50,000
Gambia	Settlement 1831	69	14,266	23,798	-
Gold Coast	Settlement 1861	28,065	1,500,000	218,261	-
Lagos	Cession 1861	1,071	85,007	137,017	-
Zululand	-	9,000	143,028	45,592	-
Bechuanaland	-	-	64,608	58,300	-
<b>AMERICA—</b>					
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	194	15,019	32,476	-
British Columbia	Ditto	320,344	92,767	-	-
Ontario	Capitulation 1769	141,000	2,112,869	-	-
Quebec	Cession 1763	193,365	1,429,586	-	-
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B. Co.	78,790	164,442	-	-
New Brunswick	Settlement 1629	27,322	621,294	-	-
Nova Scotia	Settlement 1629	21,731	460,523	7,232,938	48,336,208
Prince Edward Island	Settlement 1629	2,133	109,088	-	-
North West Territory	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,553,327	90,792	-	-
Newfoundland	Settled 1583	162,000	202,100	329,207	1,808,807
Brit. Gt. Guiana	Capitulation 1803	169,000	288,328	588,245	866,579
Brit. St. Honduras	Treaty 1783-1786	6,400	31,471	37,143	54,573
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,600	1,789	11,928	-
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>					
Antigua and Barbuda	Settlement 1632	170	36,119	53,993	138,121
Bahamas	Ditto 1670	4,466	47,502	57,053	119,028
Barbados	Ditto 1606	164	182,322	180,024	13,000
Belize	Cession 1763	291	26,841	22,062	70,000
Grenada	Ditto 1753	133	63,200	63,022	117,300
Jamaica, &c.	Capitulation 1655	4,193	630,491	806,215	1,674,744
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	324	11,702	8,677	17,000
Nevis	Ditto 1628	50	42,968	53,542	73,400
St. Christopher	Ditto 1623, 1850	68	-	-	-
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	243	42,220	56,690	170,279
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	133	41,064	28,671	10,380
Tobago	Ditto 1763	116	-	8,943	5,000
Trinidad	Capitulation 1787	1,764	208,080	585,805	876,075
Turks Island	Settlement 1629	169	4,744	8,810	-
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1665	68	4,639	69,022	117,300

## COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, continued.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area In Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1894.	Debt, 1891.
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,712	1,134,207	9,311,711	24,204,253
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,294	1,140,406	6,716,316	47,227,378
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	605,497	393,715	3,325,302	30,639,534
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,212	146,796	691,746	7,172,145
South Australia	Doitto 1838	903,600	317,048	2,438,144	22,900,000
New Zealand	Doitto 1841	121,471	667,846	4,264,896	39,532,032
Western Australia	Doitto 1829	1,024,000	64,000	865,000	3,400,000
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,435	121,180	80,000	224,607

## GOVERNORS

The following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
<b>EUROPE—</b>			£
Cyprus	Sir W. J. Bendall, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar	Gen Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.	In Fortress	5,000
Malta	General Lyon Fremantle	Valletta	5,000
<b>ASIA—</b>			
Ceylon	Sir West Ridgway, K.C.M.G.	Colombo	5,000
Hong Kong	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
British Settlements	Sir C. H. B. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	8,000
Labuan	Leicester P. B. Beaufort, Esq.	Victoria	350
<b>AFRICA</b>			
Cape of Good Hope and Brit. Kaffraria	The 1st Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Cape Town	9,000
Natal	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritzburg	4,000
Bechuanaland	Sir H. B. Loch, C.B.	Mafeking	1,800
Basutoland	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,200
Zululand	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson	—	1,000
Mozambique	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	W. Grey Wilson, Esq.	James Town	700
Sierra Leone	Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	Free Town	2,000
Gambia	R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,500
Gold Coast	W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	G. T. Carter, C.M.G.	Lagos	2,000
<b>AMERICA</b>			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen T. C. Lyons, C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
Canada	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.B.	Ottawa	12,000
British Columbia	Hon. E. Dewdney	Victoria, V. I.	1,500
Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	J. A. Chaplen, Q. O.	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. T. C. Patterson	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick	Hon. J. J. Fraser	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. M. B. Daly	Halifax	1,500
Prince Edward Island	Hon. G. W. Howland	Charlotte Town	1,400
N.W. Territories	Hon. Joseph Royal	Regina	1,500
Newfoundland	Sir H. H. Mundy, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Belize	1,500
Falkland Islands	Sir R. T. Goddard, K.C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

\* Of this sum £3,000 is Salary as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance.

GOVERNORS, *continued*.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government	Place of Residence	Salary.
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>			
Jamaica	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew's	6,000
Turks Islands	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad	Sir N. Broome, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	3,000
<b>Windward Islands—</b>			
Grenada	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G., (Governor-in-Lieut. of Windward Islands)	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent	H. L. Thompson, Esq.	Kingstown	800
Tobago	W. Low, Esq.	Scarborough	125
St. Lucia	Brigade Surgeon Gouldsbury, C.M.G.	Castries	800
<b>Leeward Islands—</b>			
Antigua	Sir Francis Fleming	St. John's	3,000
Montserrat	F. Baynes, Esq.	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis	T. B. Griffith	Basseterre	500
Virgin Islands		Tortola	300
Dominica	P. A. Templer, Esq.	Roseau	500
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Viscount Hampden	Sydney	7,000
Victoria	Lord Brassey, G.C.M.G.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland	Lord Lamington	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania	Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Hobart Town	3,500
South Australia	Sir T. F. Baxton	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia	Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,000
British New Guinea	Sir Wm. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby	1,500

## BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &amp;c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Sir H. Barnard	Paris	Sir Julian Pauncefote, K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Sir Philip H. Wodehouse	Constantinople	Henry Nevill Dering	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare		Captain H. M. Jones	Lima
Ford, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Rome	George F. B. Jenner	Bogotá
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin	Berlin	James Frederick Roberts	Guatemala
Malet, G.C.M., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.		Alex. Gollan	Havana
Sir Frank Cavendish Escolles	St. Petersburg	A. Cohen	Port-au-Prince
		C. C. Malet, Esq.	Panama



## FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence	Name.	Residence	Country he represents.
Q. O. Eckford	U. S. America	In Kingston.	C. A. Malabre, C.A.	Kingston	France
J. M. Torroja	Spain		S. E. Pieterse, V.C.		
S. Soutar	Denmark		G. L. P. Corinaldi,	Montego Bay	Spain
J. Duff	Venezuela		V.C.		
Wm. Schiller	Austria-Hungary		D. S. Gideon	Port Antonio	Sweden and Norway
Same	German Empire		C. A. Nance, C.A.	Falmouth	
S. E. Pieterse	Belgium			Falmouth	
Same	The Netherlands		R. C. Peynado, V.C.	Black River	
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		Z. Jones, V.C.	Mar. la-Mar	
J. B. Chenet			W. G. Price, V.C.	Milk River	
Consul-General			J. F. H. Haw-	Kingston	
C. F. Carvalho	Haiti		thorne, V.C. & D.C.		United States of America
Consul			C. A. Nance, C.A.	Falmouth	
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		G. L. P. Corinaldi,	Montego Bay	
J. Gall	Ecuador		C.A.		
Same	Chile		R. W. Harris, C.A.	St. Ann's Bay	
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica		C. B. Farquhar-	Mar. la-Mar	
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador		son, C.A.		Venezuela Colombia
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		J. Y. Watson, C.A.	Port Antonio	
W. P. Forwood	Colombia		A. A. Green	Milk River	
Arthur George	Greece		L. D. Baker, Jr.,	Port Morant	
M. DeCordova	Honduras		C.A.		
			O. H. Kimbal	Port Maria	
			C. M. Farquharson	Black River	
			S. Soutar, V.C.	Kingston	
			S. L. Scherer, V.C.	Kingston	

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This office is held by Mr. G. E. Burke.

## PART III.

## DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION &amp;c.

(By the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between  $17^{\circ} 43'$  and  $18^{\circ} 32'$  N Lat., and  $76^{\circ} 31'$  and  $78^{\circ} 21' 50''$  W. long., about 5000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 415 miles north of Carthage and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called 'The Windward Passage,' the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated the former about 155 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles. This bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several Islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Garcia & Des, in the Mosquito Territory which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere. Should a ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ever be constructed, Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabaman signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia, and harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-mukia corrupted by us to Jamaica.—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annet's Bay)  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston	78	St. Catherine	470	St. Elizabeth	462
St. Andrew	166	St. Mary	249	Trelawny	333
St. Thomas	274	Clarendon	474	St. James	234
Portland	984	St. Ann	476	Hanover	167
		Manchester	302	Westmoreland	308
Total	7324	Total	1,971	Total	1,504

giving a total of 4,367½ square miles, equal to 2,822,687 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 415,440 acres are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

#### COUNTY OF STURRY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone, the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappian series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of the country is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper and manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lawlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is however no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

#### COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Valley is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon: the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappian and conglomerate series prevail, the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 142 square miles which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann. consist almost entirely of white limestone.

#### COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Incevia that the north and south limestone nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmore and also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappian rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called 'The Black Grounds' consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys, that called 'The Queen of Spair's Valley,' on the borders of and extending into the Parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.\*

## BLUE MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes.

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Area in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	1	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	1	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	284
St. Mary	110	110	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann	85	337	34	.	.	.	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland	235	73	.	.	.	.	304
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	.	.	.	462
Manchester	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,460 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method, and they again throw off other ridges until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

\* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkin's *Geology of Jamaica*.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation, such for instance as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak above Newcastle and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Belverue and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge starting from the Blue Mountain Peak passing by Arncliffe, Bella Clair and Windsor Castle where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-westerly culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Haycock Hill 2,500 feet above the sea and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The Blake Mountains which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The Blake Mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,560 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges, one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammees Hill reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Dewey and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Gay's Hill and Middlesex township containing as a well-defined range to Mount Diabla, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called 'The Black Grounds'\* in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of

\* So called from the rich black soil in contrast to the red soil of Manchester.



this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the R. o. Munro or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink, thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vero at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one offshoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap," 1660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains commences above Lacovia to the north, and extends to Mountgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarter" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Bluefields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

#### ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of the figures are taken from Sawkin's Geology of Jamaica:-

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blue Mountains, average . . .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap . . .	3,013
Cuma Cuna Pass . . .	2,098	Catherine's Peak . . .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak . .	7,366	Cold Spring Gap . . .	4,523
Portland Gap . . .	5,549	Hardware Gap . . .	4,079
St. John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation) . . .	6,100	Fox's Gap . . .	3,267
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation . .	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it) . . .	1,360
Arutally Gap . . .	2,764	Guys Hill . . .	3,100
Hagley Gap . . .	1,980	Mount Diablo, highest point . .	2,800
Moroe's Gap . . .	4,345	" " where road crosses . . .	1,800
Content Gap . . .	3,351	Bull Head . . .	2,885
Newmarket Hospital . . .	3,800	Mandeville . . .	2,131
Marion Road . . .	3,661	Aaccompong Town . . .	1,409
Belle Vue (Mr. Pincock's) . . .	3,764	Dolphin Head . . .	1,516

## RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and "springs" which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction, that is those streams rising in the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuma Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its lower course discharging at Montego Bay.

There are anterior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the widest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining a forest in the island.

The West India Improvement Company have, however, in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Story Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises on the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the six mile stone from Kingston on the windward road, from this river the City of Kingston and District of of Liguanea are supplied with water.\* From the Abaco Baka district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Indistry and the Fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Barring River and the Landrover River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful particularly those of the Barring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow limestone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hue, where it forms the Moneague Lake, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walten.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River flows easterly sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of 13½ miles or more and rising near Darnock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno and, with a course of 6½ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

\* Water is now also obtained from the Wag Water River by means of a tunnel through the Main Ridge at Constant Spring.



The Hester's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in *severa*, sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Moxim and Island Estates from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arid season character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parmour Estate where the water flows for a short distance, the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen which has answered all expectations.

The Cook Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears and after receiving numerous tributaries enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers, none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River,\* New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

\* The Town of Lucea-to-Mar is supplied with water from this River.

## CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics, it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island, it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf, the mouth of the cave. The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Moath River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the Parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated are also very numerous. The Light House at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire, a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal, a cave near Salt River, one at Swanton in Lindis Vale, &c.

## MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is believed to be the hottest in the island,\* the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F, but the water loses about 9

\* There is, however, a hot spring on the Guava River in the Parish of Portland, the temperature of which is said to be 183 degrees.

degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime: they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, generally convulsions, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm saline purgative bath, the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the case of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia, also in cases of morbid liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive, they have lately been repaired and improved and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaican Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, varied, cold, tonic, beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach convulsions.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in tet and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabanitta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it, and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favorite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Carlwood Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Maratee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the Parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland, and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

#### POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 26,641 in excess of the population of 1881, and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. Whites 14,692, Coloured 121,966, Black 488,624, East Indian 10,116, Chinese 481. Not stated 3,623. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1896, was 691,500.

The births registered in the year 1895-96 numbered 26,842 giving a rate of 39.8 per 1000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual Birth-rates for seven years, 1889-90 to 1895-96. —

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1889-90	35.6
1890-91	36.4
1891-92	38.3
1892-93	37.3
1893-94	40.9
1894-95	37.2
1895-96	38.8

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1896, numbered 15,716 being in the proportion of 22.7 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death rates for seven years 1889-90 to 1895-96: —

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1889-90	28.0
1890-91	25.0
1891-92	22.7
1892-93	20.9
1893-94	22.2
1894-95	21.0
1895-96	22.7

## POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891			Census, 1881			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingsdon	33,114	29,390	62,504	15,928	22,636	38,564	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18,513	19,037	37,550	17,351	17,731	35,082	2,573	.
St. Thomas	15,536	16,620	32,156	16,819	17,126	33,945	1,789	1,709
Portland	16,064	16,334	32,398	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,234	27,873	54,127	22,831	28,753	51,584	7,543	.
Trelwney	14,328	16,670	30,998	15,656	16,669	32,325	1,119	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,845	17,810	33,655	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	11,513	15,449	26,962	9,621	.
Westmoreland	25,420	27,030	52,450	24,349	24,486	48,835	4,615	.
St. Elizabeth	29,916	32,341	62,257	28,612	27,763	56,375	7,681	.
Manchester	27,173	29,289	56,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	25,338	28,767	54,105	25,180	24,666	49,846	7,960	.
St. Catherine	31,738	35,771	67,509	29,973	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	305,946	332,642	638,588	282,067	287,547	569,614	58,974	.

## POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston	18,296	27,616	45,912	36,546
Morant Bay	281	305	586	1,400
Port Antonio	788	996	1,784	1,908
Port Maria	748	744	1,492	1,741
St Ann's Bay	654	661	1,315	1,565
Falmouth	946	1,269	2,215	3,279
Montego Bay	1,284	2,019	3,303	4,461
Lucas	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav-la-Mar	1,184	1,764	2,948	3,498
Black River	627	627	1,254	1,279
Mandeville	473	894	1,367	218
Clarendon	187	282	469	684
Spanish Town	2,151	2,806	4,957	5,658

It may be interesting here to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. The first attempts at numbering the people was in 1680, when "the relics of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more. Thirteen years after, that is in 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified—

Whites—		
Men	...	4,080
Women	...	2,006
Children	...	1,712
Negroes	..	9,504
		17,272 a.

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	7,644
Slaves	..	86,546
		94,190 b.

In 1776 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	4,093
Slaves	...	192,787
		209,617 c.

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	1,400
Slaves	...	250,000
		291,400 d.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	...	5,000
Coloured	...	40,000
Whites	...	15,000
		371,070

a. Calendar of State Papers. Vol. I.

b. Montgomery Martin's Colonial Empire.

c. Rev. J. Edwards West India. Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1830. Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.



In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island —

Males	181,033	White	15,729
Females	195,800	Coloured	69,573
	<u>377,433</u>	Black	293,123
			<u>377,433</u>

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows:—

Males	213,521	White	13,316
Females	227,743	Coloured	8,374
	<u>441,264</u>	Black	346,374
			<u>441,264</u>

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."<sup>a</sup>

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,800 in excess of those of 1861, namely:—

Males	246,573	White	13,301
Females	259,581	Coloured	100,346
	<u>506,154</u>	Black	292,707
			<u>506,154</u>

compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and an increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,383 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,683 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	282,667	Whites	14,432	Coolies	11,015
Females	297,517	Coloured	100,946	Chinese	99
	<u>580,804</u>	Black	444,186	Not stated	1,125
					<u>580,804</u>

The increases comparing the classifications of colour as they appeared in the returns of 1871 and 1881 were whites, 1,331; coloured, 9,500; blacks, 51,479; but if the Coolies and Chinese, and the persons who did not avow their complexion be apportioned by means of one-third to the whites and two-thirds to the coloured population (which may be accepted as having been the case in regard to the census of 1871) the increase in the whites will be 6,411, and the increase of the people of colour, 17,760.

<sup>a</sup> H. L.'s Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History

## PART IV.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA

1494 JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world. The Island was held by the Spaniards until 11th May 1655, when it was surrendered to an English expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Cromwell, then in power in England sent Major General Sedgwick as Commissioner to conduct the Civil Government. He arrived in October 1655 and established a Council of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley was President.

1656 In June of the following year Colonel William Brayne arrived as successor to Sedgwick who had taken a victim to Dysentery. He brought with him 1,000 troops, and was followed shortly afterwards by 1,000 settlers from Nova, Bermuda, Barbados and New England, and by 1,000, girls and as many young men from Ireland.

1657 Brayne died in 1657 and D'Oyley assumed the Government. His administration was marked by an invasion of the Island by Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, who landed on the North coast and built a fort at Rio Nuevo in St Mary. D'Oyley however advanced against him, and completely defeated him. Don Sasi escaped from a point on the coast now called Run-away Bay in memory of the event.

1660 In 1660, D'Oyley who had been promoted to the rank of General was appointed Governor of Jamaica, being the first to have that title, by Charles II. He was empowered in his Commission to select a Council of twelve persons, and to constitute a Civil Judicial and pass Acts for the "security and prosperity" of the Island.

1662 Lord Windsor succeeded to the Government of the Colony in 1662, the chief act of his administration being the disbandment of the Army the men of which were divided into two Regiments of Militia.

1664 Lord Windsor retired during the same year and Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted lands to the Maroons (as the slaves left by the Spaniards were called) on account of the assistance they had given the English, and gave them by Proclamation the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. Lord Windsor had been instructed to summon Assemblies, and these instructions were carried out by Sir Charles Lyttleton who issued writs for the first General Assembly held in the Island which met at St. Jago de la Vega, on the 26th January, 1664.

1664 In May 1664, Lieutenant Colonel Lynch relieved Sir Charles Lyttleton of the Government, the latter having retired to England owing to ill health, but he was shortly succeeded by Colonel Edward Morgan, as Deputy Governor who was in turn superseded, after a month's Administration, by Sir Thomas Modyford who was appointed Governor and brought with him from Barbados a thousand Settlers. During Sir Thomas Modyford's term began the long series of disputes between the Governors and the Assemblies which are so marked a feature of the early history of the Colony.

Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled for having on his own responsibility commissioned a large number of privateers to act on behalf of the King of England against Spain, and Sir Thomas Lynch was sent out as Lieut. Governor.

Six years later Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant Governor, but after a short administration was relieved by Lord Vaughan, who arrived as Governor. At this time the foundation of Jamaica future history as a sugar producing country was laid by the advent of 1200 of the inhabitants of Surinam which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). These people settled in the district now known as the Parish of Westmoreland, where they vigorously prosecuted planting operations. Their example was followed by others, and soon the Island had become well known as one of the finest and most fertile of British Colonies.

During the next fifteen years the Colony was governed successively by the Earl 1678  
of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Lynch for the second time, Sir Hender Moleworth, the  
Duke of Albemarle, Sir Fane Watson and the Earl of Inchiquin, but there is  
little of historical interest to record during the period. Squabbles between the  
Governors and the Assembly were frequent, varied by depredations of free-  
booters and French cruizers on the coasts of the Island.

On the 7th June, 1692, occurred the terrible earthquake which destroyed Port 1692  
Royal, where of 3,000 houses two hundred only and Fort Charles escaped un-  
injured. The catastrophe led to the settlement of Kingston, many of the sur-  
vivors removed to the plain of Liguanea and settled on land belonging to Colonel  
Beeston, where the capital of the Island now stands.

In March 1693 Sir William Beeston arrived and assumed the Government, and 1693  
in the following year a French fleet landed detachments on the S.E. coast and  
committed terrible havoc. At Carlisle Bay however they were met and gallantly  
defeated by the Colonial Militia.

In 1702 occurred a naval battle off Santa Marta between the French Admiral 1702  
Du Casse and the British Admiral Rowley who sailed from Port Royal to attack  
the French fleet. Rowley was defeated and returned to Kingston where he died  
of his wounds.

Sir William Beeston was succeeded in January 1703 by Colonel Thomas 1703  
Handasyd, who was followed in 1711 by Admiral Lord Arthur Hamilton, in 1716  
by Mr Peter Heywood, a Planter, in 1718 by Sir Nicholas Lawes, another  
Planter, and in 1722 by the Duke of Portland. Of these the most notable was  
Sir Nicholas Lawes. Throughout the administration of all however the struggles  
between the Executive and the Assembly continued, much delaying the progress  
of the Colony.

In 1726 the Duke of Portland died and was succeeded by Major General Robert 1726  
Hurter, who succeeded in propitiating the Assembly, so much so that they raised  
his salary to £6,000 per annum. About this time the Maroons began to give  
trouble and in 1734 a formidable expedition against their mountain strongholds 1734  
was organized, but the Government forces were surrounded and with difficulty  
escaped annihilation.

When Governor Trelawney arrived in 1738 he took steps to come to terms with  
these hardy mountaineers. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were ceded  
to them, and perfect freedom granted them and their posterity in consideration  
of their agreeing to aid the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.

The second half of the century was a period of much disturbance from foreign 1739  
wars, internal rebellion, and violent storms. In 1739 Jamaica fitted out an ex-  
pedition to attack the Spanish American possessions, and although there were  
some unimportant successes, the operations as a whole resulted in failure.

In 1778 war broke out between France and England, and a powerful French 1778  
fleet sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica, and  
extraordinary efforts were made to resist the enemy. Spain having joined France  
the Governor of Jamaica dispatched an Expedition against San Juan de Nuevo-  
cagua. The place was captured, but the number of deaths from disease among  
the invading force was awful and a miserable remnant only, among whom was the  
famous Nelson, returned to Port Royal. In 1782 occurred the ever memorable  
Victory of Rodney over the French Fleet under de Grasse then on his way to join  
the Spanish Fleet. The people of Jamaica who had dreaded the threatened in-  
vasion and had made great efforts to resist it, received the news of the victory with  
the utmost enthusiasm. The marble statue of Rodney is a lasting testimony of their  
gratitude to him. Again, a few years later, the then Governor received orders from  
the Imperial Government to send a Military force to St. Domingo "to accept terms  
of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the Island as had cited the  
protection of the British Government." The Expedition captured several places  
on the coast, but disease again proved the most formidable enemy, and notwith-  
standing every effort to subdue the Island, a treaty had ultimately to be made in  
1798, with Toussaint l'Ouverture, and the remnant of the force returned to  
Jamaica.



- 1760 In the meantime the enemies of law and order within the Island itself had not been idle. In 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out among the slaves in St. Mary, which caused much loss of life before it was finally overcome.
- 1795 In 1796 the inhabitants of the Island were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm by the outbreak of a second Maroon war, of more formidable proportions than that of 1734. The troops sent to quell the insurrection again and again fell into ambushes and lost heavily. The brunt of the operations was borne by the Militia which in all the disturbances of the time proved itself a most valuable force. In the present war they were assisted by the Maroons of Accompong who remained faithful to the Government. The insurrection was quelled in 1796, and in June of that year upwards of 500 men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia, whence they were afterwards sent to Sierra Leone.
- 1798 In 1798 another rebellion of slaves occurred the insurgents this time being the run away slaves who infected the lower region of the Trelawny Mountains. It was however soon put down.
- Notwithstanding these occurrences the Colony continued to grow rich. No less than one million pounds were voluntarily subscribed to help England against revolutionary France in 1798, and when war broke out with Spain and France in 1801, Jamaica made extensive preparation for her own protection. So far as the West India war was concerned the war was made eventually the manoeuvres of the rival fleets in West Indian Waters and by the brilliant victory gained by the British over the French fleet off St. Domingo, the captured prizes being brought to Port Royal.
- 1807 In 1807 Sir Kyre Couste brought from England the announcement that the British Parliament had withdrawn the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America and had abolished the slave trade without compensation to the Planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,361 slaves.
- 1808 On the 26th March 1808 the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of the Assembly existing for the full term of seven years. Questions of privilege however frequently arose and the Executive and Legislature were frequently in opposition. The Colony had to face a period of depression and distress at the time of the war with France and the United States, and storms doing great damage occurred in 1813, 1816, and 1818.
- 1822 But the most prominent occurrence in Lord Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the British Parliament and the Jamaica Assembly on the subject of the Slave Code. In 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for the adoption of measures to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. The Assembly refused to entertain the recommendations of the resolutions, repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the Island.
- 1827 The Duke of Manchester relinquished the Government in 1827, Sir John Keane becoming Lieutenant Governor. He was succeeded in 1829 by the Earl of Belmore, who repeated the demand of the British Parliament for the amendment of the Slave Code. Some acts in this direction were passed, but on the British Government subsequently making proposals for the further amelioration of the Slaves the Assembly offered a strenuous if not violent resistance, the House ultimately declaring to consider any measures not emanating from themselves. So intense indeed was the hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Parliament, that they threatened to "transfer their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their Continental neighbours."
- 1831 The excitement produced by these proceedings soon extended to the slave population and on the 28th December, 1831, a serious outbreak occurred. The mansion and sugar works of Kensington Estate in St. James were first set on fire by the slaves and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the property in the neighbourhood. The outbreak was quelled by the Militia but not before property to the value of £666,977 sterling had been destroyed by the insurgents.

The British Government in consideration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to enable them to restore their plantations.

The Earl of Mulgrave having succeeded to the Government in 1832 again pressed the Assembly to pass necessary laws to give effect to the resolutions of 1823 of Mr. Canning. But the Assembly resisted as before and declared that while admitting the supremacy of the Sovereign they could not admit "the supremacy of one portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent state over another portion of those subjects in Jamaica."

After this the Emancipation Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and was laid before the Jamaica Assembly on 18th October, 1833. They could not but accept the decree, but they entered strong protests against the Act in their Journals.

On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the Apprenticeship System established. The number of slaves for whom compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, the amount of compensation awarded being £5,475 Sterling.

The apprenticeship system was subsequently abolished by Act of Parliament in May 1848, and on the 1st August of that year absolute freedom was conferred on the whole negro population.

The History of the Colony from this time on to the outbreak of 1865, consists of little else beyond a series of political disputes and disagreements between the Executive and the Legislature accompanied with a bitterness which could not fail to have a disastrous result on the well being of the country. When Sir Charles Metcalfe was Governor, it is true, much was done to reconcile these differences; he succeeded in restoring the affection for the mother country which in the case of a large number of Colonists had been alienated by recent events, and he left the Colony after passing a number of useful Laws, greatly regretted by all.

He was succeeded by Lord Elgin during whose administration much was done to improve the general condition of the Island. Cattle Immigration was encouraged, new breeds of cattle were introduced, and the Jamaica Railway was opened.

But in 1846 the Imperial Parliament passed an Act to equalize the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions. The result of this Act would clearly be disastrous to the sugar planters of Jamaica, and the Assembly in November 1846 declared that they would be unable to continue the institutions of the Colony on the present scale or to defray the cost of Cattle Immigration.

Sir Charles Grey arrived as Governor at this time, and throughout his administration of 6 years, the "War of Retrenchment" continued. Bill after Bill embodying a scheme of retrenchment was passed by the Legislature and was rejected as often by the Council. The Treasury became bankrupt owing to the failure of the Legislature to re-enact expiring Revenue Bills, and a complete "deadlock" ensued. But Sir Charles Grey's term of office expired and Sir Henry Barkly was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He had been a planter in Demerara and had been sent to that Colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there, a task which he had successfully accomplished. His appointment to Jamaica was therefore hailed with joy, the retrenchment party seeing in him a sympathiser and a deliverer. The Legislature having been called together, an Act for the better government of the Island was passed, and in consideration of this and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 to provide for salaries of Judges and several other Public Officers, the Imperial Government granted a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent to pay off the debts of the Colony. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain General and Governor in Chief under the new Constitution the character of which is described in another part of this work.

Sir Henry Barkly was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir C. H. Darling). His administration is remarkable for the fact that acting on the opinion that it was

the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the principle that in all important questions of a purely domestic nature the Colony should be governed according to the views of the constituent as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature, he appointed three gentlemen to office on the principle of Ministerial Responsibility.

1862 In 1862 the political struggles between the Executive Committee and the Assembly revived with their intensity as in the following year had gone so far that Mr. Edward John Eyre the Lieutenant Governor, and the Assembly came into direct collision a majority of that body declining "to proceed to any further business with His Excellency."

1864 In 1864 Mr. Eyre, who had been Lieutenant Governor during the absence of Sir Charles Durning on leave, was appointed to succeed him as Governor, the Imperial Government approving of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

800 But meanwhile trouble was brewing in the country. A severe drought had greatly impoverished the people, while the American Civil war and other causes had increased the price of imported bread-stuffs. Agitators availed themselves of the opportunity to unsettle and excite the minds of the ignorant. Public Meetings were got up at which resolutions were made calling upon those of African race to assert their rights and to publicly set forth their grievances. This movement and its natural effect. In October, 1865 a rebellion of the black people broke out in the Parish of St. Thomas.

On the 11th of that month a crowd of some hundreds armed with cutlasses, bayonets, sticks and tinakets entered the square in front of the Court house at Morant bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks, and their cry was "colour for colour, blood for blood." The Constables and Magistrates of the Parish were butchered while holding their meeting for the transaction of business. The Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court house were stoned and although they fired, were overpowered. All the Officers and many members of the force were killed. Martial Law was at once proclaimed, troops were despatched to the disaffected district, and the outbreak vigorously quelled. The principal agitator, Mr. George William Gordon who was mainly responsible, was arrested, tried by Court Martial, and hanged, while a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

800 On intelligence of the affair reaching England, Sir Henry Knight Stokes was sent out to inquire the Government and act as President of a Commission of Enquiry of which the other Members were Mr. Russell Garney the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds.

The conclusion at which the Commission arrived was, shortly, that the outbreak had been quelled with unnecessary severity. They reported however that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of and free of rent."

As a result of this finding, Mr. Eyre was recalled by Her Majesty's Government, and left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to amend the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 232 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

Sir John Peter Grant, K. C. B., arrived as Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Island on the 6th August, 1866. He brought with him an Order in Council dated the 11th June of that year establishing a new form of government. The new Legislature was designated "The Legislative Council of Jamaica" and consisted at first of the Governor and six official and three non-official members. A Privy Council was also provided for.

\* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.

The Legislative Council met for the dispatch of business on the 16th October and it once directed their attention to the re-adjustment of the public finances. There had been a deficit on the 30th September, 1865, of £20,656, and there were obligations arising out of the recent disturbances to be immediately met. With the view of providing for these requirements, without unduly pressing on any particular section of the community, the excise duty on rum was increased, the house tax was extended to all houses under £12 annual rental, a small tax was laid on land and a trade licence was imposed on Merchants, Statutekeepers, Newspapers Proprietors and other men in business. In the following year additional customs duties were levied on wines, tobacco and similar articles of luxury and an addit on of ten per cent was in all cases made to the total amount payable in imports. Estates machinery and other articles required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were however admitted free. The result of these re-adjustments was that on the 30th September, 1866, there was a surplus of £25,599; this was the first time for many years that the finances of the colony had an excess of revenue over expenditure.\* The Government had now begun a series of changes in the political and fiscal affairs of the colony.

One of the first measures of reform was the reduction of the number of parishes from twenty-two to fourteen. The parishes were thus nearly equalized in size and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was greatly reduced. A new revenue system was established, whereby the Officers of Customs and the Collectors of Taxes were placed under a Central Board and the collection of the revenue, both internal and external, was regulated by a uniform system. A non-military Police was organized and placed under an Inspector-General, and a Rural Police was added as an Auxiliary Force for the detection of crime in the rural districts of the country. The Judicial Establishment was re-constituted. District Courts on the model of the English County Courts were introduced, Public Prosecutors were appointed as Assistants to the Attorney-General, the Judges of the Supreme Court were authorised to admit Solicitors of seven years' standing to practise as Advocates in the Supreme Court, and a Commission was appointed to prepare a new and revised edition of the statutes of this island. Grand Jurors were abolished and the Attorney-General was charged with the power of preferring indictments against persons accused of crime. The reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from four to two, as vacancies occurred, was sanctioned. A Medical Department for providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicine, was established, and a change in the educational system, under which the annual grants to elementary schools were based on results was inaugurated. As a part of this new education movement provision was made for the training of Schoolmasters at a Government Training College at Spanish Town and at the Minor Institution in Kingston. A Government Savings Bank was opened in Kingston, with branches in the several parishes, in substitution of the old Trustee Banks, which were limited in their operations and but indifferently managed by the local Trustees. The postal rates on letters were reduced and postal communications between Kingston and the interior was extended to three posts per week. A Department of Public Works was organized under an officer designated the Director of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, and an effective system of road supervision was inaugurated. The public buildings which had for years been falling into decay were repaired and commodious hospitals, police stations and other necessary buildings were constructed on modern principles. In the year 1868 Cacha immigration was resumed after having been stopped for four years; and Cacha was first permanently planted at Bellevue, on the Blue Mountain Range, by the Government. In the same year the fruit trade with the United States of America was started at Port Antonio by private enterprise.

The greater part of these improvements involved large additions to annual expenditure from the Public Treasury, but notwithstanding that there was a small surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's administration. His Excellency

\* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.



in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony became developed." Among the imports remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tanning duty and tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

171 A Census was taken on the 31st July, 1871, which showed that the population which was recorded as 406,154 had increased by 14.7 per cent in the ten years ending on that day. Within the same period the Established Church in Jamaica was abolished by the expiry of the Clergy Law and the first Synod of the Disestablished Church was held in Kingston under the presidency of Bishop Courtenay†. The Law of Charles II., empowering the Governor for the time, with the advice of a Council of War, to declare Marshal Law in times of disturbances, was repealed.

Two other noteworthy occurrences took place during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant. The first was the transfer of the Seat of Government from Spanish Town, the ancient capital, to Kingston, the commercial centre. The second in the case of the *La Hove*.

The *La Hove*, with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed to Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant on the advice of Mr Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £30,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendants a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months for £7,920 with interest at 8 per cent to the date of payment and restoring the arms and munitions. The Legislative Council subsequently passed a vote for redeeming the promissory note, but requested the Governor "to urge the Secretary of State, in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government's refunding the amount to the Colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

24 Sir J. P. Grant left Jamaica on the 25th January, 1874, and Mr W. A. G. Young, the Acting Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government as President of the Privy Council. Sir William Grey arrived as Governor on the 4th April. During his administration the island was afflicted with a hurricane (November, 1874) by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed, and by a severe drought (1876) followed by heavy and continuous rains, which did unusual damage to the roads throughout the Island. Small-pox also prevailed epidemically in some parts of the Island especially in Vere and Clarendon, and epidemically in other parts. A considerable commercial panic, in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital, also occurred. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £453,844 and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import duties and on the revenue from stamps.

176 Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaican products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works were completed

\* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.

† See Article on Church of England in Jamaica in this Publication.

at a cost of £126,500) and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was opened for traffic.

Sir William Grey relinquished the Government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill health, and Lieutenant Governor Rushworth, C. M. G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted in the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with Gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major General Mann, as President of the Privy Council.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K. C. M. G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief on the 24th August, 1877. In opening the first session of the Legislative Council after his arrival His Excellency had to make numerous financial arrangements with regard to the public finances. By an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deference to representations from the sugar planters of the colony, the immigration debt which then stood at £174,325 was transferred to the Public Treasury, together with the annual expenses of hospitals and medical attendance on immigrants. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was a deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September, 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,083 in the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll-tax on breeding stock which was repealed by Law 14 of 1870 and raised a loan of £30,000 under Law 1 of 1874. The only other aids to the general revenue during the year (1877-78) were the trifling export duties on coffee and logwood, which were transferred from the Immigration fund to general revenue, as a set-off against the assumption by the public of two charges in connection with immigration. By a reduction in the expenditure on public works and other economies the finances of the year were closed with a surplus, but the new loan remained as an addition to the public debt.

In the next session Sir Anthony Musgrave announced that "in consequence of the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects of the coming year" he proposed to submit to the decision of the Council "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance." Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University, the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country, an increase in the number of Pupils Teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions, and the founding of an institute for the promotion of literature, science and art in Jamaica. He also recommended the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio, the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the purpose of securing telegraphic communication with other countries, the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extension to Port Antonio on the south side and Ewarton on the north-west, the maintenance of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of churches cultivation on the Government Plantation in St. Andrew. These recommendations were all agreed to and fully carried out. A system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, which had previously been sanctioned by the Legislature, was brought into operation on the 1st April, 1878. In the following year a new Marriage Law, which provided for the appointment of Marriage Officers and for purely civil marriages where the parties desired them, and a Divorce Law, were passed. A series of laws having for their object the improvement of the Judicial System and the consolidation of the superior Courts into one superior Court of Justice and the appointment of a second Puisne Judge, were also passed. In the same year (1879) there was an extension of the telegraph line in order to complete the circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy.

Early in the following year (March 1880) their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H. M. ship

“Bacchanals” and were entertained by Lieutenant Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

On the return of Sir Anthony Musgrave to the colony on the 4th June, 1880, he received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed their obligation to him for “the institution of many well-lighted mosques—the promotion of a higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements.” Lieutenant Governor Newton also received an address from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed “the feelings of respect and hearty good-will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them.”

In the latter part of 1879 (from October 8th to the 13th) there were heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston, and in the following year there was a severe drought which continued to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 8th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property, and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was no light throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty five died from the falling of houses, &c. A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds occurred on the 7th December and was felt throughout the island. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains, which had a beneficial effect on the growing crops. On the 11th March, 1881, a Census was taken, the population being 530,804, this gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the Census of 1871 and showed that the population had increased at the rate of 1,000 per annum.

The Legislative Council met on the 22nd November, 1881, when the Governor announced a deficit of £14,445 on the accounts of the financial year. “Thus,” His Excellency said, “ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year.” An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit £31,148 the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government, increased the excise duty on rum from 5s to 8s per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent on all Customs duties. The Government by curtailing all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without injury to the country, by abating the annual profits of the Government Savings Bank and by adopting other financial re-arrangements were able to reduce the deficit to £18,178 on the 30th September, 1882. Thereupon the imposition of the additional 10 per cent on the Customs duties was repealed, but it was considered expedient to continue the increased duty on rum.

In the meantime (that is to say in July, 1881,) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Public, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits), was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order

to save the interest at six per cent which was running on the judgment, and to avoid the very great disadvantage to himself of having his property taxed upon and sold to liquidate the same. But Sir Anthony Murgrave expressed his readiness to redress the amount should the course pursued by him be disapproved by the Secretary of State, and he asked for instructions as to the damages and costs were finally to be paid. In December a despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the amount was received by his Excellency and laid before the Council. The despatch required the official members to support the vote. It recommended that the Auditor General, Mr. J. C. Mueselshay, and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. S. C. Barker) resigned their seats, the first on the ground that the "acts of the Governor in reference to this vessel were recorded by the Council and the Foreign Secretaries as questions of Imperial and international duty," and the second on the ground that "the damages and costs were incurred solely in pursuance of Imperial policy and objects."

The despatch was referred to a Select Committee who reported that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the defences of the vessel was not entirely to protect Imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the votes of the official members to support the vote. The consideration of this question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes, and on the recommendation of the Council in January, 1882, a number of petitions were presented against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits referred to. At the question being again brought on for discussion a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect, that the Council recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions. The Governor in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State informed him of the "total impossibility that the question at issue could be decided in favour of the Government with the present majority of unofficial members" and asked for further instructions. On the 15th November a minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits on entering that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directed the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council eight official members and the Commissioner of the Port voted in support of it, and the six unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 15th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the six unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Cobb, Shirley, Michael Solomon Kerr, and Henderson. (Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State, and Mr. George Solomon, who was also absent from the island, resigned soon after his return to Jamaica.)

While the negotiations with regard to the case of the *Blencoe* were progressing Mr. George Solomon had proposed to the Legislative Council and carried by the votes of the official members, a resolution declaring "that the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government had been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony without, in the opinion of the Council, any adequate advantages being derived therefrom." The result of this resolution and of the representations that had been made in the petitions from the public meetings with regard to the case of the *Blencoe* was the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the public revenue expenditure and liabilities of the island. Further action with regard to the *Blencoe* case was stayed by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the official members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government



1882 did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered.

Just before the arrival in Jamaica of the Royal Commissioners a calamitous fire occurred in Kingston (on the 11th December, 1882,) by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 580 houses. The market value of the house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. Subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire, from the United States of America and from their parishes of Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers, the total amount received from abroad being £11,965 16s. 6d. and the total amount contributed locally being £4,810 1s. 7d. (These sums were exclusive of the large amount subscribed by the Masonic Fraternity in Jamaica and elsewhere for the relief of their Brethren who were sufferers by the fire.)

1883 The Royal Commissioners arrived on the 5th January, 1883, and immediately entered on their important duties; their enquiry lasted to the 25th February when they left Jamaica for the Leeward Islands to prosecute similar inquiries there. Soon after Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government he had appointed a Commission to "inquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island" and in the month of January, 1882, their report was laid before the Council. The recommendations in the reports were reviewed by the Royal Commissioners and in the majority of cases suggestions other than those included therein were made by them.

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Musgrave finally relinquished the Government, having completed his term of office and been appointed to the Governorship of Queensland. The citizens of Kingston presented a farewell address to his Excellency, in the course of which they stated "that they had hoped that his Excellency's administration would have been extended as to have enabled him to perfect and complete the many works of progress undertaken by him for the future advantage and prosperity of the Colony." They concluded thus: "It is with gratitude that as a people we say that the administration of your Excellency has been one which, while it illustrates the capacity of the Administrator, has tended to develop both the industrial and mental capacities of the people and cannot fail largely to contribute to their welfare and happiness." His Excellency in a despatch to the Secretary of State, when leaving the colony, thus reviewed his administration of the Government: "So far as it has been in my power to limit it, the policy of the Local Government has been to facilitate the ready administration of justice and the organization of public departments, to improve the sanitary condition of the people and the diffusion of education among them, and to furnish those means of communication by telegraph and post, and transport by railway, which in all countries are found to stimulate industry by giving value to its products."

Colonel Wiseman Clarke administered the Government as Senior Member of the Privy Council until the arrival of Major-General Gamble, C. B., from Barbados, on the 4th May, 1883. During the latter's term of office a public meeting was held in Kingston "to protest against the continuance of the official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation," and a deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the Government and Legislature of the island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M.P., for Dorsetport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Oaker, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

On the 17th December, 1883, the inhabitants of Kingston presented Major General Gamble with a farewell address, and four days afterwards His Excellency relinquished the Government to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K. C. B., C. I. E., who had been appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

An address of welcome was presented to Sir Henry W. Norman at the Town Hall. The address expressed the hope that His Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure and a legitimate share in the management of the legislative machinery of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced" and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

On the following day a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st December, 1883, was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The despatch intimated that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructed the Governor to appoint a Royal Commissioner to determine the Franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed."

On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference is a fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued, "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view—I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change "a moderate step in advance." With regard to the second point dealt with in the address His Excellency said that "it appears to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government, and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Public meetings were held in St. Ann, Portland, Manchester and Kingston to protest against the political constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 1st December. In the Kingston resolutions it was urged that "in matters of general legislation and government the elective minority in the Council would possess no power at all, and in matters of finance the power proposed to be given to them would be so fettered that it could, at any moment, be overruled by the Governor." The resolution continues, "This meeting declares that the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will

be in the future unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate, and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island. And in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to carry at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People. A Standing Committee was appointed to represent the Parish of Kingston in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution to raise funds, to hold conferences with the sister parishes to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect, and also to select and appoint delegates for such purposes, or any of them from time to time as occasion may require. During the period of agitation Sir Henry Norman communicated with the Secretary of State who, in a despatch published on the 21st February, 1884, stated that the Governor "correctly represented the views of Her Majesty's Government in his reply to the Address of the gentlemen of Kingston."

The Royal Commission on the Franchise met on the 8th January, 1884, and agreed to their report. They recommended that freeholders paying 20 of taxes, or rate-payers and taxpayers paying 30, of taxes or rates should be entitled to vote. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and on the 30th June the Order in Council, dated 14th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council, was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The Registration of the electors took place in June and the elections for the new Council were held between the 8th and 12th September. In five of the electoral districts there were contested elections but in the other four districts the members were returned unopposed.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on 30th September. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of representative institutions in the colony." The first legislative act of a constitutional character was the passing of the following resolution which was moved by the Hon. George Henderson, member for St. Thomas and Portland: "That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sec. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power to create and constitute a government for this island) that no power was given or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature." The resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 9th May, 1884. A few days after a message from the Governor was presented to the Legislative Council, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian Sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosene and other articles, and asking if the Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed, by means of a land tax or an export duty or otherwise. The Council, in a resolution, expressed their willingness to take part in the arrangements and to make good the revenue to be sacrificed, which was estimated at £69,500.

On the 20th February, 1885, the Pona Branch of the Railway Extension was opened by Sir Henry Norman. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Pona, at which His Excellency and a distinguished party, including the Right Honourable Viscount Cromwell and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mr. Hardy were present. The Ewarton Branch was opened on the 13th August of the same year. Sir Henry Norman and a large Company were present. Sir Anthony Miers (the previous Governor of the island) was entertained by several of the speakers at the Banquet for having projected the Extension Lines.

The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 11th March and the Governor laid before the Chambers a despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus continued: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolu-

tion was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council, passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown when admitting the people of the island by a further Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government. Instances of this procedure are to be found in the constitution of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies. It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration." On the 19th March the following resolution was agreed to by the votes of the elected members of the Legislative Council, *themselves and nominated members* (meaning to vote). "That this Council learn, with pleasure, but without surprise, that it is the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council. That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instance of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenue by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declares to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances. That this Council adheres to its resolution of the 14th October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenue of this country without the consent of its Legislature. That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review the salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

On the 26th March the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon, passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralyzed condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained, and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course request the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the government of this island to visit Canada, with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of colonization or reciprocity." In accordance with this resolution the Hon. H. P. Heching, Attorney General, the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector General, and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant, were appointed a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica.

About the same time a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Imperial Government for the protection of the island. The movement was initiated in view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Sudan and elsewhere. A resolution was passed recommending the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879. The following resolution was also passed: "That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops." On the 15th June the Governor issued a Gazette Extraordinary containing an acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of His Excellency's despatch enclosing the resolutions referred to. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has



1896 received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown, now under your Government, and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken, and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch acknowledged that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia.

The Commission which was sent to Canada returned to Jamaica in July and on the 15th of that month made their report to the Governor. Before laying their proposals before a Committee of the Cabinet they called to nothing in consequence of the sitting of the Dominion Parliament. The Commissioners in the last paragraph of their report stated as follows: "Incomplete as our mission has been, we have the pleasing satisfaction of being that our Conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labours, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unlimited, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs."

Another Commission was in the same year appointed by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman to report upon the system of elementary education in the island. The members of the Commission were: The Hon. E. N. Walker, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary, President; the Hon. C. B. Moore, C. B., Superintendent Medical Officer; the Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools, the Hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council, the Very Rev. Father Porter, S. I., Vicar Apostolic, the Very C. F. Dunet, M.A., Archbishop of Surrey, the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission, the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar Baptist College; the Rev. William Evans, of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor, and Mr. George Stachel Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Kyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission issued an *interim* report which provided for an increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training elementary teachers. The Legislative Council agreed to the report and the Commission continued their labours.

On the 24th September, the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished with due regard to the protection of vested interests, and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palache, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson). The Committee presented its report on the 26th October. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £250 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payments of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommended that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denominations: 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20. On the 7th November a meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Burke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any com-

mercerial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Then they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony. The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued, a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Parnock and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members at the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who have qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on 1st October), and elected their Chairmen and Vice Chairmen.

In the month of December (1885) the rainfall was three times the average and was the largest on record: several lives were lost. In the February of the following year a small pox was introduced into the island by the person of a passenger by the R.M.S. "Duc" from Vera Cruz. The patient was removed from the vessel to the Kingston small pox hospital where he was treated: he recovered, but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. It thence extended itself to other localities in Kingston and eventually became epidemic in the island.

Sir Henry W. Norman, who had left Jamaica on vacation leave on the 10th December, 1885, returned on the 29th March, 1886. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council.

The third session of the Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Relief Bill (introduced in the previous session by the Hon. Robert Craig) and the new Retrenchment Scheme (introduced by the Hon. C. S. Parnock), would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of. On the 8th April the Retrenchment Scheme was passed by the Legislative Council. The principal suggestions were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works, the amalgamation of the offices of Collector General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank, the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court, the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Police and Directors of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the Land Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons, which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers and for the issue of a paper currency to pay the commission all wages was abandoned. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian immigrants in the future and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another, that the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges." Effect was subsequently given to the recommendations with respect to immigration and to the Works and Prisons Departments. The proposal for the amalgamation of the offices of Collector General and Treasurer has since been abandoned.

On the 19th April, 1886, the Legislative Council passed the Poor Relief Law and on the same day the City Council of Kingston passed a resolution declaring "that as the Law was opposed to principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nomine Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." Accordingly at the meeting of the Council held on the



3rd May all the members except the Hon Wellesley Bourke, Capt Forwood, the Rev W. Giffiths and Messrs J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Sauter, resigned their seats. The Board met on the 5th May and elected the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Mayor, in the place of Dr. James Scott, who was among the members who resigned. The Board issued writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies and the elections were held on the 5th June. All the gentlemen who had resigned were re-elected with the exception of Messrs Watson and Cripps. Mr. George Levy was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and Mr. C. T. Burton was elected in the place of Mr. Cripps. The re-elected members, with the exception of Mr. Payne, resumed their seats. Petitions against the Law were sent to the Governor, for transmission to the Secretary of State, from the City Council of Kingston and from the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favour of the Law were sent from the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover and Westmoreland. On the 15th August a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing the assent of the Queen to the Poor Relief Law was published in the Gazette. The Secretary of State thus wrote, for the information of the petitioners against the Law: "I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary, nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by the Law, has been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law. As to the objection that a nominated Board should in any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available, to many functionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the Colony." The Governor in publishing the despatch expressed "the hope and belief that the action of the Central Board of Supervision would be in no way vexatious towards Parochial Boards, but would rather tend to support them, and to help them to place poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the ratepayers." His Excellency added that it would be "humane to nominate to the Board of Supervision gentlemen who would be considered to be representatives both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who it may be anticipated would conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit."

In the first fortnight of the month of June heavy rains had fallen which had produced floods in the southern parts of the island and had done much damage to the roads and railway, and on the 19th and 20th August a severe cyclone passed over the island. Great damage was done to property, especially to the banana plantations. Soon after the rains Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) arrived on a visit to his coffee estate in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply His Excellency said: "It is a great pleasure to me to have even an hurried opportunity for saying the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the confidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much that was set on foot during that period."

The Commission on education presented their final report to the Governor in August and it was published in the Gazette for general information. The most important of the recommendations of the Commission were: (1) that "the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts, a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be made by government on the same principle that now govern the grants in aid of school buildings; (2) that a system of superannuation allowances and gratuities for teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted; (3) that attendance at school should be made compulsory within the ages of 7 and 13; (4) that school fees should be abolished; (5) that a Central Board of Education to be "deliberative, consultative and advisory, as well as a Board of Review," should be constituted; and

(6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report.

On the 14th October the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, passed a resolution declaring that the Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, would be glad if His Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that the Council would be prepared to vote the necessary sum. Sir Henry W. Norman, acting on this resolution, recommended "the founding of an Institution for the training of nurses to attend women in child birth, as a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire." The recommendation was approved by the Legislative Council, and it was resolved "that, if sufficient funds be raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government." The Council also voted £700 towards the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty in the City of Kingston.

On the 2nd February, 1887, Sir Henry W. Norman left for England "on urgent business." His Excellency in announcing in a Gazette Extraordinary, his intended departure stated that "it was with a feeling of intense regret that he quitted Jamaica at this time, but he assured the people of the island that they would be constantly in his thoughts during his absence and that he would return to his post at the earliest period that was possible." His Excellency thus concluded "He prays that the disease (small pox) which has for so many months afflicted the island may now speedily disappear and that on his return he may find the community in a condition of health, and ready to join in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty with loyalty and enthusiasm." The Honourable Colonel William Chive Innes, C.M.G., the Senior Member of the Privy Council, administered the Government during the absence of His Excellency.

Sir Henry Norman resumed the government on the 27th March. A fortnight after the unofficial members of the Legislative Council presented to His Excellency a letter in which they expressed "their unanimous opinion that the interests of all classes of the community demanded an immediate extension of the railway system of the colony, so as to afford the much needed facilities for the transport of fruit and all other articles of production and consumption." They commended "the most important matter to His Excellency's earliest and most favourable consideration," and expressed "the earnest hope that His Excellency would be able to lay before the Legislative Council at the approaching session proposals for ensuring to the island the much needed railway extension." The Governor in the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council (in April, 1887) recommended that the whole question be remitted to a Select Committee for investigation and report. The Committee was appointed, and after taking the evidence of the Director of Public Works, the Government Surveyor and other technical witnesses, they made their report on the 2nd May. They stated that a general opinion did unquestionably exist in favour of railway extension and they recommended, as the result of their enquiry, that simultaneous surveys should be made at once for extending the Paria Branch to the westward and the Ewarton Branch to the eastward. "The extension from Paria would open up an enormous tract of country, represented to be of a fertile character and well populated, which is now kept back by the want of transport facilities. The extension from Ewarton must pass through rich and comparatively densely populated districts in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, St. George and Portland and give transport facilities to large areas now frequently shut off from the chief Sea Ports." The report was agreed to and the sum of £5,000 was granted for surveys. The surveys were completed in April, 1888, when Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Works, thus wrote with respect to his Assistants: "The surveys for the two proposed railway extensions being now completed I desire to register my high appreciation of the zeal and unflinching energy which all engaged in it have cheerfully displayed throughout the arduous work. I think the island may be proud

that, without any extraneous assistance we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway, for the most part through mountainous districts without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimated total cost of the line of fifty-four and three quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £23,072 4s. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, or an average of £13,206 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Annetto Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available, irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty six chains from Port Antonio to Montego Bay was estimated at £842,589 11s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,895 8s. 4d. per mile. The total estimated charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,265,472, but this did not provide for the interest on loan during construction.

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,000 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the time of the purchase of the railway in 1872 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,113 2s. 2d., the interest paid, £111,041 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £8,326, total, £273,378 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £1,000 10s. 10d. interest paid, amounted to £265,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £14,531 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

The Hon. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council on the 22nd April "that this Council is of opinion that it would materially assist the Government of Jamaica and be certainly gratifying to the community if at least one official member is appointed to Her Majesty's Privy Council in Jamaica." The motion was agreed to, two in favour and ten dissatisfied members not voting. In the month of November, 1887, effect was given to the resolution by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. McDowell and the Hon. J. C. Phillips, M.D., as members of the Privy Council.

On the 20th June His Excellency the Governor transmitted the following telegraphic message to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Queen's very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully present their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's reign. They earnestly pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great Empire." His Excellency was favoured with the following reply from Sir Henry Holland: "Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica." On the following evening His Excellency gave a State Dinner at King's House to the Heads of Departments in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne was celebrated in the Colony on the 28th June and two succeeding days with great enthusiasm. Every thing that could be devised to mark the auspicious event was carried out with the greatest success and enthusiasm. Not were the rejoicings and festivities confined to Kingston. The same enthusiasm was manifested throughout the country and it may safely be said that while in some places Her Majesty's Jubilee may have been celebrated with grandeur and more elaborate display, nowhere was there a more hearty celebration of loyalty and affection towards her Person and Government.

The Legislative Council again met on the 20th September and on the 24th October the Governor laid the estimates of the financial year 1887-88 before the House. He announced a deficit on the previous year's transactions of £8,000 and an anticipated deficit on the current year's transactions of £42,000 making a total deficit on the two years of £50,000. He invited the Council to carefully examine the estimates of expenditure and to satisfy themselves that no expenditure was proposed which could be possibly avoided. In concluding his remarks on the items of expenditure he assured the Council that "with the necessary demands for expenditure—many of them with much to be said in their favour—it was impossible to keep down our expenditure to less than £620,000 to £530,000 during the next few years. He recommended

that a surplus of £10,000 be always provided, to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury." His Excellency subsequently appointed a Special Committee of Members of the Legislative Council to investigate the question of taxation and to report the best means of not only meeting the deficit of 1886-87 but the anticipated deficit of 1887-88. The Committee consisted of the Hon C. S. Farquharson, Member for Westmoreland and Hanover, the Hon Michael Solomon, C.M.G., Member for St Ann and St Mary, the Hon R. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon Richard Gillard, Collector-General—the Hon C. S. Farquharson acting as Chairman. The report of the Committee was presented to the Government in the following April, and on the 5th of that month the Hon C. S. Farquharson presented to the Legislative Council a series of resolutions giving effect to the report. Mr Farquharson explained the general principles of the proposed scheme of allocation and redistribution of taxation, after which the debate was adjourned to the following day, but the Council at once (at the instance of the Government) passed a bill entitled "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law," levying the proposed increased duties. On the 22nd April the Legislative Council resumed the consideration of the resolutions. Mr Farquharson moved the seventh resolution declaring that "it is expedient in lieu of the tax imposed on land by Law 25 of 1868 to impose one uniform tax on land irrespective of the purpose to which it is used, at the following rates, for the first 100 acres 1s. per acre, from 100 to 500 acres 6d. per acre, and above 500 acres, 4d. per acre. The Attorney-General moved to substitute the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to levy a direct tax on land based on the value thereof, which shall be sufficient in amount to enable the Government to make the reductions proposed in the resolutions numbered 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, 13, 14 and 15, and that with a view to the imposition of such a tax the Government be requested to take the earliest opportunity of causing an assessment of landed property to be made." The amendment was agreed to. On the following day the Hon Mr. Palache moved "that the whole scheme be deferred until the Government send a commission to place before the Council a valuation of the property to be taxed under the resolution passed yesterday." The Hon Mr. Hursey moved as an amendment that the whole scheme be deferred. Mr. Palache withdrew his motion and the question was put on the amendment. The Council divided. For the amendment, 0. Mr. Hursey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. McIntire, Mr. Gray, and Mr. J. M. Farquharson, against it, 2. Mr. Esprit and Mr. C. S. Farquharson. Majority, 4. It passed in the affirmative, the ~~one~~ office and nominated members not voting. The Colonial Secretary thereupon presented a bill to repeal "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law." The bill declared that "the enactments and the duty on rum shall be revised and paid as if the said law had not been passed." The bill was carried through all its stages and on the following day was passed into law.

In the meantime the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on Railway Extension was presented to the Legislative Council. The report recommended that for the present the Port Antonio Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line from Bay Walk to Orange River. These two extensions, amounting to some thirty miles were estimated to cost about £350,000. The Committee were of opinion that "this sum was well within the means of the island, and that by proceeding there tentatively to construct section after section the Legislature would avoid what might otherwise be regarded as rash or hazardous expenditure and would, at any future time, be able to gauge itself by results before committing itself to any very large expenditure." The Committee concluded their report by recommending that the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, so as to enable the Legislature in its next session to pass the necessary laws to authorize the immediate commencement of the work. Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the report be amended by altering the recommendation with respect to the construction of the extensions in the following words: "That as soon as the finances will allow the Port Antonio Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line to Orange River," and that the closing paragraph of the report be so amended as to read: "That the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions."



1887 indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary law to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The question of enlarging the Legislative Council, which was raised in the session of October, 1886, was again brought forward by the Hon. J. T. Palache on the 14th October, 1887, when it was resolved that the time had arrived for increasing the number of elected members in that Council by giving one member to each parish in the island. On the 4th April 1888, the Governor in a message to that Council expressed the views of the Secretary of State on the subject and on the 26th April the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that this Council having duly considered the message of His Excellency the Governor regrets its inability to assent to the views of the Secretary of State therein expressed, and is of opinion that the extension of the Council is not at present advisable on any other conditions than those stated in the resolution of the 14th October, 1887, to the terms of which this Council adheres." The Attorney General moved as an amendment "That this Council having reconsidered the question of the advisability of increasing the number of elected members of the Council is of opinion that such an increase is at present inadvisable." The question was put on the amendment and the Council divided. For the amendment, 8. Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. Against 1, 5. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Pimiche, Mr. Malabre, Mr. C. S. Farquharson. It passed in the affirmative, the original motion being lost. Mr. Esquent declined to vote.

1888 The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the reassembling of the Legislature the members who had acted during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward without recollecting their determination and agree offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency, "had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

On the 7th May His Excellency Sir Henry Norman left Jamaica on an Official Visit to two Guyana Islands and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., acted as Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned on the 17th May, only to leave for England to leave of absence on the 26th when Colonel Justice as Senior Member of the Legislative Council assumed the Government.

Sir Henry Norman returned on the 27th August and resumed the Government of the Colony.

On the 11th of September following the Legislative Council met, when the Governor in his opening speech was able to state that there were three causes for congratulation. The first was the disappearance of small pox which had existed in the island for a period of two years; the second was the great improvement in the revenue and the revival of trade during the past year; and the third was the approaching abolition of the Bounties given upon beet sugar in certain countries in Europe.

On the second of October the Governor delivered his annual financial address to the Legislative Council. He informed them that there was a deficit of £12,628 in the close of the financial year 1886-87, and an anticipated deficit of £47,450 in the accounts of the financial year 1887-88, making a total of £60,078. "hence all measures were made in the spring session of the present year to re-adjust taxation, so as to provide for the anticipated deficit as well as to remedy certain defects in the system of taxation." The receipts during the financial year 1887-88 had, however, so largely exceeded the estimates that the amount of the deficit had been fully met and a surplus of £9,500 would be carried to the credit of the year 1888-89. This being so His Excellency would "refrain from proposing any augmentation or alteration of taxes and would leave this alone until they had a new Council, the members of which would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of the views of their constituents on most points of present interest, and especially on three topics which he should

much like to see disposed of before he left Jamaica at the expiration of his term of office next year." His Excellency stated the three topics as follows:—

"First. Re-adjustment of taxation on a just and convenient basis and on a scale which, while moderate, should be so adjusted as to secure us against deficits and enable works of a useful nature to be carried out and demands for the public good to be met.

"Second. Railway Extension. It is desirable that the Government should be quite certain as to whether this is really desirable on a considerable scale or not; and if it is desired it is also necessary to be certain that the community is prepared to pay taxes to meet the charges for interest which under the most favorable circumstances will not be covered by traffic receipts for some years. It is also important in this matter to feel assured as to the nature of the taxation that would be acceptable in view to providing funds for railway extensions, if it is deemed to construct them.

"Third. Compulsory Education where practicable, and whether with or without payment of fees.

The Legislative Council on the 23rd November, agreed to a report on the valuation of real property in the island. The following paragraph contains the principle on which the valuation should proceed:—"As regards the principles on which the valuation should proceed, we consider that the annual rent or value should be deemed and taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, a property might in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year, that is to say, a sum which a tenant in the open competition of the market would be prepared to give, for the use of the property in its actual state, deducting therefrom all usual tenant's rates and taxes and the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance and expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent, such deductions in no case to exceed a certain percentage of the rental. Where a property is let for a yearly rent, calculated at its fair annual value, without any other consideration than the rent, and the landlord is exonerated by the tenant in respect of the expenses authorized above as deductions, such rent should be deemed and taken to be the net annual value."

Governor Sir Henry Wylie Norman informed the Legislative Council that he had received "proposals for the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, coupled with an obligation on the part of the purchasers to construct extensions. These proposals will receive careful criticism in England," said His Excellency "and if they are approved by Lord Knutsford, who no doubt will take the opinion of Government Experts in such matters—both Engineers and Surveyors—it will be my duty to submit them to the Legislative Council when, after a discussion, a new Council meets in the Spring." The proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Weason on behalf of an American Syndicate."

The Governor also informed the Council that they would not meet again, except for some formal work, the period for which the Council was elected being about to expire. His Excellency thus referred to the conduct and proceedings of the Council:—"It has been a Council in which the proceedings have been conducted with order and courtesy, without obstruction, and with a sincere desire on the part of all members to further the welfare of the people."

"I can not take up your time by enumerating all the work that has been done, but the laws passed for securing a system of popular representation both in the Chamber and Parochial Boards, for reforming the organization and system of the Lower Courts of this island, for establishing a uniform and approved system of poor relief, and the Bill which has just passed, laying down a comprehensive code of civil procedure, with many other useful bills, will remain as memorials of the labours of this Council,—labours which have not been accomplished without much inconvenience to members, and which, I am sure, are appreciated by the electors."

"Personally, I have to thank the Council for much courtesy and for the kind consideration which the members have always given to any expression of my opinion or wishes. I would add that it has been very gratifying to me to observe the con-



1888 dual relations which have existed between elected members and official members, a circumstance which has greatly tended to the successful conduct of public business. I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the period of my association with this Council, from its first formation until now when it is on the eve of dissolution.

Presentation to the Legislative Council of the reply of the Secretary of the West India Committee to the resolution of the 6th October respecting the abolition of the sugar bounty. Mr. O'Brien stated that "the West India Committee fully recognized the kind appreciation of their work by the Legislative Council."

A week later the elected members of the Council presented a farewell address to His Excellency Sir Henry Norman. In the address the elected members expressed the hope that if agreeable to his Excellency and not contrary to his own interests Her Majesty might be pleased to extend his term of office as Governor of the island. In reply His Excellency stated that he feared he could not undertake to remain beyond the ordinary term of office—which he thought was as long a period as was expedient—and he was deeply sensible of the compliment paid him in desiring that his term of office should be prolonged.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Council Sir Henry Norman received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing his appointment to the Governorship of Queensland.

The period of three years for which the City Council and Parochial Boards had been elected in 1886 having expired, elections were held between the 14th and 18th of September in this year (1888) of members to serve in the new Boards. In 38 of the 53 Electoral Divisions into which for Parochial Election purposes the island is divided, there were contests for seats at the Boards.

For a considerable time it had been admitted that the duties falling upon the Bishop of Jamaica were greater than one man could fairly be expected to discharge. Accordingly on the 12th of September a special Synod of the Church of England was held for the purpose of appointing an Assistant Bishop. The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., was nominated by his Lordship the Bishop, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The encouraging statement made by the Governor at the opening of the Council with regard to the reviving trade of the island was amply borne out by the Report of the Collector General for the year ending on the 30th September. From the report it was clear that the long period of depression under which the colony had struggled had at last come to an end.

1889 Meanwhile much regret was felt at the approaching departure of Sir Henry W. Norman from the island. The Mayor of Kingston convened the citizens at the Town Hall for the purpose of conferring with them as to the most appropriate mode of testifying their esteem and respect for His Excellency and Lady Norman. A Committee was appointed to prepare a valedictory address and to determine a mode of presenting the Government of His Excellency. A few days later the Committee met and agreed to the terms of the address and suggested that the sister parishes be asked to join in procuring a full length portrait of His Excellency to be placed in the Town Hall, Kingston.

On the 2nd of January, 1889, Governor Sir Henry Norman left the island, amid demonstrations of esteem and regard from the inhabitants of Kingston and surrounding districts.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Norman and Miss Norman, left King's House at 2 p.m. and soon after arrived at Head Quarter House. There they were met by a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment, a large number of Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces and the Kingston Mounted Volunteers. The West India Regiment (headed by their Band) preceded the procession, followed by the Mounted Officers. After these came the carriage of His Excellency, which was followed by the Mounted Volunteers. The procession proceeded down Duke Street to the Town Hall in Harbour Street. The streets through which His Excellency drove were lined with the Kingston and St. Catherine Volunteers. On his arrival at the Town Hall His Excellency was met by His Honour the Mayor and the other members of the City Council and escorted to the platform.

The interior of the building was elegantly decorated with flags, growing plants and flowers and was occupied by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Kingston and the neighbouring parishes. Soon after His Excellency reached the platform the Mayor read the address from the citizens of Kingston, to which His Excellency replied. The Mayor proposed cheers for His Excellency, for Lady Norman, and for Miss Norman, respectively, which were heartily responded to. After this Sir Henry Norman and his family proceeded to the Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Mosselle," where he received a deputation from the Elected Members of the Legislative Council who presented a farewell address to His Excellency. The Regular Troops and Volunteers (all of whom had by that time been concentrated on the wharf) presented arms. Colonel Justice called on the officers and men to give three cheers for the Governor and three cheers for Lady Norman and loud and prolonged cheering followed. The "Mosselle" left her moorings at 4 o'clock amidst the continuous cheering of the people. At Port Royal the Guard Ship "Urgent" and the United States Warship "Galena" saluted His Excellency.

Soon after His Excellency left the Town Hall a Gazette Extraordinary was issued from the Government Printing Establishment containing the following notification:

"Having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Norman quits Jamaica to-day.

"He parts from his colleagues in the Privy Council and the Legislative Council with much regret, and he prays that success may attend their labours.

"From all branches of the Administration he has received support and he thanks the heads of departments and the subordinates generally who have rendered most efficient service. Some heads of departments have had more arduous and responsible work than others, some, owing to the nature of their duties, have come more frequently under the notice of His Excellency than others, and some have proved themselves to be exceptionally able and energetic, but from all the officers in charge of departments the Governor has received cordial and ready aid and they have always evinced an earnest desire to give full and prompt effect to his wishes. He believes that all departments are efficient, and in taking leave he wishes every success in the future to heads and subordinates alike.

"The sentiments of His Excellency towards Jamaica, and its community, have been so frequently stated in the course of the last few days, in reply to various addresses which he has had the honour to receive, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject in this notification, but Sir Henry Norman desires to express his sorrow on leaving Jamaica, and to say that he will never cease to take an interest in all that concerns its people."

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Privy Council met and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops, and as such the Senior Member of the Privy Council, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government.

In the following month a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging a report by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman on various subjects connected with the colony was published. The Despatch concluded as follows:—"Lord Knutsford learns with much satisfaction that you have left the colony in so prosperous a condition, and he desires to take this opportunity of expressing to you his sense of the value of your services as Governor of Jamaica and his recognition of the zeal and ability which you have devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants."

Many questions closely affecting the well being of the colony were now calling for attention—the principal among them being that of the proposed sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Circumstances required that this question and others should be dealt with by a newly selected Council. Accordingly on the 31st January the Legislative Council was dissolved by proclamation of his Honour the Officer Administering the Government, and writs issued for a General Election of members to serve in the new Council.

Meanwhile the colony had been apprised by telegram from the Secretary of State of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., to succeed Sir Henry

W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica, and to his coming the public now began to look forward with keen interest.

They had not long to wait for on the 30th of March (1889, His Excellency, accompanied by Lucy Blake and family, arrived in the Colony and received a loyal and hearty welcome. The Mayor and Council of Kingston presented His Excellency with an address on the day he landed. The following were the closing words of His Excellency's reply: "I trust that by the help of God, I may have the benefit of the tongue of gold report and that the reconstruction of my administration may be as pleasant as my participation is hoped to be."

A few days later, in reply to an address of welcome from the Magistrates and Parochial Board of St. Andrew (the Parish in which the principal residence of the Governor of the Colony is situated) Sir Henry Blake, after expressing his thanks for the assurance of the Mayor and the elected Representatives of the people of St. Andrew that in the discharge of his duties he would receive the support of all classes of the community, spoke the following hopeful and encouraging words: "I am glad to find that here as elsewhere the depression that has been for the past few years showing signs of disappearing and that the tide of prosperity is beginning to rise. The resources with which Jamaica has not hitherto fully met its industries and to retrieve some of her losses in sugar by the expansion of her fruit production affords ample proof of her energy and a guarantee for her to turn steadily, while I have no doubt that the sugar growers will realise to their ultimate profit that depression is the mother of progress. If it are both economy, invention and experiment, and with the modification and improvement of old methods, or the adoption of new, I believe that the staple industry of this Island will prosper in the future as it has flourished in the past."

The Governor held his first levee on the 15th March in the Legislative Council Chamber and Lucy Blake's first reception took place on the evening of the same day at King's Hall.

Meanwhile, the elections for the new Legislative Council had been held throughout the Island and the return of the writs showed that the personnel remained almost unchanged. In only one Electoral District, that of Kingston and St. Andrew, was there a contest, and this resulted in the return of Lt. Col. Ward of the Kingston Infantry Militia by a majority of 190 votes over his opponent, Mr. R. H. Jackson.

The principal subject which had been brought before the Electors was the question as to whether the Railway should or should not be sold to the American Syndicate which had made proposals for its purchase. The proposed transaction was known to include a provision for the extension of the Railway, and it was undoubtedly the prospect of such extension that caused the electors to return to the Council the candidates who were, with but one exception, favourable to the sale of the existing lines.

It was forcibly argued afterwards that at the time of the election the terms of the sale were unknown to the country. This matter at once became the burning question of the hour. On the 22nd April, Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General of the Colony, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, member for Westmoreland and Hanover, who had been sent as Delegates to consult with the Secretary of State in regard to the sale, returned to the Island and, on the following day, the Government published in the Gazette a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the scheme, together with the provisional agreement signed by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, and by Mr. Wason in behalf of the Syndicate. The last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch was as follows:—

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that I do not accept any responsibility for the scheme, nor do I press its acceptance upon the Council. The opinions of other colonies points to the conclusion that it is generally more advantageous for a Government to construct Railways than to grant concessions to Companies for that purpose, even where the concessions do not, as in this case, involve the party with a flourishing Railway in exchange for a security which must be more or less of a speculative character. The scheme of constructing a Railway entirely with borrowed money without any other but share capital is a novel ex-

petment in a British colony, and this enclosed offer from Leach, Harrison and Farquhar, which should be communicated to the Legislative Council, appears to indicate that the terms of the provisional agreement are considered in the City of London not otherwise than favourable to the Promoters.

A few days later the public was further informed on the subject by the publication in the Gazette of a letter from Mr H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, reporting particulars connected with the agreement which had been provisionally arrived at between himself and Mr C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the colony, and the Promoters of the Company for the purchase of the Railway, and certain observations on the proposal contained therein by Messrs Hocking and Farquharson, in conjunction with Sir Henry Norman.

The matter now became the subject of public discussion and debate, and meetings were held throughout the Island, some of the promoters of which were opposed to and some favourable to the scheme. A special meeting of the members of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce was held at the Merchants Exchange, one of the resolutions at which declared that the agreement entered into by Messrs Hocking and Farquharson in London "was unauthorized and having had the endorsement of the people of Jamaica, whose property the Railways are, unjust, seriously damaging, and replete with prospective injury to Jamaica." The last resolution was that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislative Council against the confirmation of the agreement.

Again at a meeting of the citizens of Kingston held at the Town Hall, His Honor the Mayor (R. H. Jackson, Esq.) presenting the following resolutions were passed—

"Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the sale of the Jamaica Government Railway on the terms published in the *Jamaica Gazette* of 23rd April, 1880, would be disastrous to the finances and credit of the Island and therefore protests against it.

"2 That the Government being the owners of the existing lines of Railways in Jamaica ought, without delay, to take steps themselves for supplying a judicious extension thereof, and increased facilities, which, in the opinion of the meeting, are necessary for opening up and developing the resources of the colony."

Public meetings were held in the parishes of St. Catherine, Manchester, St. Andrew and Trelawny against the sale of the Railway, and in Westmoreland and St. James in favour of the sale. Other meetings were subsequently held in Kingston and in St. Catherine at which resolutions in favour of the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate were passed.

Meanwhile, on the 24th April, the new Legislative Council had met—the second under the amended Constitution. The Governor and the members who were present having taken the oath of allegiance, His Excellency opened the session with an address, in the course of which he expressed his acknowledgments of the hearty and loyal reception accorded to him as Her Majesty's Representative by the people of Jamaica. With regard to the proposed sale of the Government Railway His Excellency said—

"I have addressed you by messages which will be laid before you on various matters to which I wish to call your attention. Of these the subject of greatest importance is the proposed transfer of the Jamaica Railway to a Company to be formed on the condition of the extensions thereof. I need hardly point out that the proposal is fraught with consequences of the gravest importance to the future welfare of the Island. Without the necessary local knowledge I am not competent to form an opinion on the subject, nor do I accept any responsibility in saying before you, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, the proposed agreement, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitting to you a bill for the carrying out of the provisions of the agreement. I am content that the Legislative Council will consider this matter with a care commensurate with the gravity of the same; and to enable them to examine more closely the terms of the agreement it is my intention as soon as I have been favoured with your views on the notice of the Government, to the re-



1892) invitation of the Institute Jamaicans from Cuba, to adjourn the sitting of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the public interests of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved.

Two weeks later (14th May) the Attorney General moved in the Council the following resolution—

"That this Council ratifies and confirms the provisional agreement for the use of the Railway, communicated to this Council in the Governor's message, and requests the Governor to cause a bill to be brought in to give effect to it." The motion was seconded by Mr C. S. Farquharson and a debate ensued, which was continued during the succeeding days of the week, and in the course of which Mr T. L. Harvey in and as a amendment—that the resolution be agreed to, on the understanding that the Promoters would agree that the Railway be built to gauge not less than what is known as the "meter gauge" and that the bonds should bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and repayable in not more than 50 years from the date thereof, by means of a sinking fund, under which drawings are to commence not later than five years from the date of the bonds." The Attorney General accepted the proposed amendment. Colonel Ward moved a further amendment requiring the gauge to be not less than 4 feet 8½ inches, that "the route of the Railway shall be selected by the Promoters with a view as far as possible to open up cultivated and cultivable parts of the country and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor," and that the line of the railway shall be extended from the station at Kingston along the fore-shore eastward, so as to take in all existing wharves in the harbour of Kingston." The Attorney General having replied the question was put that the words of the quoted standing in the original motion be amended by Mr Harvey's resolution, which was decided in the affirmative, thus giving effect to the amendment proposed by Colonel Ward. The question was then put on the original motion as amended by Mr Harvey in the Council divided. For the motion 9—Mr Selmon, Mr Harvey, Mr Bourne, Mr J. M. Farquharson, Mr Esquent, Mr Craig, Mr C. S. Farquharson, Mr Ellis and the Attorney General. Against it, 3—Colonel Ward, the Colonial Secretary, the Commandant of the Forces. It passed in the affirmative. Mr Batten, Dr. Mow and the Director of Public Works declined to vote.

A bill in accordance with this decision was accordingly introduced, and on the 18th of June passed into Law.

The main features of the contract thus entered into between the Government and the American Syndicate, who are designated in the Law as "The Promoters" may be shortly stated here.

The Syndicate was to purchase the existing lines for £500,000, of which £100,000 was payable in cash, and the remaining £400,000 in Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Promoters undertook to extend the Railway from Port Antonio to Port Antonio Bay, and from Port Antonio northwards to the sea, and then eastward to Port Antonio. For each mile of railway completed the Promoters were to be paid 50,000 out of the proceeds of Bonds which they were authorized to issue at various stages during the progress of the construction. When the whole had been completed, deferred payment equivalent to £5,500 more per mile was to be made. Also for each mile constructed the Promoters were to be granted a square mile of the Crown lands of the Island. The cost of providing the track was to be borne by the Colon. The Promoters were to construct the extensions at the rate of 12½ miles per annum, eighteen months from the passing of the Law being allowed for the completion of the first Section of that length. The Law also made provision for the surrender to the Government of the Railway, should the Promoters fail to carry out the contract.

The opinion of the Governor with regard to the sale was made public by the publication in the Gazette of 28th September of a correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of State as to the objection raised by the latter to the extension of the Railway Company a Law which authorize the Promoters to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Corporation. The third paragraph of the Governor's despatch was as follows—

As this is the first time that I have been called upon to offer any opinion on this Law I may say at once that I have always been of opinion that it would be more prudent for this colony to retain its gas by Railway and to make the new railway extend on itself, reaping the benefit of the truth, and of the land, which, when opened up by the Railway will be a very valuable property and will I have no doubt, be readily disposed of. I, however, entered upon the Government when the agreement had been practically completed, and at the unanimous request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who so far as I could learn, were influenced by the view that the sinking of such extension by an American Syndicate would be followed by the influx of American capital for the building of hotels, and the cultivation of the land to be assigned to the Promoters. How far these views will be verified time alone can tell. In my opinion the good land opened up by the proposed extensions, whether made by an American Syndicate, or the Government of Jamaica, will be readily purchased, as large tracts of land have already been purchased by the Boston Fruit Company, an investment profitable almost to the Company and to the colony. My duty, I conceived, was fulfilled by submitting the subject to the Legislative Council, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatch No. 82 of 3rd April 1888.

This transaction was finally carried out on the 1st January 1890, when the Promoters paid into the Treasury of the Colony the sum of £100,000 as required by the Law, and the Government transferred the Railway to the Company.

In September the Governor initiated a movement for the holding of an Exhibition in Jamaica illustrative of the natural products and manufactures, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition. On the 10th of the month a large number of the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood met His Excellency at the Public Library, Kingston, for the purpose of considering the proposal.

The meeting was addressed by the Governor and others, after which a resolution was passed "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." It was also resolved that "in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner, gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards. A law was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council entitled "The Jamaica Exhibition Law" by which, *inter alia*, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners for managing and conducting the Exhibition.

The law was warmly taken up throughout the island and over long guarantees amounting in the aggregate of £28,000 were given by persons of every class. Mr. Col Ward, Mr. Geo. Stichel and Mr. Louis Vorley each advanced the sum of £5,000, and subsequently £15,000 was advanced from the Public Treasury. An admirable site for the building was secured on the lands of Quebec Lodge to the North of the Kingston Race Course, and before many men the land passed, a plan had been prepared and accepted and building operations commenced.

Before the close of the year the Governor made the first of his numerous visits to the country districts of the island, when he travelled Eastward into the Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland. It was remarked at the time that His Excellency in the course of his journey crossed no less than sixty-four rivers, a fact which testifies to the wonderful abundance of water in the Parishes named, as well as to the necessity which existed for bridges but few of those crossed by His Excellency being spanned by bridges.

On the 26th February, 1890, the Legislative Council once more assembled for the transaction of public business.

The Governor in his opening address announced an anticipated surplus of £50,000 on the previous year's transactions, which would be carried forward towards the requirements of the current year. His Excellency stated that the Government Railway had been handed over to the Jamaica Railway Company, the latter having paid the instalment of £100,000 required by the law of the previous session. He added that "he had been informed that the Promoters did not propose to alter the existing gauge, and that the work of the extension to Montego Bay was being proceeded with." His Excellency referred to the Exhibition of 1891 and stated that "he had reason for hoping that the colony would be honoured by the presence of Prince George of Wales, who would probably open the Exhibition." In connection with the necessity of providing transportation and quarters for visitors to the Exhibition the Governor stated that he would submit to the Council "a proposal for the encouragement of the building of hotels and keeping of livery establishments in the island."



This estimate of the financial results of the year was afterwards fully justified, as when the accounts were closed it was found that there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to £20,540.

The session thus happily passed was productive of several admirable measures. Of these, perhaps, that which has proved of the greatest benefit to the colony was Law 17 of 1890 "A Law in Aid of the Parochial Boards." This useful act provided for the raising of a loan of £180,000 for the purpose of reconstructing several of the Parochial Roads of the Island, which for purposes of such reconstruction and maintenance were to be taken over by the Public Works Department. The selection of the Roads to be taken over was entrusted to Commissioners appointed for each Parish, these being the Director of Public Works, the Custos of the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, and the District Engineer for the District. The annual maintenance of these roads was provided for by the proceeds of the Spirit Licenses, viz. by the laying of a tax on and called the Holding Tax.

Another act of the session which calls for notice was the Hotels Law (27 of 1890). This Law authorized the Government to enter into contracts with any registered company for the construction of Hotels, the Government guaranteeing the Interest and interest thereon to be earned by such companies, and having the right in the event of the company failing, to take possession of the Hotels. The great object of the Law was to encourage the building of suitable Hotels in anticipation of the large number of visitors expected to visit the Island at the time of the Exhibition. Five Hotels were built under the provisions of the law—two in Kingston, one at Constant Spring, in St. Andrew, one at Spanish Town, and one at Montserrat in St. Ann.

A third Law passed during the session of 1890, which may be noticed here, was The Kingston Improvements Law (Law 31 of 1890). This Law made provision for the underground drainage and sewerage of Kingston and for the reconstruction of the streets. Previous to the passing of the Law there was much discussion as to the probable effect on the health of the town by the turning up of the soil for the purpose of laying the sewers, and of the relative advantages, in a tropical climate, of underground and surface drainage. But the advocates of underground sewers now drain prevalent, and the Law was accordingly passed. The Law was to be carried out by Commissioners, and these were subsequently appointed by the Governor. They obtained the services of the eminent Engineer, Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C. E., who in a report published some months later declared that in Kingston "all the elements of success are present; and therefore a system of sewers may be confidently recommended."

Throughout the year preparations for the coming Exhibition proceeded apace. Rapid progress was made with the building while in the country parishes local Exhibitions were held of the articles it was intended to send up to the Exhibition. At each of these local Shows the Governor was present, often accompanied by Lady Blake.

Eighteen Ninety-one opened under the happiest auspices. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had kindly consented to be Patron and his son Prince George of Wales had promised to open the Exhibition.

On the 21st January the North America and West India Squadron, under the Command of Admiral Watson, in H. M. S. *Belcherophon*, arrived at Port Royal. H. R. H. Prince George of Wales commanded H. M. S. "Thrush", one of the ships of the squadron.

A few days later (on the 27th January) the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, was opened by His Royal Highness. The day's proceedings had been carefully arranged and were punctually carried out. At 11 o'clock a.m., the Prince, accompanied by Admiral Watson and several officers of the North America and West India Squadron landed at the Market Wharf, where he was met by his Excellency the Governor and Staff, a large number of Naval and Military Officers, the Heads of Public Departments and many prominent citizens. Through streets crowded with sightseers and lined by Regular Troops and by the Volunteer Militia, the Royal Party proceeded in carriages to the Town Hall, where a royal address of welcome was offered by the Mayor and Council of the city. His Royal Highness then proceeded to King's

House, when he became the guest of His Excellency the Governor. The hour fixed for the opening ceremony at the Exhibition was one o'clock. Shortly after that hour the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at the building where he was received by the Executive Committee and the General Manager. After several presentations had been made to His Royal Highness in the reception room, a procession was formed and proceeded to the dome under the central dome of the building where the opening ceremony was performed. This ceremony was a exceedingly brilliant one and has, perhaps, never been equalled in the history of Jamaica. Before leaving again for King's House the Prince made a tour of the building, and visited the several Courts on the way, the Commissioners of the several countries being presented to his Royal Highness. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds of the Exhibition, at which the Prince, His Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from King's House were present. All the arrangements both in the city and at the Exhibition, were carried out without a hitch, while the enthusiasm of the crowds, the admirable behaviour of the people, and the perfect weather, all tended to enhance the success of a day which will long be remembered in the annals of Jamaica.

On the evening of the following day a grand State Ball was given by His Excellency the Governor, at which the Prince, Admiral Watson and Officers of the Squadron, the Commanders of the several foreign ships of war then lying in the Harbour and many distinguished guests were present.

The Exhibition remained opened until the 2nd May. Between thirteen and fourteen thousand persons were present at the brilliant display of fireworks which had been provided for the last evening, and the departure of the Governor when the hour for closing arrived was the occasion for a burst of enthusiasm on the part of the crowds in the building. The number of persons returned as having visited the Exhibition from the 27th of January—the day of opening—to the 2nd May was 302,831.

The Exhibition was the means of bringing Jamaica to the notice of the outside world, and went far to remove the erroneous impression as to the climate of the Island. Financially it failed to pay its way, and it became necessary to call on guarantors to pay the amounts for which they had made themselves responsible, while the General Revenue also made a large contribution to enable the Commissioners to wind up its financial affairs.

On the 24th February the Legislative Council was opened with the usual ceremony. His Excellency the President in his opening address reviewed the year which had elapsed since the preceding session, referring *inter alia* to the opening of the Exhibition, the completion of several bridges in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, the taking over of roads by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the building and completion of Hotels under Law 37 of 1890, the construction by the Railway Company of the first section of Extension 1—12½ miles—and the apparent increase in the general prosperity of the Island. Referring to the finances of the Colony, His Excellency announced a probable surplus on the transactions of the financial year to end 31st March, 1891, of £172,000, and estimated a surplus at the close of the year 1891-92 of £100,000. His Excellency concluded his speech by referring to the Laws which the Government proposed to introduce during the session, among the more important of which may be mentioned, The Volunteer Militia Law, The Pensions Law, The Resident Magistrate Law Amendment Law, The Parochial Boards Law Amendment Law, two Immigration Laws, and a Law relating to Secondary Education.

Two or three matters, other than legislation proper engaged the attention of the Council during this session. On the 9th April a somewhat heated debate took place on the sale of the West Street Premises by the Government to the Atlas Steamship Company. In November, 1890, the Government had entered into an agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company to sell to them certain premises at the foot of West Street, Kingston. The consideration was £1,000 and the erection by the Company on the premises of the Government occupied by the Internal Revenue Department of Run Stores and other buildings of equal capacity with those existing on the West Street Premises. Early in the session the papers in connection with the transaction had been laid on the table of the Council at the request of Mr.

**W B Report.** On the 21st March the Governor addressed a Message to the Council on the subject, in which the following passage occurred:—“It has been represented to me and I am advised that a sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration to be paid into the Treasury, is beyond the power of the Governor without the consent of this Council. I feel that I have no other course open to me than to commend the matter to your consideration that you may, if you see fit, give the necessary authority for carrying the agreement into effect.” The debate took place at the following sittings of the Directors of Public Works:—“That this Council having considered the terms of the agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company referred to in the Message of His Excellency the Governor of the 24th March is willing to validate and confirm the same in so far as it is an agreement for the sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration to be paid into the Treasury.” The Council, by the unanimous vote of the elected members, the votes of the ex-officio and nominated members not being taken, rejected the motion and passed the following amendment, moved by Mr Clark:—“That this Council regrets its inability to validate and confirm the agreement made with the Atlas Steamship Company, limited, dated 20th November, 1891, for the sale of the West Street Premises, and is of opinion that this, or any similar object, should not be dealt with without the consent of the Legislative Council.” The Atlas Company had, however, erected the buildings according to the agreement, and had also purchased certain adjacent premises known as Dr. James Ward, and built extensive warehouses thereon for their own use. The contract for the sale being thus annulled by the Legislature, it became necessary to reimburse the Company the amount they had thus expended. It proved to be £13,725, and in the session of 1892 the Council, having first viewed the premises, passed a vote for that sum.

Another subject which engaged the attention of the Council was the question raised by Mr George Levy as to the legality of Messrs F L Harvey and Wellcome Burke retaining their seats as members of the Council. The papers and correspondence on the subject were submitted to the Council by the Governor by Message on the 23rd April. Mr Levy had urged that under the terms of the Queen's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, the seats of those gentlemen had become vacant on the ground that, after their election, they had remained for a period of a month and more, parties to a contract with the Government, they having been at the time of their election and from thence up to the time of the sale of the Railway to the Railway Company, Solicitors to the Jamaica Government Railway, and further, on the ground that as agents for the London Guarantee and Accident Company they (Messrs Harvey and Burke) had sold contracts with the Government in respect of their having guaranteed the fidelity of certain public officers. The Message was referred to a Select Committee of the Council who reported on the 28th April. The Committee based their finding on a ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of “Lalson vs the Director of Public Works” in which the Court held that the position of the Director of Public Works with regard to the Railway was not that merely of a servant of the Government having the management of a branch of the Government business, but that “the same principle that applies to the case of trustees or other public bodies entrusted by law with the duty of carrying on a particular undertaking applied to the Director of Public Works in relation to the management and carrying on of the Railway.” In their report the Select Committee say:—“If the Director of Public Works held the position assigned to him by the Court, it appears to us to follow that his contract was not the contract of the Government, and that a person contracting with him did not contract with the Government. Considering then that we are bound to defer to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case advanced to, we report that, in our view, Messrs Harvey and Burke were not, according to the principle laid down by the Supreme Court, parties to a contract with the Government, and have not vacated their seats.”

The Council, after passing a Bill finally abolishing the Export duties, was prorogued on the 29th April.

In the same month the Governor found it necessary to exercise the power vested in him by the Municipal Boards Law of 1885, and to dissolve the Mayor and

Council of Kingston for persistent default in their duties as a Parochial Board. The Order provided for the appointment of Colonel Ward, C.M.G., to perform the duties and exercise the functions of the Mayor and Council until a new Council should be elected.

The Governor's power of dissolution was subsequently exercised (January 1893) in the case of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, but these are the only instances in which, since the establishment of these Boards in 1886, it has been necessary for the Governor to intervene in the manner described.

On the 2nd June, the Governor left the Island on leave of absence and the administration of the Government was assumed by Major General Wilson Black, C.B., the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's forces in the Island, and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

During the same month the Registrar General published the preliminary returns of the results of the Census which had been taken on April. The total population of the Island was found to be 639,491, of whom 395,948 were males and 243,543 were females. The increase during the decade had been 58,687, the Census of 1881 having returned a population of 580,804, 282,957 being males and 297,847 females.

But a subject of much importance to the colony now called for the careful consideration of the people of Jamaica, and specially for that of their representatives in the Council. This was the passing of the famous McKinley Act by the Government of the United States. This Act threatened with serious injury the commercial prospects of the Island, and especially the fruit trade which had, by this time, assumed large proportions, and it became necessary to come to some arrangement with the Government of the States in order to avoid prohibitive import duties being levied upon our principal exports. Accordingly on the 6th November, the Legislative Council was called together, and on the following day the Colonial Secretary moved, and the Council agreed to, the following resolution—

**RESOLVED**, That in view of the terms of the McKinley Tariff Law shortly to come into operation it is the opinion of the Council that two gentlemen nominated by the Governor should proceed to Washington to confer with the United States Minister with a view of ascertaining precisely to what extent the operation of the Law may affect the trade relations between the United States and this Colony and to advise and report to the Government in respect of the matters referred to them.

The gentlemen selected were Mr. Hocking, Attorney General, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, the member of Council for Westmoreland and Hanover—(the same who had proceeded as delegates to England in the matter of the sale of the Railway, and they sailed for America on the 26th November. On their return, on Christmas Day they reported that they had negotiated for the placing on the free list of the Jamaica Tariff, a number of American products, and that the loss of revenue to the colony estimated would be about £25,000. It was found later that this estimate was below the mark, as the loss of Import Duty was as much as £30,000.

The Governor returned to the Colony, after his short absence on leave, on the 28th November, and met with a most loyal and hearty reception. The Customs and Magistrate of Kingston presented an address in the Town Hall, while the City itself was handsomely decorated. His Excellency caused a Gazette Extraordinary to be issued expressing his appreciation of, and thanks for the welcome which has been accorded to himself and Lady Blake.

Early in the new year the Legislative Council was called together to consider in Special Session the legislation necessary to secure a reciprocal tariff with the United States of America under the McKinley Act. On the 25th January the Council passed an act amending the existing Tariff and removing from the list of goods dutiable on importation, a large number of American products, either in whole or in part. In default of such a measure the United States Government would, in accordance with the terms of the McKinley Act have levied duties on the fruit and other products of the Island, which would have proved ruinous to the trade of the Colony with that Republic.

After passing the Tariff Amendment Law (Law 1 of 1892) the Council adjourned to the 16th February, on which date it accordingly re-assembled. The session produced some important measures, foremost among which may be placed The Elementary Education Law. It had been admitted for some time that the number of



schools had now become so large as to render it difficult for the Inspector of Schools to efficiently manage the Department single handed. As far back as the session of 1891 Mr. Eapent, then member for Portland and St. Thomas, had moved and carried the following resolutions—

1. That this Council is of opinion that it is desirable that a Central Board of Education should be created and entrusted with the supervision and conduct of everything connected with the Primary Education of the people.

2. That it is expedient for the Government to secure so far as is possible, that every child of not less than 5 and not more than 14 years shall be thoroughly instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that grants of public money in aid of the same should be limited to pupils of those ages, and be based only on results actually obtained in the three years mentioned. Provided that grants in aid on a reduced scale may be made to schools of infant school or at a beguine.

3. That at school fees should be collected from pupils between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and that at where a suitable facility exist in towns and villages, a system of compulsion, so far as is practicable should be enforced.

The Law of 1891 gave effect to these Resolutions with the exception of that part of No. 3 which related to Compulsory Education.

It provided for a Board of Education to manage Educational affairs and to preside over by the Chief Inspector of Schools who was now to be called the Superintending Inspector of Schools. It provided that payment of grants in aid should be based on results, it abolished the system of school fees, and imposed a house tax for the purpose of paying Teachers, &c.

The Board which was subsequently appointed by the Governor was intended to be thoroughly representative as far as that was possible, and consisted of the following—

The Right Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica, Bishop Gordon, Bishop J. Harris. The Revd. Wm. G. Hill, M.A., Thos. M. Geddes, William Pratt, M.A., William Steere, M.A. The Hon. George Stachel, C.M.G., William Ewen, and John P. Light, and John Caneer, and Francis B. Lyons, Esquires.

The Council also passed a Secondary Education Bill to provide for the establishment of Government aided schools of a higher grade than the Elementary Schools, and for the granting of scholarships in connection with such schools.

A Pension Law was also passed during the session, the principle on which it is based being the creation of a pension fund to which public officers appointed since 1885, and receiving a salary of £150 and over may, if they please, contribute at the rate of 2 per cent of their salaries. Such portion of the pensions accruing to deceased contributors as could not be met from the pension fund to be supplied from Government Revenue.

In connection with their fellow subjects in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions the people of Jamaica were excited up in February to mourn the loss of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Her most illustrious Majesty the Queen. The news was received in the Colony with profound regret, and mourning was worn by even the humblest classes. The Governor dispatched to the Prince of Wales a telegram expressing the sympathy and condolence with the bereaved Royal Family. The deceased Prince had visited Jamaica in 1878 when a Messenger on board H.M.S. "Bacchante," in the course of the famous voyage which he and his brother Prince George of Wales had made in that vessel.

Later in the year further and tangible proof of the loyalty of the Colony was afforded by the opening of the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital which had been erected as a memorial of the attainment by Her Majesty, in 1887, of the 50th Anniversary of her accession to the Throne.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, his Private Secretary, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Bradford Griffith, Resident Magistrate for St. Catherine, and Dr. Strachan, of the Public Hospital, paid an official visit, in June, to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cayman Islands, the dependencies of Jamaica, where H.M. Residency was heartily received. In the case of the Cayman Islands where affairs had been left entirely in the hands of the local Justice, this visit resulted in the introduction of several reforms being subsequently introduced, and a Law passed, known

as The Cayman Islands Government Law, which placed the Laws and the Judicial System of the Colony on a satisfactory basis.

Towards the close of the year considerable friction arose between the Government and the West India Improvement Company—the Promoters under the Railway Law of 1880, in connection with the construction of the Extension line. Several lawsuits, with varying results, followed. But this was not all. Mr Fraser, the Government Inspector of the Railway, had reported to the Government that the embankments were not of the width required by the specification, that the sleepers used were not of proper material, and that in sundry other respects the line had not been constructed as required by the specification. The parts of the line to which these statements referred had been taken over by the Government from the Promoters on the 1st of January of the Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works, who, from 1890 to 1892, had been the Government Inspector of the Railway.

Accordingly, on the 7th December the Governor issued a Commission, under Law 8 of 1873, to enquire as to Mr Bell's conduct in the matter. The Commissioners were Mr Justice Nathan, one of the Resident Magistrates, but then acting as a Puisne Judge, Mr Col Washington, R.E., and Dr John Pringle. They sat on several days throughout the month of January, 1893. In their finding which was made public in the Gazette, Mr Bell was exonerated from blame in respect of some of the points on which the Commissioners were required to report, while in others they considered he had erred. The Report was for some time under consideration of the Government, the final result being wholly negative.

During the latter months of 1892 and the earlier months of 1893, one of the results of the Exhibition was seen in the visits of tourist steamers to the Island. Of the visits made by these boats, some were in connection with Cook's Excursions, while others were arranged in the United States.

Before the session of 1893 was opened, a change which afterwards proved to be of a very temporary character, was made in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The opinion had been expressed in some quarters that it was unfitting that the Governor should preside in the Legislative Chamber. Accordingly Her Majesty's Order of the 14th May, 1891, was so amended as to relieve the Governor of the duty of presiding in Council, and to provide for the appointment of a President. At the same time the Collector General was added to the Council so as to balance the loss of the Governor's vote. On the 28th February, 1893, the Council met for the first time under the new Order. His Excellency delivered the opening address, after which the Honorable C. Phillips, who had been appointed President of the Council, took his seat, receiving the congratulations of the Governor, who then left the Council.

In His Excellency's address he stated that the surplus voted at the close of the financial year to end on 31st March 1893, amounted to £56,992.

With regard to the coming year, 1893-94, His Excellency stated the Revenue was estimated at £548,300, which, with the surplus, made £604,292, while the Expenditure was estimated at £596,969, leaving a small surplus of £7,323.

After mentioning the several measures which would be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, His Excellency made the following remarks with regard to the recent change in the Constitution.

"Since the last meeting of the Legislature the Queen has been pleased to issue an Order in Council under the provisions of which the Governor will no longer preside over the meetings of the Legislative Council.

"The removal of the Governor from active participation in the proceedings is a pledge of Her Majesty's desire that the members of the Council shall enjoy the fullest freedom of debate.

"The meetings of the Legislative Council will in future be presided over by a gentleman to be nominated by the Queen or by the Governor, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and power is given to the members of Council to elect from time to time a Vice President should they so desire."

The Colonial Secretary having moved that the Hon. J. M. Farquharson be chosen Vice President, an opportunity was afforded the Elected Members to express their views on the change. While some of the members objected to the Governor's re-



motion from the Council, others approved of it but objected to the manner in which the change had been brought about. Mr Harvey opposed the Colonial Secretary's motion which was ultimately lost on a division.

The Estimates for the ensuing year which were laid on the table early in March placed the Revenue at £618,300, and the Expenditure at £621,969. The increase of Expenditure for Education, to which the Government was willing to concede £100,000, amounted to £16,483, bringing up the Expenditure for that purpose for the year to £50,082.

In the course of the Session a Message from the Governor was read in the Council, asking authority to incur the expense of bringing a Railway Export from England to inspect and report upon the Railway Extensions constructed by the West India Improvement Company. The Message was discussed and referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March. The report of the Committee, which was adopted by the Council, recommended the expenditure proposed, and expressed the opinion that the West India Improvement Company should be invited to depute an Engineer to join with the Government Engineer in the inspection and report on the line.

The recommendation as to inviting the West India Company to send an Engineer was not accepted by the Government. But in May, Major H. A. Yorke, R. E., as Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade, arrived in the Colony, having been selected by the Secretary of State for the service in question. Major York made an inspection and report on the line, the result of which may best be summed up in his own words—

"In conclusion, I would remark that although the Railway does not come up to the standard laid down by the Board of Trade for English lines, it is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and no great amount of traffic. It has been my duty to draw attention to certain defects, but these can nearly all be rectified without any difficulty and with a small amount of expenditure."

Some time previous to the meeting of the Council a correspondence had taken place between Mr F. Watson, President of the West India Improvement Company and the Hon. George Selmon, Member for Finsbury, with regard to the extension of the line of Railway to Port Antonio, Mr. Selmon urging that it should not be carried out or should at least be postponed. The proposal, naturally met with much opposition from the inhabitants of St. Mary and Portland, the Parishes through which the line would pass. But Mr Selmon nevertheless moved in the Council that the correspondence on the subject between Mr Watson and himself should be referred to a Select Committee. The motion, however, met with no support, the Council being of opinion that the contract entered into by the Government and the West India Improvement Company should be carried out by both parties.

After passing sundry measures—among which, as having the greatest popular interest, may be mentioned the Public General Holidays Law—the Council adjourned on the 20th April.

In June the Governor paid a hurried visit to England. Leaving Kingston on the morning of the 8th June, Sir Henry Blake travelled, via New York, reaching England in 12 days. His Excellency returned by the same route to Jamaica, arriving here on the 21st July. During his absence the Government was administered by Major-General Wilson Black, C. B., Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica.

Towards the close of the year public interest was absorbed in the proceedings of a Commission issued by the Governor under Law 8 of 1873 to enquire as to the truth of certain allegations made by Mr W. B. Gray, then Crown Solicitor of the Colony, in regard to Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General, in a letter addressed by the former to the Government on the 7th June, 1893.

Mr Gray had represented in this letter that in certain Law cases between the Government and the West India Improvement Company then on appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council, Mr Hocking had been biased against the position of the Government, and had urged that Mr Hocking should be prevented from appearing in those cases. He also related a conversation in which he alleged that Mr. F. Wen-

son, President of the West India Improvement Company, had stated to him that Mr. Hocking had received money for his services in passing the Bill for the sale of the Railway through the Council. Briefly stated the Commission was required to report whether in that Mr. Hocking was biased against the position of the Government in the law suits with the West India Improvement Company. Mr. Gray intended to impute disloyalty to him, if so, whether he had reasonable ground for so doing, whether the conversation with Mr. Wesson took place, and if so, whether Mr. Hocking had or had not received money in connection with the sale of the Railway. Mr. Gray's letter was sent to the Secretary of State to be submitted to Mr. Hocking then absent from the Colony on leave. Mr. Hocking demanded an enquiry, and the importance attached to the matter may be gathered from the fact that two Chief Justices were selected by the Secretary of State to hold the enquiry. These were Sir David Patrick Chalmers, Chief Justice of British Guiana, and the Hon. James McDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. They arrived in the Colony on the 8th and 9th December respectively and the first meeting of the Commission was held on the 11th. The Report of the Commissioners was published at the end of January, 1894, and was of a most exhaustive and elaborate nature. The details of the finding cannot be given here. It will be enough to state that Mr. Hocking was completely vindicated, the Commissioners holding that Mr. Gray had intended to impute disloyalty to him and that there was no ground for doing so. They found, further, that Mr. Hocking had not received money from the promoters of the Railway on account of his services in passing the Railway Bill through the Council. The Commissioners were divided on the question as to whether the conversation said by Mr. Gray to have taken place between himself and Mr. Wesson did or did not occur. The Chairman of the Commission, Sir David E. Chalmers held that it did, while Mr. McDonald found that it did not.

Mr. Gray was subsequently charged before the Privy Council for having made charges against the Attorney General without good ground therefor, and his suspension by that body was confirmed by the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Council which had been elected in 1889, had been dissolved in February, 1894, the Governor issued writs for a general election. The result was a great change in the personnel of the Council. There were no contests in Kingston and St. Andrew, in Manchester, in St. Elizabeth or in St. Mary and St. Ann. But in the two first named of these Electoral Districts the representation was changed, Mr. S. C. Burke being returned for Kingston and St. Andrew in the room of General Ward who did not seek re-election, and Mr. J. T. Palacios being elected for Manchester vice Mr. J. P. Clark who retired. For St. Ann and St. Mary, Mr. Jos. H. Levy was returned unopposed and Mr. J. M. Parquharson for St. Elizabeth. After a contest with Mr. W. B. Hubbard, Mr. Wm. Andrews was re-elected for St. Thomas and Portland. But in the remaining constituencies hotly contested elections resulted in the return of new members in each case. Mr. John E. Kerr replaced Mr. William Bourke in St. James and Trelawny, the Rev. Henry Clarke defeated Mr. C. S. Parquharson in Westmoreland and Hanover, Mr. T. H. Sharpe was preferred in Clarendon to Mr. Geo. Solomon, and the electors of St. Catherine rejected Mr. T. L. Harvey in favour of Mr. R. H. Jackson.

Thus, of the nine elected members of the former Council, three only—Mr. Parquharson, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Levy—found their way back to the Legislative Chamber.

On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council, was issued, the effect of which was 1) to replace the Governor in the Chair of the Council 2) to constitute the Collector General an ex-officio member, and (3) to take away the Governor's deliberative vote leaving him a casting vote only. The return of the Governor to the Council was the last easily accomplished owing to the fact that Dr. Philipps, the President of 1893, had died in October of that year.

The new Council met on the 7th March. The following are extracts from the opening speech of His Excellency the Governor—

In my opening address last year, I announced my resignation of this Chair to the Honourable James Cecil Philipps, upon whom as a leading and trusted member of

1884 the community Her Majesty the Queen had conferred the high office of President of the Legislative Council. Upon the lamented death of Dr. Phipps the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Her Majesty that it was desirable that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should be assumed by the Governor. A new Order in Council has therefore been issued to that effect. I am glad to be in a position to state that the condition of the Island is prosperous. The condition of Trade is promising and the commercial business of the Colony is on a sound and a profitable basis. The current year began with a balance of £12,150 and the Revenue to the 31st March is estimated to yield approximately £77,442, making a total of £89,592.

The Expenditure of the current year to the 31st March is estimated at £8,184 which will leave at the commencement of the coming financial year with a projected surplus of £19,222. The estimated Revenue for the coming year is £576,475, which, added to the estimated surplus of £19,222 makes a total of £595,697. The estimated Expenditure is £613,281.

On the following date the Hon. S. C. Burke moved a resolution recommending the return of the Governor to the Council, and expressing the view that representation should be extended by giving to each parish a member.

The debate which ensued was of a spirited and interesting character, and lasted for two days. Ultimately the following resolutions, which were substituted for the originally proposed, were adopted:—

"That this Council humbly prays Her Majesty that in order to carry out the intentions held out to the people of this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch of date 1st December, 1883, in which Lord Salisbury stated that the then existing Legislature could not have been intended to be regarded as a permanent institution, whereby the people would anticipate a 'further step in advance' in managing their own affairs, Her Majesty will be pleased to order that there shall be extended representation by giving each parish of this Island a member."

2. That this Council hereby further represents to Her Majesty that in the event of extension of the members of the Council being thus increased it will be for Her Majesty to consider whether it would not be advisable to empower the Council to elect its own President or to authorise the Governor to nominate the President.

3. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The session lasted until the 2nd May, when the Council adjourned. Some of the measures passed perhaps the most important were Law 15 of 1894 The Criminal Amendment Law; Law 16 of 1894, A Law for Improving the Administration of Justice in the Cayman Islands and in And of Law 37 of 1893 The Cayman Islands Government Law, 1893. Law 31 of 1894, The Land Surveyors Law, 1894, Law 32 of 1894, The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law and Law 36 of 1894, the effect of which was to restore to disbarred persons the privilege of voting, which Law 40 of 1893 had taken away.

In addition to actual legislation, there took place in the Council, throughout the session, a series of important debates on questions of public interest, among which may be noted the debate on Mr. Palache's motion for a Select Committee on the working of the Franchise Laws and the Laws regulating Elections, that on Mr. Kerr's motion that steps should be taken by Government to relieve the tax-payers of the Island from the Hotel Guaranteed Loan, and the discussion which took place on Mr. Palache's motion that the replies of the Government to questions be put in regard to the circumstances under which Railway Bonds had been issued in respect of the section of Railway between Appleton and Ipswich, disclosed in addition from the provisions of the Railway Law and Agreement that is inconsistent with the best interests of this country."

On the 15th May, His Excellency Sir Henry Blake left the Colony on leave absence, and the reins of Government were assumed by Major-General H. M. D. Gough, C.B., who had succeeded Major-General Wilhelms Black in the Command of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island.

In June an unfortunate disturbance took place in Kingston which at the time caused considerable excitement and some anxiety.

A soldier of the West India Regiment had been arrested by the Police for some trivial offence against law and order, and on the following day was brought before the Magistrate and punished. He appears to have been a favourite with his companions and they keenly resented his arrest and punishment. The relations between the soldiers of the Regiment and the Police had always been somewhat strained, and the incident soon had stirred up in the former their dormant enmity. On the evening of the 8th June a large number of them came down from Camp to Kingston where they were joined by a crowd of loafers and other idlers of the Town. The Police Station at Fletcher's Land and Sutter Street were attacked—the former being wrecked and considerable damage done to the latter. The Police, in endeavouring to quell the disturbance were roughly handled. Inspector Pratt was seriously wounded with a razor, and several members of the Force were more or less hurt. Several of the soldiers were subsequently arrested, with a number of civilians—principally women, and charged with riot. The trial in the Circuit Court which met in September, lasted for a month, and resulted in the conviction of three soldiers only, and of ten women for complicity in the disturbances. The result was felt to be unsatisfactory, for of some 50 or 60 men that took part in the proceedings of the 8th June, thirteen only were arraigned for trial, and of these, as has been said, three only were convicted.

In August the Kingston Infantry Militia were encamped at Up Park Camp for a period of eight days training, the Artillery Militia undergoing a similar period at Port Royal. Both Forces benefited greatly by the military exercises practised and the enforcement of military discipline, and the officers by whom they were commanded were able to report favourably on their progress towards efficiency.

In September the three years period for which the Parochial Boards had been elected in 1899, expired, and writs for a general election of members of these Boards were issued. Contests took place in a large proportion of the parishes. In Kingston Mr R. H. Jackson was one of the 16 members elected, and he was subsequently elected Mayor of the City.

The Collector General's Annual Report for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 1901, was published about this time, and was found to afford gratifying proof of the continued prosperity of the Island. The value of the Imports during the year reached the considerable total of £2,187,794 being an increase of £216,313 on the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Equally satisfactory were the returns of Exports, the value of which was £2,373,680, against £1,779,867 in 1900. Of the Exports, the value of fruit shipped from the Island amounted to £227,477 (including excise duty £34,392 or 26.8 of the whole). As a further sign of prosperity it may be mentioned that the Stamp Duties during the year had increased by £1,491.

The term for which the Governor had obtained leave of absence having been extended, Major General Bengough continued to administer the Government of the Island until the date of His Excellency's return. Before relinquishing the Government the General on the 1st November entertained 1,500 Sunday-school children on the grounds of his residence at Trafalgar Park, St. Andrew, an act of kindness and consideration which earned for him golden opinions from the people of Jamaica and the gratitude of the children themselves.

On the afternoon of the 8th November the Officer Administering the Government held at Up Park Camp a parade of the Regular and Militia Forces and addressed a volitional speech to them in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

On the 15th November General Bengough left Jamaica to assume command of a Brigade at Aldershot to which he had been appointed.

On the 10th November His Excellency Sir Henry Blake returned to the Colony accompanied by Lady Blake, and resumed the Government. Their Excellencies received a hearty welcome from all classes. Kingston was decorated and an address from the Mayor and Magistrates was presented at the Court House, while during the next few days resolutions and addresses of welcome continued to be received from Magistrates and public houses throughout the Island.



## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1894 1894 Nov 15.—Publication in a Gazette Extraordinary of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor on the subject of Extended Representation. Lord Ripon stated that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to amend the Constitution so as to provide for a member for each Parish, but with the condition that there should be a corresponding increase in the number of nominal members. A further condition was that the Council should first enact a law securing certain pensions and salaries and a moderate Civil List. The Imperial Government however did not approve that part of the resolutions of the Legislative Council which recommended that the Governor should not be President of the Council.

Nov 29.—To-day was held, at Kendal in the Parish of Manchester an Agricultural Show, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Lady Blanche party, the show was very successful.

Dec 4.—Laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Max Buildings by His Excellency the Governor. The buildings hitherto occupied by the Trustees of Miss Charity, situated in Hanover Street, had been purchased by the Government (under an arrangement with the Trustees) for the purpose of establishing a school.

In the address presented to His Excellency on the occasion the Directors stated that the new buildings would cost £11,000 and would, it was hoped, be ready for occupation in January, 1896.

Dec 8.—Opening by His Excellency the Governor of the Country People's Night Shelter. The buildings which are in Upper Orange Street, Kingston, erected by the Mayor and Council at a cost exceeding £700 for the purpose of affording a lodging to country people coming in to market.

Dec. 11, 12, 13.—Holding of the Annual Races in Kingston.

Dec. 16.—His Excellency the Governor, as Captain General held a Parade of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment, and addressed them prior to their departure for the West Coast of Africa.

Dec 16.—Departure for Africa of two Companies of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment in the transport "Warwick Castle."

Dec 18.—Owing to disturbances in British Honduras, the Governor of Jamaica on the application of the Government of British Honduras despatched a detachment of 120 men of the West Indian Regiment, under command of Major Bruce of the latter colony.

Dec 18.—Death of Mr William Lee, late Administrator General and Trustee Bankruptcy. Mr. Lee was a well known and highly respected citizen of Kingston. He had been in Jamaica for 50 years.

1895 1895—Jan 4.—Arrival of Major-General Henry Jardine Hallows, who has been appointed to succeed Major-General Bengough as General Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica.

Jan 16.—Publication of the Report of the Commission appointed in October 1894, to enquire into the alleged prevalence of disease among cattle in several districts of the Island.

The Commissioners in substance, reported—

- (1) that they found an abnormal mortality among cattle in the Island caused by disease
- (2) that the disease was prevalent in St Ann, St Mary, St Catherine and St Thomas, while it appeared that it had shown itself in Hanover in 1892 and in Trelawny in 1888
- (3) that the disease was of a parasitic nature, and that it was caused by presence in the intestines of a worm known as "Strongylus Mucronatus" and "Strongylus Rufus."

The Commission recommended the establishment of a Bacteriological Institute and the appointment of qualified Veterinary Surgeons to be located in different parts of the Island.

Jan. 10.—Opening of the Line of Railway through to Montego Bay

Jan. 22 — Arrest of Alexander Bedward, the so-called "Prophet" and "Shepherd," 1896 of August Town on the Hope River, who had inaugurated and carried on the bathing process in the Hope River at Mona, as a cure for diseases.

The warrant against Bedward charged him with sedition in respect of disloyal and inflammatory speeches he had made to his "followers."

Jan. 24 — Arrival of a detachment of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment from the West Coast of Africa.

Jan. 26 — Opening in Harry Street, Kingston, of a Chinese Temple, erected by the Chinese in Jamaica. Sir Henry and Lady Blake, and a large party from King's House were present.

Jan. 31 — Opening of a new and handsome market at Falmouth by His Excellency the Governor. The day was observed as a Public Holiday in the Town. His Excellency received an enthusiastic welcome, and the proceedings passed off with great credit.

Feb. 5 — Opening of the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Feb. 7 — Departure from Jamaica for the West Coast of Africa of the remainder of the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment under the command of Colonel Canfield.

Feb. 8 — The Kingston Harbour Defences were today named by the Royal Artillery and by the Kingston and St. Catherine Artillery Militia. The firing was witnessed, among others, by the Governor, the General Officer Commanding and the Adjutant-General.

Feb. 12 — Opening of the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor, with the usual ceremony and formalities. In his address the Governor was able to give an encouraging account of the condition of the Colony. Among other works of progress he mentioned the completion of the railway extension to Montego Bay, and the fact that 30 of the 41 bridges authorized by Law 29 of 1892 had been built. His Excellency mentioned the gratifying fact that the 4 per cent. Indexed Stock of Jamaica stood higher in the London Market than any other similar Colonial Stock except that of Ceylon and Mauritius.

With regard to the Island's finances His Excellency stated that the estimated revenue for the year 1894-95 was £663,263 which added to the surplus of £59,830 gave a total of £723,093. The expenditure was estimated at £682,070 leaving a surplus at 31st March, 1895, of £52,523.

With regard to 1895-96 His Excellency stated that the estimated revenue was £681,476 which with the surplus gave a total available sum of £744,498. The expenditure His Excellency stated was estimated at £645,290 leaving a surplus at 31st March, 1896, of £248,208.

Feb. 15 — Arrival on their annual visit of the North America and West India Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir John O. Bishop.

Feb. 16 — Arrival of the passenger steamer "Luxitania" with over 100 English tourists among them being Lord Munster and Mr. W. S. G. Burt.

March 11 — Arrival of another tourist steamer the "Orizoco," of the Quebec Steamship Company with 85 American tourists.

March 13 — Appointment of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to consider the question of erecting a central block of Public Buildings for Government Offices, &c.

Night operations carried out at Rockfort by the Kingston Infantry Militia. The fort was defended by a force of 60 men under the command of Capt. Gruchy, and was attacked by a force of about 90 under command of Captain R. A. H. and Major. The operations which were vigorously carried out resulted in the successful defence of the fortification.

March 16 — Arrival from Newfoundland and New York, of Colonel Morris J. Fawcett, who had been appointed to be Inspector General of Police, Jamaica.

March 18 — Arrival of the transport "Warwick Castle" with the remainder of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment from Africa.

March 18 — Passing in the Legislative Council of the Public Holidays Law. The Law provides for seven holidays in the year, in addition to Good Friday and Christmas Day which are already holidays under the provisions of another Law.

March 24 — Arrival of three ships of the American "White Squadron," under



1895 the command of Rear Admiral Meade. These were followed a day or two later by two other vessels.

March 29—Arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer, of Mr R. S. Lucas' team of English Cricketers. The team had been put together by Dr R. B. Anderson from tour through the West Indies. In the first column they had met with a hearty reception, and Jamaica was in no way behind her sister colonies in this respect.

Every provision was made for the comfort and entertainment of the visitors.

Five matches were played in Jamaica in four of which the English Team were successful. These were the first of the matches against "All Jamaica," the most significant "Jamaica Bats," the match against Western Jamaica, played at Montego Bay and that against North Jamaica played at St. Ann's Bay. In the fifth match against "All Jamaica," the visitors were defeated by 8 wickets. The Team left for England on the 16th April, the members of it heartily expressing the pleasure the visit had afforded them, and their appreciation of the efforts made for their entertainment.

April 5—First Meeting of a Commission appointed by the Governor to enquire as to the truth of certain statements which had been made with regard to the conduct of the Union of Kingston in connection with the granting of Spirit Licences. The Commission were the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Hon J. M. Farquharson. The Report which the Commissioners forwarded to His Excellency entirely exonerated Colonel Ward.

April 12—Arrival of Sir Henry James Burford Harcock, Knight, C. M. G., the new Chief Justice of Jamaica.

Sir Henry (then Mr. Harcock) had been in Jamaica 17 years previously as Judge of the Northern District Court.

April 24—To-day the Legislative Council passed the Bill "to secure a Civil List to Her Majesty and for certain other purposes." The Law thus enacted placed the salaries of certain officers beyond the power of the Council to reduce. The passing of such a Bill was one of the conditions on which the Imperial Government had consented, to enable Her Majesty to make an Order in Council granting a Member of Council for each Parish of the Island.

On the same day the following resolution proposed by the Member for Trelawny and St. James was, after a spirited debate, carried by the casting vote of the President—Major General Hallwax.

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty in any future Order to be made by Her Majesty in Council as to the Constitution of the Government of this Island, will graciously be pleased to provide that no person be eligible as an Elected Member of the Legislative Council unless he is resident in the Parish he seeks to represent or is possessed of or interested in real Estate in the said Parish of the annual value or producing an income of £150."

On the same date the Council adjourned sine die.

April 30—May 1—Trial at the Circuit Court before the Chief Justice of Alexander Bedward, the *Mono Prophet* or *Shepherd*, for seditious language used in his ranting his followers.

The Jury found that the words had been used by the Prisoner, but they brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity. The Court then ordered that Bedward be detained "until the Governor's pleasure be known," and he was afterwards committed to the Asylum.

It was found afterwards however that there was no power to detain him after the verdict of "Not Guilty," the offence with which he was charged being a misdemeanour only. He was accordingly liberated.

May 7—Large meeting in Kingston of gentlemen convened by His Excellency the Governor, to consider a scheme for the formation of an Agricultural Society. His Excellency presided. It was decided to form a Society to be called the Jamaica Agricultural Society, with a Board of Management consisting of the 16 members of the Legislative Council, 15 nominated by the Governor and 16 elected by the Society.

Mr George A. Doust was appointed Secretary.

May 24 — Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated this year with the usual ceremonies. In the morning a review of the Troops and Militia was held, the West India Regiment trooping the Colour. The naval Ball was given at King's House in the evening.

The Attorney General received intimation that Her Majesty had conferred on him the honour of Knighthood.

May 25 — Strike of wharf labourers begun. The strike lasted for some days, but the labourers gained no advantage.

June 25 — Seizure at Morant Bay of the Schooner "Pearl" for having on board arms and ammunition for which she was unable to account. The arms and ammunition were forfeited and the master of the vessel fined £100.

The "Pearl" was strongly suspected of being engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which was prevented by the action of the Commander of H. M. S. Tartar, who acting on information received, boarded her when lying off the Coast and thus prevented—it was alleged—a party who were about to go on board of her from embarking.

June 26 — Death of the Hon. R. H. Jackson, Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine and Mayor of Kingston. Mr. Jackson had proved himself one of the most vigorous and able of the Elected Members of the Council, and in his position as Mayor of Kingston worked zealously for the good of the City. His loss is deeply regretted.

June 26-27 — The Annual Flower Show of the Kingston Floral and Horticultural Society was held.

July 4 — Publication in the Gazette of a Commission issued by the Governor to Mr. W. H. Hyndman Jones, acting Attorney General, Mr. J. C. Macglashan, Auditor General, Mr. Wm. Andrews and Mr. J. H. Levy, to enquire into the working under one Head of the offices of Stamp Commissioner, Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy. The scope of the Commission was subsequently enlarged so as to enclose an enquiry into the administration of the Bankruptcy Laws generally.

July 31 — Election of Mr. Philip Stern, Barrister at Law to the City Council of Kingston, defeating his principal opponent, Mr. William Andrews by 25 votes.

August 1 — Public General Holiday. The Kingston Infantry Militia marched to Up-Park Camp and went under canvas for an eight days course of training. They were joined next day by the St. Catherine Infantry Militia. The total force encamped was about 200.

On the 2nd August the Kingston Artillery Militia proceeded to Fort Royal for their annual training.

August 6 — Appointment of the Hon. Lt. Col. O. J. Ward to a seat in the Privy Council vice Mr. J. T. Orest resigned.

August 13 — Return of Mr. Philip Stern as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine in succession to the late Mr. R. H. Jackson, defeating Mr. T. L. Harvey.

August 15 — The Governor opened a "Fair" at Montego Bay for the sale of live stock, produce, &c. His Excellency in the course of a speech stated that it was probable he would leave Jamaica within the next six months.

August 21 — A Choral Competition was to-day held in Kingston for the first time, open to all choirs and music associations. Five choirs competed, the prize being won by the Kingston Choral Union. The competition was considered successful.

August 28 — Death of Mr. William Malabre. Mr. Malabre was a well known and highly respected member of the Commercial community in Kingston. He represented Kingston and St. Andrew in the Legislative Council from 1884 to 1889.

Sep. 11 — Third annual show of the Manchester Agricultural Society held at Kendal in that Parish. The Show was attended by His Excellency the Governor and a large number of gentlemen interested in Stock and agriculture from all parts of the Island.

Oct. 23 — Death of the Chief Justice, Sir Henry James Burford-Hancock, at his residence, St. Andrew. The event, following as it did so soon on the death of the late Sir Adam Gib Ellis, was greatly regretted throughout the colony.

1886 During the month there was considerable correspondence in the newspapers in regard to alleged distress among the inhabitants of the S. E. District of St. Elizabeth. The statements on the subject being of a conflicting character the Board of Supervision appointed a committee of their number—Messrs J. T. Palache and J. C. Macquahan, to investigate and report. The findings of the Committee was published in the Gazette of the 5th December, and it may shortly be stated corroborated to a great extent the reports of suffering among the peasantry of the district, owing to failure of crops following severe drought. Partly by private subscription and partly by loans from Government to enable work on roads to be given out, the distress has been alleviated if not entirely removed.

Nov. 25—Publication in a Gazette Extraordinary of an Order of the Queen's Council amending the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884.

The New Order gives effect to the wish of the Legislative Council with regard to extended representation, and provides that each of the 14 parishes of the Island shall constitute an Electoral District, sending a Member to the Legislature. As a result of the increased number of Elected Members, the Order authorizes the Governor to nominate ten members, thus placing it in his power to have 14 ex-officio and nominated (5 ex-officio and 10 nominated) against 14 Elected Members in any matter of supreme importance in which it might be necessary to vote the Elected Members.

The other distinguishing feature of the Order is the provision giving effect to the resolution proposed by the late member for St. James and Trelawny—Mr. J. E. Kerr—to the effect that a member must have been for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election, either a resident of the Parish which he represents or must have a clear annual income of £160 arising from property in the Parish possessed by him in his own right or in right of his wife. The Order in Council came into operation by Proclamation of the Governor on the 28th November.

Nov. 28—Proclamation published in the Gazette dissolving the Legislative Council. This was followed on the 12th December by the publication of a notice that the Governor had issued writs for the election of Members to serve in the new Council.

1886 Jan. 1—New Year's Day was celebrated by the usual piques and there was held at the Norman Range a Prize Rifle Meeting of the Kingston Militia, and a bar league cricket match and sports in costume at Sabina Park.

Jan. 2—Publication of a scheme for the sale of Crown lands to small settlers. The principal features of the scheme are as follows:—The land to be purchased is lots of not less than 5 and not more than 50 acres, one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on possession being given, the remaining four-fifths in ten annual instalments, the purchaser to erect a house on the land, the house to be occupied by himself or some person on his behalf, a portion of the land to be planted in Kds. Coffee Oranges or other marketable produce, the Government undertake to make roads to the lands purchased.

Jan. 8—The Governor to day cut the first sod of the first of the Mountain Cane Range Roads provided for by the Mountain Roads Law of 1895. The road thus commenced starts from the Cooperage at Gordon Town, and runs up by way of New Castle to Hardware Gap. When completed it will provide communication by vehicles between Kingston to Bull Bay, crossing the principal mountain ridge at a height of 4000 feet above the sea. The cost is estimated at £1,000 a mile.

Jan. 13 18—During this week Elections were held throughout the Colony, 14 members to serve in the Legislative Council under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 3rd October, 1886.

The only constituency not contested was that of Manchester, where Mr. J. T. Palache was returned unopposed. In all the other parishes, each of which now constitutes an Electoral District, there were contests more or less keen. The result of the Elections, in the order in which they were decided, were as follow:—

Manchester—Mr. J. T. Palache; Trelawny—Mr. Conway Whiting; St. Thomas—Mr. S. C. Burke; St. James—Mr. D. A. Carmichael; Portland—Mr. D. N. Gideon; St. Elizabeth—Mr. T. P. Leyden; Carleton—Mr. R. B. Braham; St. Catherine—Mr. Duguid Campbell; Westmoreland—The Rev. H.

Clark; St. Ann—Mr. A. N. Dixon; Kingston—Mr. P. Stern; St. Andrew—1890  
 —Rev. C. B. Berry; Hanover—Mr. D. B. S. Henton; St. Mary—Mr. A.  
 D. C. Levy.

Feb. 4. Brigade Parade, on the Race Course, of the Regular Troops and Militia. This was the first of a series of four Brigade Parades ordered by the General Officer Commanding the Troops. On the 4th the brigade, which consisted of the Liverpool Regiment, the W. I. Regiment, the W. I. Depot and the Kingston Infantry Militia, paraded on the Race Course. On the 7th of the month the troops were divided into two opposing forces and a sham fight was held some miles west of Kingston. On the 11th field firing took place at Port Royal and the Palmadua, and on the 14th there was another Brigade Drill, this time at Up-Park Camp.

Feb. 5. Opening and dedication of the new Mico Buildings on the lands of Quebec Lodge. These new buildings erected at a cost of £12,000 are intended to supersede the old buildings of the Trust in Hanover St., which the Government have purchased from the Mico Trustees for the purpose of founding a "Board" School.

Feb. 12-13. Holding of the Kingston and St. Andrew Agricultural Show on the grounds of Quebec Lodge, Kingston. The show, which was the first of the kind held near Kingston, was very largely attended and was highly successful.

Feb. 17. Arrival of the s.s. "Columbia" of the Hamburg-American Line with a large number of tourists. This splendid ship is the largest passenger steamer which has ever visited Jamaica. On the following day the s.s. "Luftania" of the Orient Line arrived with many tourists, among whom was Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Feb. 25. Opening of the Legislative Council with the usual ceremonies. The public interest in the new Council was very great, and the Council Room was besieged by a large crowd eager to obtain admission. The Governor in his opening speech announced that the financial year to begin on 1st April would open with a surplus of about £74,700—that the estimated revenue of the year was £546,820, making a total available sum of £721,520 to meet an estimated expenditure of £676,006, leaving a balance of £65,513.

His Excellency announced the principal Bills which would be introduced, and a number of Messages to the Council from His Excellency were read by the Clerk.

The usual official Council dinner was given by His Excellency at King's House in the evening.

March 13. Mr. Palache, in his place in the Legislative Council, moved the second reading of The Franchise Regulation Law, 1893, Repeal Law, 1896. The object of the Bill was to reenact the clause of the Law of 1896 which gave illiterates the right to be registered as voters. The Council was equally divided on the subject, but the President gave his casting vote against the motion which was accordingly lost.

March 13. In Council Mr. Palache referred to the resignation of Sir H. H. Hooking as Attorney General of Jamaica, which had been announced in the Gazette the day before. The Hon. Member paid a high tribute to the abilities and character of Sir H. H. Hooking, and was followed by the Governor who expressed his sense of the great value Sir H. H. Hooking's services had been to the Government.

March 18. The Legislative Council went into Committee on the Estimates, which were finally passed on the 20th.

March 24. Motion by the Rev. C. B. Berry Member for St. Andrew, that the salary of the future Governors of the Colony be reduced to £4,000 a year. This motion was subsequently withdrawn in favour of an amendment moved by Mr. Burke that the salary should be £5,000 a year. The motion thus amended was, however, lost by 16 votes to 9—the votes of the Official Members being taken.

April 2. The Council to day adjourned sine die. Among the more important of the Bills which were discussed and passed were The Spirit License Law, 1896, which provides several changes in the methods of application for, and granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and placed the revenue more on the lines of the English Law. The Poisons Protection Law, passed for the purpose of putting a stop to Poisons Intoxication; the Poisons Larceny Law, framed to provide for the more speedy punishment of persons guilty of Larceny of growing produce. The Law to



provide for the appointment of a Supernumerary Resident Magistrate—giving the Governor power to appoint a Resident Magistrate for the purpose of filling temporary vacancies among the Resident Magistrates, and of acting as a Private Judge of the Supreme Court should the necessity arise; the Lepers Asylum Law—providing better means of affording accommodation for these unfortunate; and the Stamp Duty Law Amendment Law—providing for the reduction of several of the Stamp Duties.

Among the Bills which the Council declined to pass was the Solicitor General's Law—having for its object the appointment of a Law Officer, bearing that title, to assist in criminal prosecutions and in the general law business of the Colony.

April 9.—The Colonial Secretary left the Island on leave of absence, ordered pecuniarily by ill health. The Assistant Colonial Secretary was appointed to act as Colonial Secretary.

April 10.—Mr H R Ppon Scholes, the newly appointed Attorney General arrived and assumed his duties. Mr Scholes had been formerly Attorney General of Grenada and was appointed to Jamaica on the resignation of Sir Henry H. Hickling.

April 24.—The arrival of the Attorney General was followed to-day by the advent of Sir Fielding Clarke, who had been appointed to succeed Sir Bartlett Hancock as Chief Justice of Jamaica.

April 27.—Attack by the Kingston Infantry Militia on Apostles Battery which was defended by the Kingston Artillery. As in the exact most sharp fight, it was difficult to say which side proved victorious. But the Military Exercise was both interesting to spectators and instructive to the forces taking part in it.

May 2.—His Excellency the Governor left Jamaica on H M S "Magicienne" on a visit to the dependencies—the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. His Excellency appointed Major General Halden as Deputy Governor during his absence which lasted for one week.

May 20.—Her Majesty's Birthday celebrated in Jamaica. The annual Brigade Parade of the Troops was held on the Race Course early in the morning—1,300 soldiers being present on the occasion, when the display was particularly brilliant. The 1st Br. West India Regiment trooped the Colours, the usual march past was well done and the *feu de joie* fired with precision and effect. In the evening the usual Birthday Ball was given by the Governor at King's House.

June 16.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, called specially to consider the question of obtaining the services of Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, Principal of the Veterinary College there, to investigate the existing cattle disease and advise as to quarantine precautions and arrangements. The cattle disease which had broken out in 1894, and had been more or less troublesome ever since, had become so prevalent that the Government felt it necessary to take some steps to check it. It was requisite, however, to obtain the sanction of the Council for the expenditure involved. The Council voted five hundred guineas as the fee to be paid Professor Williams and one hundred guineas for his assistant, and agreed to meet the cost of passages to and from Jamaica, and the expenses of the Professor and his assistant out here.

With the exception of a few formal announcements, no other business was transacted by the Council, which adjourned on the same day.

June 8.—Wreck on the south-eastern coast of the island of Messrs J E Kerr & Co's fruit steamer, "Golden Breeze" while on a voyage from New York to Jamaica. No lives were lost. As high winds and heavy seas prevailed at the time the vessel again became a total wreck and was completely broken up, all attempts to get her off having failed. A Commission was subsequently appointed by the Governor to enquire as to the cause of and circumstances attending the loss of the ship. The Commission found that her loss was due to the course having been too soon changed when making the turn at the east end of the island.

June 29.—Death at his residence, near Halfway Tree, of the Hon George Stephen, C M G, Curator of the parish of St Andrew, and member of many important public bodies. The high respect in which Mr Stephen was held was testified to at his



funeral on the following day, when a very large number of persons of all classes attended the rites of burial.

Mr S C Burke, of Newington, member of the Legislative Council, for St Thomas, was appointed some days later as Custos of St. Andrew.

July 1. Opening by the Governor of the Kingston Sewerage Works. After the ceremony a luncheon was given by the Kingston Improvement Commissioners, at which His Excellency made an interesting speech.

July 2. The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, Miss Blake and his Private Secretary, Lord George Fitzgerald, left Jamaica on duty of absence. The administration of the government of the colony was assumed by Major General Halliwell, the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

July 11. Fatal accident on the Port Antonio Extension of the Railway, resulting in the loss of 11 killed, while no less than 40 persons were injured.

While a fuel-laden train, heavily laden and carrying a large number of labourers, was proceeding down an incline near Cranwell Cutting, St. Mary, the engine became unmanageable and rushed down the grade with increasing speed and dashed into an engine standing on the line lower down. The Engine Driver, Edward Davidson, behaved with great courage and coolness, sticking to his post until the last although urged to jump and save himself.

July 22. Swearing in at Halfway Tree Court House of the Hon S C Burke as Custos of St. Andrew. Mr Burke entertained a large party at luncheon at Constant Spring Hotel later in the day.

July 31. Arrival of Professor Williams and Dr. Williams, his son and assistant, to investigate the cattle disease.

Aug 3.—The Kingston Infantry Militia marched from Kingston and went under canvas at Up Park Camp for the annual course of training. On the following day the Artillery Militia proceeded to Port Royal for the same purpose.

Aug 6.—Opening for public traffic of the line of Railway Extension through to Port Antonio. The entire length of line which the "Protestors," under law 12 of 1869, had undertaken to construct, has thus now been completed.

Sept 1.—Departure for Demerara, from Kingston, by the R.M.S. "Atrato," of a team of Cricketers under the Captancy of Mr F L Pearce, Captain of the Kingston Cricket Club. The visit has been arranged by the Demerara Cricket Authorities and the Kingston C.C. The Team was not fully representative of Jamaica. It lost and was badly beaten in the first match at Demerara, and beaten by one wicket in the second. On the way home two matches were played at Barbados, one of which was lost, and the other won.

Sept 2.—Appointment to the Treasuryship of the Island of Mr S P. Mason, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, in succession to Mr H W Livingston, resigned.

Sept 26.—Publication of Professor Williams' Report on the Cattle Disease. The following is the summary of his finding:

"That the disease as witnessed by me is a chronic form of Texas Fever conveyed from place to place and transmitted from one animal to another through the intervention of the Tick."

"The infective is conveyed by the progeny of Ticks which have imbedded in the faecal matter and is inoculated by them directly into the blood of susceptible cattle."

Remedies for the destruction of the Tick are suggested in the Report and numerous recommendations made for preserving the health of cattle. As a result of the Report the Government shortly afterwards prohibited the importation of animals from the United States of America, South and Central America, Great Britain, the Leeward Islands and Australia.

Sept 26.—Arrival of the Italian Cruiser "Cristoforo Colombo" with Prince Luigi Amadeo Joseph Maria Ferdinando, Prince of Aosta, nephew of his Majesty King Humbert of Italy. The Prince was entertained during his visit by Major General Halliwell, Officer Administering the Government.

## POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

1601 From the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II. the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord-Protector was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people,\* to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money, such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."

1664 Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor and Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each Parish which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.

1674 On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorised, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island," but the laws thus passed instead of being confirmed were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them, in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law, and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the consent of the General Assembly.' The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments then urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England

\* This Commission was dated in February, 1661, and received by D'Oyley in May 1661. In the version of the Commission which appears in the *Constitution of Jamaica*, Vol. 1, p. 101, the words "to be elected by the people" are printed in italics, and are preceded by the words "to be elected by the people" in the original. The words "to be elected by the people" are also printed in italics in the original. The words "to be elected by the people" are also printed in italics in the original.

was considered, that the nature of all colonies being changed to the laws commonly must be adapted to the interest of the place and must alter with it, that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws, that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit, and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this order the same laws which had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney General (Sir C. Wange) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prosecutor to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill, that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and of having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the Parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the Parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the Town and Parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the commissions of successive Governors, but law of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this protracted controversy, it was finally settled in 1778, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George III. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irreducible revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000\*) per annum, on condition that the body of the laws which did receive the Royal assent, and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

\* Old Jamaica currency, equal to \$6,000.

From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Powers Act by which they legislated for the internal regulation of the province of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the Political Constitution of the colony. Mr Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during the interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader the measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the non-resistance ranks. On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed Chamber difficulty. The Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica Bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords, and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business the Governor or Council should have power to revise and continue in force, or to rescind, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revised or continued in force, or rescinded, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a consolatory speech, they passed a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother Country," and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 26th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honourable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it deems to do any business with the honourable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the resignation of Sir Charles Grey a term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly recommended as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reform as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of famous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, who should be members of the Legisla-

\* Bay's Life of Lord Melbourne.



ture) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of Officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any Legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore" the number of Representatives being 17. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications:

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid, arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expense, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20 or upwards.
6. The possession of unincumbered property to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the general election in 1863 and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston . . . . .	27,359	430	400
St. Andrew . . . . .	25,441	45	41
Port Royal . . . . .	7,866	114	112
St. David . . . . .	6,432	189	170
St. Thomas-in-the-East . . . . .	26,229	104	92
Portland . . . . .	8,546	80	77
St. George . . . . .	2,077	36	28
Metairie . . . . .	17,763	43	28
St. Catherine . . . . .	12,770	106	60
St. Dorothy . . . . .	7,448	124	111
St. John . . . . .	1,301	26	23
St. Thomas in the Vale . . . . .	19,020	46	42
St. Mary . . . . .	17,106	27	29
St. Ann . . . . .	26,319	52	26
Clarendon . . . . .	24,741	42	26
Vere . . . . .	10,098	35	21
Manchester . . . . .	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth . . . . .	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland . . . . .	33,849	53	48
Haigover . . . . .	23,451	35	24
St. James . . . . .	26,404	43	29
Trelawny . . . . .	27,464	54	37
Total . . . . .	441,264	1,798	1,482



These figures show that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 397 voted at the general election held in that year.

1860 In 1863, after the suppression of the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Governor Kyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assumed His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of the community," and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 21st Victoria, c. 1, declaring "that from after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 26 Victoria, c. 2, entitled "An Act to amend the laws for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly-recited Act the term government should be held to include Legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single chamber was established under the designation of "The Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created consisted of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, and the five persons for the time being occupying the respective offices of Colonial Secretary of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads, and of Collector of Customs, who were declared to be official members of the Council *ex officio*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November 1868 so much of the above order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Council was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such persons or persons as she may think to be official members of the Council." Under this Order the Council consisted of nine official and nine unofficial members.

1862 The entire body of unofficial members resigned their seats in November, 1862, in consequence of the passing of a resolution by the votes of the official members directing the payment from colonial funds of one half of the damages and costs in the suit for the seizure of the Schooner "Florencia" by order of the Executive. (There was then one vacancy in the number of official members and two were absent from the island.)

1864 Pending the consideration of the petition in which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the plantations of the principal towns to the Imperial Government prayers for the re-modelling of the political constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council, dated the 17th February, 1863. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time only requisite to form a quorum, although from sickness or other causes no official member is present."

These several Orders were revoked by an Order by the Queen in Council dated 19th May, 1864, in which it was declared that a new Legislative Council should be constituted, which should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for

\* For names of members of the Legislature then by abolished see Handbook of 1865-66, pages 64 and 65.  
 † For names of members of the Legislature then see Handbook of 1866-67, page 66.

the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works, not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 28th January, 1894 an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council, (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1894, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz. —

(a) A clear annual income of 150*l* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

(b) A clear annual income of 200*l* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(c) A clear annual income of 300*l* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l*.

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3 The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as ex-officio members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her Majesty's manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as Nominated Members), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

4 Whenever the number of Nominated Members shall be less than ten the Governor may, by an instrument under the Great Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more persons or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of Nominated Members shall not be thereby reduced

1805 above ten. Every such appointment may be dissolved or confirmed by the Privy Council, and may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the great seal.

6 For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:

- 1 The parish of Kingston
- 2 The parish of St Andrew
- 3 The parish of St Thomas
- 4 The parish of Portland
- 5 The parish of St Mary
- 6 The parish of St Ann
- 7 The parish of St Catherine
- 8 The parish of Clarendon
- 9 The parish of Manchester
- 10 The parish of St Elizabeth
- 11 The parish of Westmoreland
- 12 The parish of Hanover
- 13 The parish of St James
- 14 The parish of Trelawny

One Member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10 No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any Electoral District, or having been elected, or elected or sole in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a freehold annual income of £100 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

1864 The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1864, provided for the party qualification of voters as follows:

14 Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4) Either

(a) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier or an owner or possessor of a dwelling house within such district, and has during the same period, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other real estate property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound, or,

(b) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, provided

(1) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not since suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.

(2) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any robbery or public or parochial funds.

- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered, unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question is in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a *quorum*, and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877, but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill if any of the clauses hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the numbers, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;



10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disability or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable.
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until ~~it~~ has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council book that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or other wise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the names of giving it same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors. The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the Order in Council and enacts as follows:—

3.—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1) Has attained the age of twenty-one years
- (2) Is under no legal incapacity
- (3) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4) Either:—
  - (a) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August immediately preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
  - (b) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
  - (c) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards:—

Provided:—

- (1) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour or for a term exceeding twelve months, and who has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 26 persons in the island.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the three General Elections which have taken place, viz. in September, 1884, March, 1889, and February, 1894, and the number on the list for the current year. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given.



	1884-85.	1885-86.	1893-94.	1896-97.	Population
Diagon		1,208	1,041	1,244	
St. Andrew	1,133	1,744	2,021	1,604	69,339
St. Thomas		1,806	2,079	1,465	
Portland	891	1,181	1,123	1,272	64,174
St. Mary		1,300	2,473	1,654	
St. Ann	900	1,491	2,409	4,104	68,042
St. Lawrence		1,790	2,347	1,117	
St. Joseph	964	1,229	1,044	1,170	66,046
Manchester		1,774	2,010	1,647	
Western Island	1,379	2,006	3,578	2,463	55,538
St. Elizabeth	244	2,410	3,179	2,004	62,266
Manchester	465	1,984	4,167	5,733	61,443
Christ Church	444	1,924	4,088	1,788	67,103
St. Catherine	1,532	2,714	3,614	3,436	63,109
	9,328	22,400	42,986	30,442	530,461

The first general election for members of Council, after the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, was held on September, 1884.

This first Council under the new Order lasted until 31st December, 1886, when it was dissolved. The elections for the second Council took place in March, 1889. This Council continued until the termination of the period for which it was elected, viz., until January, 1894, and the elections for the new Council took place during the following month, resulting in the return of several new members.

The following are the Members of the present Council:—

**PRESIDENT**—His Excellency the Governor

**EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.**

- The Hon. the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
- The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
- The Hon. the Attorney General.
- The Hon. the Director of Public Works.
- The Hon. the Collector General.

**NOMINATED MEMBERS.**

- Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools.
- " Deputy Surgeon General Charles Benjamin Moses, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.
- " Dr. John Pringle, M.D.
- " Lt.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G.
- " Philip Clarke Cork, Protector of Immigrants.
- " William Fawcett, Director Public Gardens and Plantations.

**ELECTED MEMBERS.**

- Hon. John Thomson Palache.
- " Conway Whiting.
- " Samuel Constantine Burke.
- " David Aurelius Cornaldi.
- " David Sampson Gilson.
- " Thomas Patrick Loyden.
- " Robert Butler Braham.
- " Rev. Henry Clarke.
- " Philip Stern.
- " Rev. Garay Baló Barry.
- " DeBonnnot Spencer Heaven.
- " Amor DaCosta Levy.
- " Herman Stern.
- " James Johnston.

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons not to exceed eight in number as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed

is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Council, excepting only when the matter to be decided would, in his judgment, sustain the local principle by confirmation or be too important to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

## APPENDIX A

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1864,\* and explaining its provisions —

(Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161

Downing Street, 28th May, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty's Council recommending the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last †.

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works, not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and one elected member.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore, in the first instance so constituted, as not to pass the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over the Council by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Substituted officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualification for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the largest towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, I

\*For the Order in Council see Handbook of 1864-65, page 485. †For Despatch see Handbook of 1864-65, page 77.

which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the proper qualifications and the ground of disqualification unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommended that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stuebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objection to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stuebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the declaration and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adapted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, and undue influence, patronage, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor or Privy Council, in the first instance, and afterwards by action of legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, and in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reasons to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of overruling the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the

Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

Danny.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

#### CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor	\$8,000	Auditor-General	\$1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,600	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	600

## PART V.

## GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

## GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1887) F.R.G.S.—  
 Cadet Royal Irish Constabulary February 1859; Sub-Inspector, March,  
 1859; appointed Resident Magistrate, February, 1876; in January, 1882,  
 was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates selected by the Government  
 to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of  
 Ireland, appointed Governor of the Bahamas January, 1884; Newfound-  
 land, 1887; Queensland, November, 1888, but did not take up appointment;  
 Governor, Jamaica, December, 1888.

*The Governor's Private Secretary*

LORD GEORGE FITZGERALD, B.A. Oxon., 1884. Private Secretary to Sir  
 Henry Blake as Governor of the Bahamas, 1885, as Governor of Newfound-  
 land, 1887, and as Governor of Jamaica, 1889.

*The Governor's Aide-de-Camp*

CAPTAIN GERALD HENRY POMEROY COLLEY, 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Regiment.

## SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY JARDINE HALLOWES, entered the Army as Ensign  
 2nd May, 1856, promoted Colonel 15th August 1885. Served with Briga-  
 dier-General Gough's Brigade in the Afghan war of 1879-80, and was pres-  
 ent during the march to and subsequent occupation of Cabul, and in the  
 operations at Jughdulluck (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp).

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Ex Officio Members.*

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

*Nominated Members.*

Hon. Valentine Greene Bell, Director  
 of Public Works.

Hon. John Pringle.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward C.M.G.

*Clerk to the Privy Council.*

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office.	Name	Salary or other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Clerk	Thos Bancroft Oughton	£ 4 0	July, '94
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	300 0 0	1st Feb. 70
Reporting Staff	DeCordova & Co.	375 0 0	—



## FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &amp;c.

Mty. Comdt. Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Lt. Gov. Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
Doitto Governor William Gray	1656	Governor William, Duke of Manchester	1808
Doitto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Lt. Gov. Edward Harrison, Esq.	1811
Governor General Edward D'Oyley	1658	Governor William, Duke of Manchester	1813
Governor Lord Windsor	1659	Lt. Gov. Major Gen. Henry Corran	1821
Lt. Gov. Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Governor William, Duke of Manchester	1822
President Lt. Col. Thomas Lynch	1661	Lt. Gov. Major Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Lt. Gov. Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Governor Somerset Lowry, Esq. of Hel-	
Governor Sir T. Molyneux, Bart.	1664	ney	1829
Lt. Gov. Sir Thomas Lyndal, Knt.	1671	President George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Lt. Gov. Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Governor C. Lewis, Esq. of Mulgrave	1832
Governor Lord Vaughan	1675	President George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Lt. Gov. Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Lt. Gov. Major Gen. Sir Adam Norcott	1834
Governor Charles, Earl of Chichester	1678	Governor Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
Lt. Gov. Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	Governor Lt. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
Governor Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	Bart., K.C.B.	1836
Lt. Gov. Col. H. de la Motte	1684	Governor Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. K.C.B.	1839
Governor Christopher, Duke of Albemarle		Governor James, Earl of Eglinton	1842
President Sir Francis Watson	1687	Lt. Gov. Major Gen. Berkeley	1846
Governor William, Earl of Inchiquin	1688	Governor Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
President John White, Esq.	1689	Governor Sir Henry Jekyll, K.C.B.	1853
President John Bourne, Esq.	1692	Lt. Gov. Major Gen. E. Wells, Esq.	1856
Lt. Gov. Sir William Brouncker, Knt.	1693	Governor Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Governor Sir William Brouncker, Knt.	1694	Lt. Gov. Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Governor Major Gen. William Selwyn	1700	Governor Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Lt. Gov. Peter Baskerville, Esq.	1702	Governor Sir Henry Stocks, K.C.B.,	
Lt. Gov. Colonel T. Hanbury	1702	G.C.M.G.	1866
Governor Colonel T. Hanbury	1703	Governor Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
Governor Lord Archibald Hamilton	1704	Lt. Gov. Major Gen. O. Connor, C.B.	1867
Governor Peter Haywood, Esq.	1711	Governor Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1716	Adm. Gov. Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor Henry, Duke of Portland	1718	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
President John Ayscough, Esq.	1722	Governor Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
Governor Major Gen. R. Hunter	1722	Adm. Gov. Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President John Ayscough, Esq.	1723	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1873
President John Gregory, Esq.	1733	Governor Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
President John Gregory, Esq.	1734	Adm. Gov. W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
Governor Henry Chute, Esq.	1735	Governor Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
President John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Lt. Gov. Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor Edward Trevelyan, Esq.	1738	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
Lt. Gov. John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Adm. Gov. Major Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Governor Edward Trevelyan, Esq.	1742	C.M.G.	1877
President John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor Edward Trevelyan, Esq.	1747	K.C.M.G.	1877
Governor Adam Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	Lt. Gov. Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Lt. Gov. Jerry Moore, Esq.	1756	Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor General George Haldane	1759	K.C.M.G.	1880
Lt. Gov. Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	Adm. Gov. Colonel S. M. Wiseman,	
Governor William Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	Colonel	1883
Lt. Gov. Roger Hoyle Elletson, Esq.	1764	Adm. Gov. Major Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883
Governor Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart.	1768	Governor Sir H. W. Norcross, O.C.B.,	
Lt. Gov. Lt. Colonel John Dalling	1772	C.M.G., C.I.E.	1883
Governor Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Adm. Gov. Col. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	1885
Lt. Gov. Colonel Dalling	1777	Governor Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1888
Governor Major Gen. John Dalling	1778	Adm. Gov. Major Gen. W. Black, C.B.	1891
Lt. Gov. Major Gen. A. Campbell	1781	Governor Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1891
Governor Major Gen. A. Campbell	1783	Adm. Gov. Major Gen. H. M. Bon-	
Lt. Gov. Brigadier Gen. Alured Clark	1784	gough, C.B.	1894
Governor Thomas, Earl of Bingham	1790	Governor Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1895
Lt. Gov. Major Gen. A. W. Blaneau	1791	Adm. Gov. Major Gen. H. J. Hallows	1896
Lt. Gov. Alexander, Earl of Baccaros	1795	Governor Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1896
Lt. Gov. Lt. Gen. George Nugent	1801		

## ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Up to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commission of 1882, however, in their report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of their recommendations to the extent of submitting for the consideration of the Governor the advisability of introducing a system of Competitive Examination of nominated candidates. This matter was referred by Sir Henry Norman in 1884 to the Schools Commission who made a report on the subject, recommending a scheme of Competitive Examination among candidates to be nominated by the Governor. The report was approved of by Sir Henry Norman with the exception that the competition was changed to an open competition, the candidates not requiring to obtain nomination, and was put into operation in the year 1885, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Schools Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to be the Board to conduct the Examinations, the first of which was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies. Examinations have been held regularly every year since.

The successful Candidates have been on each occasion permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed, according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

This system of entirely open competition was, however, the subject of severe criticism at the hands of official and elected members of the Legislature in March, 1889, and the Schools Commissioners on the request of the Governor have submitted a further report, containing certain additional recommendations.\*

The following notices, which have been published in the Jamaica Gazette, will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for, the Competitive Examinations as at present in force.—

"11th February, 1886.

"The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Permanent Posts to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two or more deserving private servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

"It is also recommended that appointments of successful Candidates to Third Class Clerkships shall be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

"The rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

"The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next."

"15th May, 1894

"The following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica and amended regulations with regard to admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council—

*Order by the Governor authorising Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica*

"Whomsoever it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules—

"The rules so made apply to gentlemen appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

the qualification of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island.

"I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold their office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and Clerks as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

"II. And it is hereby ordered that, except as may be accepted in the Schedule marked I. and annexed hereto, the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the direction of the said Commissioners, and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

"III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied it—

- "1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed
- "2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties
- "3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.
- "4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties

"IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commission, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations shall be held at such periods as the said Commission, with the approval of the Governor, shall from time to time determine, and shall have reference to a number of vacancies as the Governor shall notify to the Commission as existing at the time of the Examinations or estimated to occur within the period of six months after the Examinations.

"V. When the Candidate, after Examination, has been reported by the said Commission to be qualified to be admitted on probation to a Third Class Clerkship and has been admitted, he shall be on probation for a period of twelve months, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Head of the Department to which he is admitted. It is particularly impressed on all Candidates that this is but a period of probation, and that the Candidate will not be retained unless the Head of his Department can certify, not merely that no serious fault can be alleged against him, but that he has proved himself fit for the appointment he is provisionally holding. Should a Candidate, before the expiration of such period of twelve months, prove himself, in the opinion of the Head of his Department, unfit for the appointment he is provisionally holding, such Head of Department may make his report on such candidate to the Governor without waiting the expiration of such period of twelve months. Whatever recommendations Heads of Departments may make in the exercise of their discretion the final decision shall in every case rest with the Governor, who shall also decide whether a candidate is to have another period of probation in another Department or not.

*"Schedule A.*

"Third Class Clerkships in offices to the extent of one half the number that may become vacant in each year

*"Schedule B*

"The remaining vacancies, that is, half the full number that may occur in any one year shall be filled by nomination of the Governor. The nominated candidates shall be exempt only from competition, and shall attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination, and shall in all other respects meet the requirements of the Commission as to health, age, and moral character in precisely the same way as is required from other candidates.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Governor the exigencies of the Public Service require that an exception as to age should be made in the case of any candidate whom it is desired to nominate, and who otherwise satisfies the usual conditions of the regulations, the Governor shall have power to direct the Commission to waive the requirement as to age. Such nominated candidate must either attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination or must produce to the Schools Commission such certificate or certificates as, in the opinion of the Commission are of at least equal value to this qualifying standard.

*"Schedule C*

*"Situations exempt from the operation of this Order.*

"All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily so long as that necessity lasts persons who have not been reported as having satisfied the said Commission, provided that such employment shall have the previous approval of the Governor, and be discontinued as soon as such Commission is able to supply the Service conformably to this Order.

**"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.**

"With reference to the Governor's Order appointing the Jamaica Schools Commission to be the body to conduct the Examination for entrants to the Civil Service of Jamaica it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following Regulations which have been drawn up by the Schools Commission for conducting such Examinations:—

"1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in Jamaica will be held from time to time at such places in Jamaica as may be deemed expedient.

"2. These Examinations are open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and good health and character.

"Provided nevertheless that persons who have been educated at a college for training teachers in Jamaica, aided from Public Funds, will not be eligible as candidates for competition for or nomination to public appointments till they have repaid the full amount expended from such Public Funds on their training. The amount is fixed on the basis of £35 for each year during which the candidate has been under training, so that a candidate who has received the full three years training will have to repay, under the operation of this clause, the amount of £105. Such amount will be refunded in case of failure of the candidate to obtain an appointment.

"3. A fee of five shillings will be required from every Candidate attending a Preliminary Examination and a further fee of one pound from every Candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

"4. Candidates must be over 18 and under 21 years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which they present themselves for the Competitive Examination.

"5. No Candidate can be admitted to the Competitive Examination who has not previously satisfied the Schools Commission that he is of the prescribed age and of good health and character, and also that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, and English Composition. With this view Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and







"The minimum number of marks in each subject will be deducted from the total number of marks obtained by a Candidate in that subject, and the remainder, viz. the number of marks obtained above the minimum, will be the number of marks in that subject which will be credited to the Candidate. It will therefore be of no advantage to a Candidate to take up a subject in which he cannot gain the minimum number of marks.

"QUALIFYING STANDARD.

"No Candidate, either under Schedule A or Schedule B, will be considered as having attained a qualifying standard who is not credited with marks, (after the deduction aforesaid), in each of the following subjects, viz. —Arithmetic, Orthography, Handwriting, Copying MS and English Composition, and who does not obtain a total of 800 marks in all (deductions as aforesaid having been made in each subject.)

"COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

"The Candidates under Schedule A will be arranged in order according to the total marks credited to them after the deduction of the minimum in each subject, and those candidates will be considered successful who have obtained the qualifying standard and are within the number to be selected, as detailed in Regulation No. 8.

"8. The number of persons to be selected at each Examination will be published as a part of the notice of every such Examination. On receiving the result of the Competitive Examination from the Civil Service Commission in England the School Commission will publish a list of the Competitors in order, with the marks which they have obtained, but will only publish names in the case of those at the head of the list who are the successful Candidates. The marks of the nominated Candidates will be published separately.

"Should there be any vacancies actually existing at the date of the receipt of the results of an Examination in excess of the number published before the Examination, these vacancies will also be filled up as if they had been among the number published before the Examination.

"9. The School Commissioners will forward the list of the successful Candidates to the Colonial Secretary. The appointment of the successful Candidate in the open competition and of the successful nominated Candidates will be made by the Governor in such manner as seems best to His Excellency.

"10. The attention of every successful Candidate is particularly drawn to the provisions of No. V. of the Order of the Governor authorizing these Examinations, which requires at the end of a year's probation a certificate from the Head of his Department in the terms specified."

Under an Order made by the Governor on 28th June, 1886, no first appointments will be made to the offices of Landing Writer, Locker and Gauger, or Assistant Collector of Taxes unless the Candidates have satisfied the School Commissioners on the points detailed in Rule III. of the "Order" above quoted and have passed the preliminary examination referred to in the foregoing Regulation. Candidates for the Constabulary must also satisfy the Governor that they are good riders. The limits of age for the above appointments, in the absence of satisfactory previous Public Service, were at the same time fixed at between 18 and 25 years.

Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination held on the 27th of October and following days in the year 1892.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic	Compound Addition	Geography	Handwriting	Copying Manuscript	English Composition	Geography	Indising	Drama, Rhetoric into Natural	English History	Book keeping.	Latin	French	Kaelid and Algebra	Total
	Maximum	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	300
	Minimum	80	200	200	40	80	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	-
	Maximum	300	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	300
	Minimum	80	100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	-
1	Simmons, H. T.	108	295	230	100	90	72	87	72	72	72	72	85	112	58	111
2	Headley, H. G.	137	275	145	07	08	100	89	96	85	53				82	120
3	Brown, K. E.	165	40	40	115	00	10	74	99	70	7	0	10		48	112
4	Maxwell, W. D.	125	30	248	142	38	21	39	70	7						112
5	Smith, G. A.	94	350	145	70	05	77	29	80	15	0					53
6	Anderson, T. A.	90	300	5	92	5	62	16	65	3	0					112
7	Lawrence, J. A.	44	240	180	61	55	67	02	76	22	0					112
8	Kelly, W. W.	16	165	181	72	30	0	30	90	0	6	0	146		0	112
9	Brander, L. W.	83	280	155	115	55	0	42	28	0	10					112
10	Crow, S.	83	250	175	92	70		44	69	16	0					112
11	Sutton, W. A. B.	49	240	240	70	35	35	44	44	16	0		43	18	0	112
12	McDonald, W. J.	84	230	225	96	45	0	47	25	0	2					112
13	Fletcher, J. E.	7	215	185	52	50	36	70	64	20	6					112

Table showing the Results of an Open Competitive Examination, held November, 1894

No.	Name.	Higher Test	Arithmetic	Addition	Geography	Handwriting	Copying MS.	English Composition	Geography	Indising	Drama, Rhetoric into Natural	English History	Book keeping.	Latin	French	Kaelid and Algebra	Total
	Maximum	150	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	300	300
	Minimum	80			100	100	10	40	40	40	40	40	40	80	60	60	-
1	Foster, J. F. M.	20			270	100	100	45	27	118	114	53	5	71	102	0	158
2	Scotlock, S.	142			270	115	40	55	50	114	123	55	100	50	50	50	158
3	Thompson, St. C. V.	911			240	95	80	65	45	122	123	50	4				158
4	Wright, J. O.	132			240	140	64	55	10	112	112	74	60	85	47		158
NOMINATED CANDIDATES.																	
1	Arrowsmith, C. G.	33			220	135	82	60	53	92	115	7	50	0	79		158
2	Deftosa, W. L.	64			260	140	60	54	0	45	26	0					158
3	Merna, D. H.	1			284	128	84	60	0	100	71	2		0	71	0	158

Table showing the Results of the Examination held in November, 1887, of Candidates for Appointments to the Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica.

N.B.—The number of marks placed opposite each candidate's name under each subject is the number which remains after the minimum has been deducted.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic.		Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MS.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Dictating & turning into Notes.	Factual History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Totals.
		Higher.	Test.													
	Maximum	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,500
	Minimum	80	80	100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	
1	White, I. C.	180		200	215	83	88	53	80	135	98	57		77		1,465
2	Smith, T. H.	129		280	36	41	44	1	8	114	28	1	100	100	97	1,301
3	Forrest, R. Z.	151		130	10	83	58	55	74	123	58	35	120	71	173	1,262
4	Jones, W. F.	211		10	50	10	58	16	113	45	38	69		127		1,137
5	Ford, M. L.	48		50	85	18	58	62	80	37	0	0	45		511	1,074
6	Therrell, E. S.	208		187	140	30	40	10	88	32	21	25				1,036
7	Clunie, B. O.	17		122	116	122	58	54	12	130	14	0	23	120	0	924
8	Lyons, W. A.	66		167	107	120	45	8	89	61	0	18				697
9	Ward, B. M.	10		275	140	30	8	17	72	54	17	0	0			673
NOMINATED CANDIDATES.																
1	Haynes, J. W.	170		260	40	40	65	47	85	98	18	0	95	64	0	1,095
2	Dugan, A. B.	87		270	38	113	85	45	98	80			87	41		1,074
3	Jurt, K. W.	83		27	50	4	58	9	4	57	0		55	11		897
4	Wickham, G. R.	106		80	113	68		3		41	0	0	14	2		904
5	Burnes, G. M.	112		28	130	12	55	21	100	11	0	0	9	5		836
6	Pacey, G. L.	160		245	100	60	101	57	115	0	35				81	800
7	Hendrick, C.	105		241	98	10	28	3	50	66	0					622
8	Pearson, C. C.	120		166	146	1	38	2	75	80						618

NOTE.—For the result of each of the previous competitive examinations see previous editions of the Handbook. The results of the Examination of 1880 were not known at time of printing.

#### HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4		Constabulary	From 9	to 4	
Supreme Court	" 9	to 3		Prisons	" 9	to 4	
Collector-General's Office	" 9	to 4		Registration	" 9	to 4	
Customs	" 9	to 4		Treasury	" 9	to 4	
Stamp Office	" 9	to 3		Audit Office	" 9	to 4	
Post Office	" 8	to 4		Savings Bank	" 9	to 4	
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5		Immigration	" 9.30	to 4.30	
Public Works	" 8	to 4		Record Office	" 9	to 4	
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4		Resident Magistrate's Courts	" 9	to 4	
Education	" 9	to 4					

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Persons in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representation (not made) to Government, should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject.—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1897.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, not less than 10 inches in length.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes is not considered as contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons who sign letters or notes on foolscap characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1897.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but which are in no way authenticated, and as a result of some instances, that the names of persons have been substituted on petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitions have been fraudulently presented that it has been deemed expedient to issue the following Local Order, which is published for the information of those concerned that in future, in all communications, no person be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter or of a subject on which either he is not an object of solicitude or has been so by a certain law and a petition which is entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures—

1. The marks of responsibility to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made by him or her, personally, and that the person or persons who are so fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.
2. In the case of petitions, persons being asked for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be noted at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of the Crown, Clergymen and others who are brought in communication with the humble classes of petitioners are requested, when of opportunity offers, to explain the requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1900.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor or to the Governor-in-Chief, it is hereby notified for general information, that petitions may be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring executive action on the part of the Government, and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as regulated by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1899.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of official character or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

## 1897. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK. 1897.

New Year's Day	.	.	Jan. 1	Whit Monday	.	.	June 7
Ash Wednesday	.	.	Mar. 3	Monday	.	.	Aug. 2
Good Friday	.	.	April 18	Christmas Day	.	.	Dec. 25
Easter Monday	.	.	April 18	The day after	.	.	Dec. 26
Queen's Birthday	.	.	May 24				

## TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS

THE following Regulations were issued on the 9th November, 1886, by Governor Sir Henry Norman, based on the Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council which was adopted by the Council on the 21st October, 1886, in regard to the reimbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty —

The following charges will be allowed. —

- i. The amount actually disbursed for hire of conveyance or for keep of man and horse, or for fares by railway, mail coach, or steamer, on an account to be rendered and to be supported by vouchers where practicable.
- ii. Officers using their own vehicles and horses, instead of hiring or travelling by public conveyance, fifteen shillings a day.
- iii. In addition to either of the foregoing a daily allowance to cover all personal expenses of 20s. to Heads of Departments and of 15s. to all other officers.
- iv. In cases, however, in which the duty permits of the officer returning to his home or office on the same day only actual expenses disbursed.

All claims are to be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders the following officers are excepted from the operation of this scale.

- (a.) Judges and other Officers of Courts who now receive either fixed amounts, allowances or rates;
- (b.) The Inspector of Schools, the Government Surveyor, and the Assistant Government Surveyor, who under the letters of their respective appointments draw a fixed allowance;
- (c.) District Engineers, to whom a special annual allowance has been made as more suitable, or whose salaries have been fixed to include cost of travelling.
- (d.) Inspectors of Immigrants who draw one shilling for every mile travelled.
- (e.) Assistant Inspectors of Schools who also have a fixed annual allowance as more suitable.
- (f.) Inspectors of Police who have a daily forage allowance as more suitable and a special allowance when out of their districts;
- (g.) Officers of the Internal Revenue Department who have limited fixed allowances.

## REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(The Numbers on these Regulations are from the Colonial Office List of 1892.)

118. THE Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satis-



that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such cases must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in no other case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach this Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case £100. If the Officer is paid by fees they must report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorized allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State, but they must receive a part of their allowance for house hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the Despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned, and an absent Officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil Officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the cases of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority of any of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health positively requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by Law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the Officer on leave must report himself either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will

any Officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods —

Holghet and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia	18 "
Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	24 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133 The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed, and they may, when absent on half pay leave receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the Officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave, but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the Officer absolving himself is not, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134 In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such a leave, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence, or the Governor may give the Officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 126, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half pay.

135 Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting his application for retirement, and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half salary will in such cases cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136 If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and to give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations.

#### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November 1885, all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1873, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

Provision was made by Law 34 of 1885 for the granting of pensions and gratuities to Officers who were in the Public Service at the time of the passing of that law and who may thereafter retire from the same, as well as for securing and making permanent the pensions which had been previously granted and had appeared annually in the Estimates. No provision was made in the law for any pension or gratuity to persons who may enter the Public Service after the passing of this law.\*

These cases are now provided for by Law 26 of 1892, under which Public Officers who may elect to contribute 2 c. from their salaries towards a Pension Fund, are entitled to pension on their retirement.

## PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			£ s. d.
B. N. Harrison	Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	12 0 0
B. G. Harrison	"	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell	"	"	75 0 0
J. W. Barry	"	"	23 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Bell	"	"	75 0 0
W. W. McGowan	"	20th March, '66	20 0 0
			247 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Catherine McGhie	"	1st Oct., '55	12 0 0
Alma Albarga	"	20th Aug., '93	20 0 0
			42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			
(1.) Ecclesiastical—			
B. B. Lynch	Island Curate	9th Oct., '75	130 8 8
J. W. Burne	Island Curate	11th March, '77	280 0 0
G. R. Morris	Rector St. James	1st Jan., '81	393 8 8
H. Scotland	Island Curate	1st June, '91	221 0 0
J. S. Woollett	Roman Catholic Priest	1st April, '94	68 6 8
H. Clarke	Island Curate	12th Sep., '90	228 18 4
A. I. Chandler	Island Curate	1st Feb., '95	226 18 4
J. E. Muler	Stipendiary Curate	1 Jan., '96	99 3 4
(2.) General—			
H. W. Austin	Receiver General	17th April, '69	380 0 0
G. B. Perrott	Deputy Inspector of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Samuel D. Lindo	Clerk of the Peace St. Mary	1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
Dr. J. Deleón	Clergy St. James	1st Oct., '68	8 0 0
Edward Aschle	Police Judge	1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke	Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk Met- calfe	"	90 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson	Deputy Clerk of the Peace	"	194 8 8
E. B. Lynch	Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court	1st Sep., '73	145 0 0
G. French	Collector of Taxes	1st Jan., '80	84 9 4
J. Saerbon	Accountant Director of Roads' Office	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
William Gray	Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '86	60 12 8
Carried forward			3,498 18 8

\* For Law see Handbook of 1887-88, page 215-220.

## PENSIONERS, continued.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
Brought forward .. ..			£ 11 4 3,493 15 8
PENSIONERS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, continued.			
Mary Watkins	Matron Mandeville District Prison	15th July, '85	£ 15 4
Sarah Gray	Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	19th July, '88	3 1 0
Elizabeth A. Dryden	Matron Lock Hospital	1st Oct. '87	20 5 4
L. E. Worthy	Head Master Bull Bus School	1st July, '88	156 16 7
J. T. Wigham	St. pendary Magistrate, Jordan	1st April, '88	20 0 0
W. G. McFarlane	Clerk Central District Court	1st April, '88	260 0 0
C. F. Denet	Principal Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	66 2 2
T. P. Cox	Tutor Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	143 2 9
K. H. A. Mainwaring	St. pendary Magistrate, Kingston	1st June, '91	30 0 0
Total for offices abolished .. ..			£1,261 16 4
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL ROUTINERHINCE 1896, AND WHOSE PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED UP			
William Ewen	Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	4th March, '70	£196 16 6
John W. Straton	Assistant General	2nd March, '75	230 0 0
J. Levy	Chief Superintendent Officer General Penitentiary	1st Oct. '75	47 2 11
Ann F. Freshney	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec. '75	53 1 0
M. Whitmore	Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '77	15 12 0
R. D. Scholier	Matron General Penitentiary	21st March, '76	21 7 0
R. A. Jones	Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office	18th March, '78	73 6 8
C. Rumpul	District Court Judge	24th March, '78	250 0 0
B. Thompson	Botanical Gardener	1st Sep. '78	103 6 8
F. J. Stephenson	Chief Clerk Customs Kingston	1st Oct., '78	104 9 4
J. Duncan	Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	66 13 4
T. S. Cathnie	Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	37 5 8
Dr. John Wilson	Paraphernal Medical Officer, St. James	1st Nov. '79	70 0 0
George French	Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	1st Jan., '80	120 0 0
Carried forward			3,543 0 1

## PENSIONERS, continued.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OVERSEAS (RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, continued)				4 0 0
	Brought forward			1,583 0 1
John Savage	Inspector of Schools	1st Oct., '60	62	326 13 4
Robert Matthews	Master Carpenter General Penitentiary	21st Aug., '80	62	41 13 7
Eliza R. Scott	Postmistress Black River	1st Oct., '80	67	18 0 0
William Martin	Superintendent Madrasah and St. Mary's Convent	1st Nov., '80	62	90 0 0
F. S. Chamberlaine	Collector of Customs Bay la-Mar	1st Sep., '81	46	150 0 0
Francis Bold	Messenger Colonial Secre- tary's Office	8th April, '82	60	18 0 0
O. Q. Thompson	Matron Reformatory	15th June, '82	60	19 4 0
M. S. Farquharson	Clark Petty Sessions Cla- rendon	1st Oct., '82	64	82 6 8
Francis Hopkins	Taskmaster St. Catherine's District Prison	3rd April, '83	54	23 2 2
E. Newton	Lieutenant Governor and Colonial Secretary	7th June, '83	50	175 0 0
Police Pensioners	(Old band)	—	—	30 5 0
T. McKay	Officer St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison	1st Dec., '83	37	13 0 3
S. Edwards	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	8th Mar., '84	62	8 10 0
W. Y. Garraway	Inspector of Immigrants	12th Nov., '74	65	183 0 8
W. A. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes Man- chester	1st April, '85	70	201 13 4
T. Brown	Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary	1st May, '85	60	43 16 2
Samuel Hinds	Head Turnkey St. Cathe- rine District Prison	1st Aug., '85	44	19 5 9
H. D. Lawes	Late Dispenser Genera. Penitentiary	20th April, '86	41	55 8 5
J. B. Mann	Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
Lydia Henriques	Matron Leprosy House	1st April, '87	84	19 0 0
H. Jarvis	Inspector of Immigrants	1st June, '81	—	80 0 0
St. Legere Fly	Inspector of General Penitentiary	1st July, '87	41	106 10 6
G. G. Little	District Court Judge	12th July, '87	56	531 12 4
O. McHardy*	Salesman General Peniten- tiary	19th Nov., '87	60	84 0 0
T. W. Rodgers	Asst. Collector Taxes	7th Nov., '87	40	57 7 8
Frederick Gordon	Customs Boatman	2th Nov., '86	56	11 12 6
William Frost	District Court Judge	2nd April, '86	68	353 3 4
James Bailey	Passenger Watchman, Ja- maica Railway	27th April, '88	59	96 0 0
Edna Hyde	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st March, '88	61	49 15 7
Caroline Kay	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	20th July, '88	61	8 4 0
Chas. Williamson	Inspector Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '88	60	14 8 0
Jno. Cunningham	Inspector Internal Revenue Department	13th Oct., '88	47	13 17 6
Richard G. Jarry	Collector General	1st Jan., '89	58	500 0 0
W. S. Grover	First Class Superintendent of Roads	26th Feb., '89	40	126 16 9
A. R. Fitch	Out-door Officer, Customs	1st Sept., '89	66	66 0 0
T. Bravo	Marshalling Treasurer of Cla- rendon	16th Sept., '89	33	240 0 0
	Carried forward			5,726 0 6

\* Pension reduced

† In addition to £80 18s. 6d. per annum paid by the Imperial Government.



## PENSIONERS, continued.

Name.	Office from which retired, service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, continued.				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ..	...	...	5,726 0 8
W. B. Maja	Clerk Audit Office ..	23rd July '89	33	49 8 6
G. N. Boderick	Inspector of Police ..	1st March, '90	41	100 0 0
W. Allwood	Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office ..	1st April, '90	43	170 0 0
B. L. Roberts*	Inspector of Police ..	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
C. E. Bodden	Postmaster ..	16th April, '90	51	20 0 0
S. C. Burke	Crown Solicitor ..	1st May, '90	...	120 0 0
R. A. Silvers	Government Dispenser ..	1st Sept., '90	63	36 12 8
Alex. Gordon	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads ..	26th June, '78	...	16 0 0
J. W. Ramsay	Revenue Department ..	3rd May, '90	58	8 2 0
Jas. Hall	Customs Bondman ..	11th May, '90	48	11 12 6
C. J. Mathie	Revenue Department ..	1st June, '90	61	14 2 0
Henry Lee	Secretary Water Commis- sioners, Kingston ..	7th Aug. '90	41	27 16 3
G. Dunn	Customs Bondman ..	7th Sept., '90	63	5 7 4
J. J. Bowrey†	Teacher Industrial Institute ..	1st Oct., '90	45	21 0 0
A. E. Robertson	Postmaster ..	8th Nov., '90	61	36 8 0
S. Finnoch	Sub-Officer Boys' Reforma- tory ..	14th Dec., '90	44	10 17 5
A. W. Lundie	Customs ..	1st Jan., '91	34	80 0 0
Ann Weeler	Hospital Nurse ..	26th Jan., '91	60	4 8 8
C. Plummer	Assistant Inspector of Schools ..	1st Aug., '91	62	112 10 0
W. S. Spence	Customs Officer ..	1st Feb., '92	43	63 7 0
J. B. Cameron	Revenue Runner ..	1st April, '92	57	14 8 0
Chas. Wood	Customs Officer ..	6th April, '92	56	102 18 8
Geo. M. Duff	First Class Clerk General Post-Office ..	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
J. H. Williams	Headman Public Works Department ..	23rd July, '92	60	12 9 7
Frances Mason	Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital ..	21st April, '92	55	9 16 0
Jane Mule	Nurse Public Hospital ..	28th May, '92	70	6 12 7
Alex. Lake	Honorary Magistrate ..	24th Dec., '93	62	286 12 9
G. G. Nix	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ..	7th Jan., '93	58	130 0 0
Heag. Williams	Headman Public Works Department ..	1st July, '92	72	11 14 0
C. B. Morse, jun.†	First Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Me- dical Officer ..	24th Feb., '93	32	200 0 0
T. Grayland	Superintendent Roads ..	7th Feb., '93	48	100 0 0
Alex. Barton§	Messenger Customs, King- ston ..	1st May, '93	63	5 4 4
Donald McBeau	Headman Public Works Department ..	1st Feb., '93	60	17 19 11
	Carried forward ..	...	...	27,786 18 4

\* Law 28 of 1890.

† In absence £320.

‡ Paid out of Jamaica Estimate Funds.

§ Reduced by £9 12s. 3d. per annum.

## PENSIONERS, continued

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at date of Retire- ment	Annual Rate of Pension.
<b>OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, continued.</b>				<b>£ s. d.</b>
	Brought forward ...	...	...	7,736 13 4
T. G. Black ...	Inspector of Constabulary ...	1st June, '93	...	163 8 8
W. T. Jamison ...	First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Sarah Smith ...	Warden at Girls Reforma- tory ...	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Mary J. McDermott ...	Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal ...	19th Aug., '93	50	8 2 3
A. C. Noyland ...	District Medical Officer ...	28th Sept., '93	55	106 17 4
J. B. Brown ...	First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston ...	23rd Sept., '93	34	87 10 0
E. H. A. Mainwaring ...	Harbour Master ...	11th Oct., '93	56	150 0 0
Jas. Dyken ...	Head Porter General Post Office ...	4th March, '94	52	23 14 8
Louis T. Morris ...	Messenger Audit Office ...	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 12 1
John Pringle ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st Dec. '93	47	56 13 4
S. C. Burke ...	Asst. Attorney General ...	1st Jan., '94	60	193 6 8
G. C. Hutchings ...	First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '94	55	152 10 0
S. I. Scharselmidt ...	District Engineer ...	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Isabel A. Thibodeau ...	Warder General Peniten- tiary ...	1st April, '94	...	12 3 4
G. F. Howard ...	Inspector of Police ...	16th Mar., '94	...	126 7 2
Thos. Walker ...	Headman Cuthberta Plan- tation ...	22nd April, '94	80	9 13 1
Jon. Wilson ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st June, '94	66	15 12 0
Mary Ann Barnes ...	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital ...	1st April, '94	61	5 17 4
Isaac Johnson ...	Sub Officer, General Peni- tentiary ...	5th May, '94	55	26 1 8
Thomas Colliard ...	Labourer at Lepers Home ...	6th Aug., '94	66	8 0 0
H. Bogle ...	1st Class Clerk Customs ...	3rd Jan., '95	68	26 0 0
P. Condy Williams ...	District Court Judge ...	17th Oct., '94	59	92 17 4
G. C. Osborne ...	Heret Rev. Department ...	1st Mar., '95	59	14 16 0
Alex. Robertson ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '95	53	232 10 0
Sarah D'Oyley ...	Nurse Public Hospital Spa- nisk Town ...	1st April, '95	84	9 2 10
Robt. Allen ...	Warder General Penitentiary ...	1st May, '95	62	14 12 0
Jas. Boggs ...	Watchman Customs Ware- house ...	28th April, '95	68	6 0 0
Mary Crooks ...	Matron Hanover District Prison ...	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
J. G. Smart ...	Watchman Government Workshop ...	1 Oct., '95	...	13 0 0
<b>UNDER LAW 26 OF 1892</b>				
Sir Neale Porter ...	Colonial Secretary ...	18th Jan., '95	68	130 0 0
Thomas Ford ...	Labourer Public Hospital ...	1st Sept., '95	44	4 8 11
Jas. Gordon ...	Laundry Public Hos- pital ...	1st Oct., '95	76	90 17 1
George K. Cooke ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '95	55	12 0 0
Carried forward				10,221 13 4

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pensions.
UNDER LAW 25 OF 1892, <i>continued</i> .				£ s. d.
Brought forward				10,321 19 4
Joseph Beckford	Letter Carrier General Post Office	1st April, '95	63	15 12 10
Daniel Bailey	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department	21st March, '95	42	69 0 0
Ann McGalla	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital	9th Oct., '95	69	5 17 4
John Mattick	Warrior General Peniten- tiary	1st Jan., '95	64	21 17 11
Edwd. Nylton	Ditto	21st Jan., '95	52	39 19 7
Adrian T. McDougall	Ditto	12th Feb., '95	52	19 2 7
Thos. Hendrick	Registrar, Supreme Court and Clerk Kingston Cir- cuit Court	11th Oct., '95	71	303 4 1
W. M. O. Cooke	Out-Door Officer of Customs	19th Dec., '95	30	22 16 10
Sir H. H. Hocking	Attorney General	7th March, '96	...	475 0 0
Jas. Gray	Messenger Treasury	1st April, '96	80	9 5 8
Jas. Cooper	Messenger Courts Office, Spanish Town	1st May, '96	67	9 0 9
Henry Peco	Porter Lunatic Asylum	16th Nov., '95	55	15 5 2
Jas. Lawton	Boatman, Gasworks	22nd March, '96	59	6 1 8
Edwin Butler	Moloch Storekeeper	25th June, '96	51	131 6 0
Maria W. Lamson	Head Nurse Port Maria Public Hospital	1st Dec., '96	60	7 3 4
Matilda D'Costa	Matron St. Ann's Bay Pub- lic General Hospital	10th Jan., '96	48	9 2 0
Eliza Wiles	Matron Hordley Public Hospital	1st July, '96	56	11 4 0
F. F. McD. Dallas	Third Class Clerk Audit Office	1st Aug., '96	53	33 6 0
J. W. E. Hall	Sorter General Post Office	1st July, '96	52	21 16 7
H. W. Livingstone	Island Treasurer	1st Aug., '96	88	550 2 2
J. O. Maginahan	Aiditor-General	4th Sept. '96	56	656 18 4
Total				212,710 10 0

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor & Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1879 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Department had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,500 per

annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. The change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The salaries of the two Secretaries were thus united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1884 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,000 a year, and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commission, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 increased to £700 and £1,200 a year, respectively.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Fred Evans, C.M.G.	£1,500 0 0	14th Dec. '84
Asst. Colonial Secretary	James A. Brown	700 0 0	July, '82
Chief Clerk	F. S. Sargent	600 0 0	14th Sep., '82
First Class Clerk	T. L. Hall	400 0 0	1st Jan., '82
"    "    "	J. B. Lucas Smith	400 0 0	3rd May, '82
"    "    "	Alfred Cook	300 0 0	1st May, '86
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	285 0 0	20th Aug., '82
"    "    "	G. M. Worley	225 0 0	1st Aug., '82
"    "    "	F. L. Pearce	150 0 0	19th Aug., '82
Third Class Clerk	J. F. Omond	100 0 0	14th Sep., '82
"    "    "	A. C. Farley	100 0 0	1st Feb., '82
"    "    "	D. H. Hall	75 0 0	27th Apr., '82
Surter (Acting)	C. E. T. Stewart	75 0 0	April, '84
Copyist	W. S. Evans	75 0 0	Sept., '86

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Among the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as a progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go farther inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. This arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to members of Assembly of each parish. The result was that, notwithstanding large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and well known to be considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the communications between the principal towns were very little better than river crossings which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy—deaths from this cause and were of frequent occurrence."<sup>1</sup>

In 1861 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued

<sup>1</sup> Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st February, 1880.

<sup>2</sup> Post type: Post and Despatch Office of Jamaica.

until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemptions and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorized, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river\*. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent in some parishes leading to open riot were abolished in October, 1863, consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £153,045—£100,360 being for loans and £52,685 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time the expenditure on the main roads has been entirely defrayed out of the general revenues of the island.

Since the year 1889 the length of the main roads has been increased to 881 miles, 68 chains. The following are some of the new roads constructed or reconstructed during that period:—

Annotto Bay to Port Maria.	Chapelton to Cave Valley.
Annotto Bay Junction Road (completed)	Montego Bay to Adelphi.
Free Town to Jones Pen.	Port Antonio to Sandy River.
Middle River to Old Toll Gate at St. Jago.	From Hope Bay up the Swift River Valley.
Lucas to Glasgow.	
Loop Road from Linstead Market by the Railway Station to the Rio Magna Bridge	
Harquader Road at Chapelton.	
Ricciade by Willemshill, Kendal, Richmond and Highgate to White Hall	
Richmond to Arguilla Vale.	
Baranaplewa to Peter Spring, Albert Town, Troy and Oxford to Greenhill and by	
Balsheva to Lilliput.	
Cabbage Hall to Woodhall.	
From the 14½ mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar	
Valley and Trinity Vale to Mount Bay.	
From the Johnson River Bridge, in St. Thomas, via Spring, etc., to the Main Road	
at Potom near Bath.	

The following important Bridges were also erected during this period:—

Nightingale Grove near Old Harbour.  
 Beck near Falmouth.  
 Flat River between Montego Bay and Lucas.  
 Middle River at May Pen.  
 Warner's Pond at Port Maria.  
 Black River at Linnton.  
 Boules Gully near Old Harbour.  
 Horse Bayanus in Portland.  
 Cane River in St. Ann's.  
 Church Spring at Yallahs.  
 Potom River near Bath.  
 Sulphur River at Bath.  
 Cascade River near Port Antonio.

\* See Charles Darling's Blue Book Report for 1856.



Orange Hill, Moore Hall, Dunder Gully, Dry Gut, Richmond and Whitehall, St. Mary.  
 Trell Gully in Hanover.  
 Mighty Gully near Old Harbour.  
 Orange River at Sutherland's Fording.  
 Dry Gut Gully in St. Mary.  
 Pear Tree Bottom in St. Ann.  
 Jumpy River, with Hah River, Hog River, (three crossings) and Pompey River in St. Thomas.  
 Annotto River in Portland.  
 Mahogany Vale Bridge in St. Andrew.  
 Lloyd's Gully Bridge in St. Catherine.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear. The two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 45 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £10,901, exclusive of the cost of land of approach.

The main roads have also in many parts been widened and otherwise improved. The average annual cost of maintenance per mile during the financial year ended 31st March, 1896, was £36 17s. 1d.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Bull Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Penear River in St. Mary. In 1888 His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Law and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to public on the dates set against them in the following list:

Harbour Head River, August, 1890  
 Roach's Gully, August, 1890  
 Priestman's River, October, 1890  
 White River, November, 1890  
 Bull Bay River November, 1890

Devil's River December, 1890  
 Penear River, January 1891  
 Dry River, January, 1891  
 Spanish River, February, 1891  
 Swift River, August, 1891

Rio Grande, May, 1892.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 75 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 8 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous beaches on an inhospitable coast, formed another formidable difficulty which had to be overcome.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these Bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was hailed with great rejoicing by the inhabitants of the Parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

The following Bridges on the new interior main road in the Parish of St. Thomas have also been erected —

Eastington Bridge Negro River Bridge Palmetto Gully Bridge Sandy Gully Bridge  
Ramble do Allau Spring do York River do Johnson River do.

In addition to the foregoing, the following bridges have been or are being built from funds provided by Law 20 of 1892 —

St. Andrew Falls River (2), Cassara River.

St. Thomas—Plantain Garden River at Hordley, White River, Island, and Plantain Garden River at Bath.

Portland—Banana River, Low Layton Swamp, Breast Works River, Jackson River, Downs River (Negro), Seaman's Valley, Malston River, Mulatto River, Christmas River, Little Spanish River, and Canewood River.

St. Mary—Oranibouen River, Rio Nuevo, Korol River, Tryali River, Ford Mouth River, Rio Sancho, Jack's River, and May Hill Fordings.

St. Ann—Pedro River, Laughlan's River, Cove River, Cave Valley Gully & Cave River, St. James—Boggy Gut River, Raveling Gut River, Worcester River, Split Hill River, Tangle River (2), John's Hall River (2).

Hanover—Bamboo Bottom River, Big River, and Grange River.

Westmoreland—Barbar and Goodons Rivers.

Manchester—One Eye River Bridge.

Clarendon—Rio Mingo at Hornetage, Springfield Gully, Milk River, Sandy River, and Congo Gully.

St. Catherine—Lib D Oro, and Gully at Dover (2).

By Law 17 of 1890 revenues were appropriated for the maintenance of additional main roads, sufficient to provide for a length of nearly 1,000 miles, and a loan of £180,000 was authorized for the reconstruction of the parochial roads to be taken over under that Law. The following list gives the number and the aggregate mileage of roads in each parish which have been so taken over and reconstructed —

			M.	CHNS.
In St. Andrew	24 roads with a mileage of	.	81	404
" St. Thomas	25 " " "	.	67	47
" Portland	8 " " "	.	59	20
" St. Mary	16 " " "	.	76	214
" St. Ann	16 " " "	.	98	614
" Trelawny	8 " " "	.	44	81
" St. James	7 " " "	.	49	66
" Hanover	7 " " "	.	41	08
" Westmoreland	13 " " "	.	72	33
" St. Elizabeth	12 " " "	.	109	284
" Manchester	15 " " "	.	94	294
" Clarendon	15 " " "	.	85	50
" St. Catherine	16 " " "	.	118	65
Total.	190 " " "	.	990	194

The aggregate length of the main roads of the island is therefore now 1,871 miles, 784 chains.

By Law 1 of 1891, authority was given to spend a portion of the Loan to be raised under Law 7 of 1891 in constructing a new main road from the 11th mile on the Windward Road through the interior of the Parish of St. Thomas to Morant Bay. This road passes over Cambridge Hill, through Llandowy, Ramble, Windsor Forest, Monklands, Cedar Valley, Trinityville, Coley, Serge Island and Morant. It is now completed.

The expenditure on new works for main roads during the past year, 1894-95, has been as follows:—

From General Revenue	£7,271 9 3
Under Law 17 of 1890	9,961 10 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£17,174 19 11</b>

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. The following are the most important new works carried out during the period of 24 years ending the 30th March, 1894

- Lepers Home at Spanish Town
- Lazaretto at Great Bay
- Twelve new Court Houses
- Twenty-two new Police Stations
- Eight Public Hospitals
- Enlargement of the Public General Hospital at Kingston
- " " " Insane Asylum
- " " " General Penitentiary
- " " " St. Catherine's Lunatic Prison
- Extensions and improvements at King's House, St. Andrew
- " " " at Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill
- Girls' Reformatory at Admiral's Pen
- Boys' Industrial School at Hope
- Girls' " " at Portwood
- Government Printing Establishment
- Nine Residences for Inspectors of Police.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre, the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing place in the harbour, the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city, the erection of Gas Works in Kingston, the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either in quality, quantity or pressure, the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<b>ROADS AND WORKS</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>	
Director of Public Works	Hon. V. G. Bell, M.J.C.B.*	1,200 0 0	1st Aug., '86
Assistant ditto	J. Richmond, M.I.C.E.*	800 0 0	22nd Mar., '77
Engineer Eastern District	D. Smith (deceased)*	380 0 0	1st April, '91
Engineer Southern District	John D'Aeth, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	17th Jan., '73
Engineer Western District	A. Kenwick, A.M.I.C.E.*	450 0 0	1st Jan., '80
Superintendent for Irrigation	F. E. Taylor	200 0 0	1st July, '95
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

\* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works and the District Engineers are reimbursed travelling expenses according to the scale at present in force.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Serv. etc.
<i>d e d.</i>			
<b>ROADS AND WORKS.</b>			
*First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan	300 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	G. A. Mould, A.M.I.C.E.	270 0 0	1st Oct. '88
Ditto	H. J. deCordova	270 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	W. A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E.	250 0 0	13th May, '91
Ditto	D. L. Montado	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Smith	300 0 0	1st Oct., '79
*Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. K. Stradwick	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	M. L. Hendricks	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	E. M. Moraes	220 0 0	2nd March, '94
Ditto	H. Ho Ba	220 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	B. Foster	220 0 0	1st April, '94
Ditto	A. H. N. Jones	210 0 0	1st Oct., '93
Ditto	E. H. Kyeleigh	200 0 0	1st April, '96
Chief Clerk	C. W. Tait	400 0 0	25th Oct., '86
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorn	400 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magner	250 0 0	25th April, '74
Ditto	M. H. Cooke	250 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Second Class Clerk	George E. Taylor	200 0 0	17th Jan., '81
Ditto	H. M. Pearson	150 0 0	10th Jan., '85
Ditto	T. R. Meall	170 0 0	1st Feb., '88
Third Class Clerk	R. H. B. Payne	100 0 0	1st Feb., '80
Ditto	G. A. Henriques	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	C. Hendrick	80 0 0	9th March, '80
Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	350 0 0	6th April, '75
Assistant Draughtsman	E. V. Acton, Stud. I.C.E.	220 0 0	11th Nov., '93
<b>PUBLIC WORKS STORES.</b>			
Superintendent	E. L. DuQuozney	250 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Second Class Clerk	K. J. Wolfe, Jr.	200 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Acting Clerk	R. C. Samuel	85 0 0	22nd May, '96

## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Shortly after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been inquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either uncultivated or over-rented.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this Law, amended by Law 22 of 1874,

\* The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

† Mr. Brennan receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

further amended by Law 43 of 1887, the Government became the trustees of all land acquired thereunder for a period of seven years. During that time the owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government. After seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 26,614 acres have been recovered from 1,531 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these and other lands amounted to £1,376 14s. 3d. for the Financial Year 1895-96.

Law 5 of 1871 (amended by Law 14 of 1884 and further amended by Law 37 of 1886) now amended by Law 13 of 1893, declares that all lands in arrears for rents for a period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrears for five years after the passing of the law, shall be liable to forfeiture if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of six or nine months. Under these laws the particulars of no less than 849,740 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of these nearly 104,600 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and the remainder is in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the Parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It presents a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formations are chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas, but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated in portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated —

Parish	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unoccupied Land.	Total
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston	164	1,200	—	1,364
St. Andrew	309	57	—	366
St. Thomas	1,287	877½	—	2,164½
Portland	25,872	1,946	2,170	29,988
St. Mary	—	14	—	14
St. Ann	600	157	4,880	5,637
Trelawny	11,100	—	15,300	27,400
St. James	496	—	1,700	2,196
Hanover	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	300	—	—	300
St. Elizabeth	—	10	10,600	10,610
Manchester	—	—	—	—
Clarendon	7,184	340	7,300	8,864
St. Catherine	8604	5,879	6,200	12,484
Grand Totals	41,559½	9,820½	48,980	100,364



The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable of forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless, and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 53,425 acres have been actually surveyed and 225 leases have been effected, covering 88,284 acres.

The Government have realized £24,260 from sales of land, while the lands solicited have been valued at £1,552.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports, also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared, and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners, viz: the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch, which was formerly attached to the Public Works Department, was organized into a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

In 1889 the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Paines and Bog Walk. The Surveyor General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,077a. 3r. 14 38p. of land acquired from 815 land owners, and have cost, to 31st March, 1890, £60,157. It is hoped that the total cost of both tracks will not exceed £75,000.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway are entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 45,020 acres, or 72 square miles of land have been conveyed to them, and 24,330 acres, or 38 square miles, are now being conveyed, leaving 6,401 acres, or 10 square miles, selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	W. C. Liddell*	£ 800 0 0	1st May, '81
Assistant Surveyor	O. B. Parry*	200 0 0	1st May, '85
Accountant	W. M. Fraser	170 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	80 0 0	1st March, '83
Date	H. O. Christie	80 0 0	1st March, '86

\* He incurred travelling expenses.

## RAILWAY

Under Section 88 of the Jamaica Railway Company's Law 12 of 1880, the Government appoints a "Government Director" to the Board of Directors of the Company. He has the right to pass and examine all books, papers, accounts and interests of the Company, and no contract for goods or services in excess of one hundred pounds is binding on the Company, except with his concurrence. Nor can the Company grant any salary in excess of that amount without his concurrence.

By Section 120 of the Law, the Governor is empowered to appoint an "Inspector of the Railway and Assistant Inspectors," for the purpose of inspecting the Railway as well during construction as afterwards, and of making any enquiry with respect to the Railway and generally "of enabling the Governor to carry the provisions of the Agreement for the sale of the Railway and the Law based upon it into execution."

The most important duties of the Inspector are during construction to certify to the Governor that each Section of the extension as it is tendered by the Company to be taken over, has been built in accordance with the Agreement made safe for public traffic and is properly and adequately equipped with station buildings, sidings, rolling stock, &c. (until such report is received the Law enacts that no Section shall be considered "completed," and to hold enquiries as to accidents, and see that the rolling stock, station buildings, &c., are kept in good repair.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Office	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of Appointment
Govt. Director	R. S. Haughton	£200 0 0	April, 1881
Govt. Inspector	H. Bloufield Smith, M.C.E.	800 0 0	2nd March, 1881
Clerk	Chas. C. Ware	100 0 0	1st April, 81

## AUDIT OFFICE.

In consequence of the discovery of serious defalcations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1861 "to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that it was "indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of an Auditor General to assist the Commissioners of Public Accounts, which body consisted of the Members of Assembly.

The Auditor General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver General on account of the public revenue, to examine every account upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificates of payment, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver General for payment, and to countersign the same, and to attend every month on the Commissioners of Accounts with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner. In 1857, another Act was passed constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, and dividing the duties of the Audit Department between the Auditor General and the Auditor of Public Accounts, these officers being designated First and Second Commissioners of Audit.

\* Reimbursed travelling expenses.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported, "that the duties of a large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the Revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an hasty and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor General (Mr. Alexandre Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant General and Auditor General in one person and one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of Clerks and Assistants: the consequence of which is that it becomes by the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an Officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years—that the books of the Post Office Department had only been examined from time to time as a Junior Clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton remodelled the system of bookkeeping in the Treasury. The system which had existed previously to his appointment "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery." He also in a great measure re-organized the Audit Office, but retired from office before the present system could be dealt with.

This system, which had been condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay, was subsequently strongly objected to by Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the Auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor was to examine the working of other people and not to transact business that ought to be done by some one else."

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of auditing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit), as improved in order of preparing the annual estimates: the investment of the Auditor General with the functions of Comptroller and the consequent annual presentation of a proper account. The Audit Office was in 1879, on the recommendation of Mr. Haren Nicholas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to inquire into the audit system in the West Indian Colonies, reduced of the detailed examination of the revenue accounts, which besides being examined in the Auditor General's Office had been again examined in the Audit Office and a test examination of these accounts, in accordance with the English practice was substituted therefore. In short, the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has been in operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1886, and these various improvements in system have been accompanied by a gradual reduction of the clerical staff from 16 in 1879 to 11 in 1882, a reduction of more than 31 per cent.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Accounts are subjected to a strict examination in the Audit Office and half yearly inspection of the Boards' Accounts to

\* Sir ARTHUR HOLT to Secretary of State, 16th July 1879.

† Mr. Macglashan reported in regard to these accounts that "with security a watch and a system of checks, audit no longer seemed to him prevailed."

made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE

Office.	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emolument			Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£	s.	d.	
Auditor-General	- Vacant.				
Chief Clerk	- W. C. G. Arrowsmith	400	0	0	1st May, 44
Senior Clerk	- G. McW. Livingston	300	0	0	18th Aug. 49
First Class Clerk	- William Duff	300	0	0	18th Dec. 44
Do do	- H. E. La dman	300	0	0	24th Oct. 53
Do do	- A. A. Samuel	300	0	0	5th April, 75
Second Class Clerk	- E. L. House	200	0	0	1st Nov. 53
Do do	- A. S. Frazar	200	0	0	14th June, 75
Do do	- G. W. Taylor	170	0	0	24th Oct. 53
Do do	- J. L. Fickens	180	0	0	10th Dec. 48
Do do	- C. C. Kelly	110	0	0	1st June 45
Third Class Clerk	- C. R. Taylor	100	0	0	1st Oct. 54
Do do	- S. W. Boyes	95	0	0	1st May, 77
Do do	- F. L. Arscott	95	0	0	1st Mar. 95
Do do	- Vacant				
Copyist	- S. C. McCutchin	5s. a day			...

#### TREASURY.

The Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £ for every default, and in 1803 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions except the five per cent payable to him on the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £2,000 which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was by a law passed in 1733 prohibited from lending the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General, but in 1851 it increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him in the manner of the Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish a scheme and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent is payable by the Bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £1,500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of presenting regulations for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties then performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commission appointed under Law 8 of 1866.

\* Also receives \$50 a year for parochial inspections



A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money, and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucas. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of	£3 and under £3	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6	" 7	8d.
" of £2	4d.	" of 7	" 8	9d.
" of 3	5d.	" of 8	" 9	10d.
" of 4	6d.	" of 9	" 10	11d.
		For sums of £10	1s.	

## SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, their files framed for their government being approved and certified by a Residing Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Inland Treasury at 6 per cent interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, the interest to depositors being payable half yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established 1838	Hanover established 1866
St. James " 1838	St. Mary " 1866
Trinity " 1846	Westmoreland " 1866
St. Ann " 1846	Vere " not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trinity Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent, calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1890 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s., also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year, but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1870 deposits may now be made



by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property, provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are repaid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required, over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration, but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1895-96 were as follows:—

Under Letters of Administration	£186 13 10
Letters Testamentary	155 9 2
Deceased on a bailiiff's authority	81 3 6
Power of Attorney	304 14 2
	<b>£1,725 0 8</b>

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1886 to 1896:—

Year	Accounts opened	Accounts closed	No. of Deposits	No. of Withdrawals	Amount of Deposits	Amount of Withdrawals
1886-87	3,106	2,070	29,000	29,400	£114,400 15 8	£183,004 0 0
1887-88	4,400	2,827	28,500	29,422	304,935 15 4	185,616 0 4
1888-89	4,384	3,399	30,971	32,610	240,706 14 5	227,114 10 3
1889-90	4,201	4,000	32,000	35,000	214,800 0 0	21,000 0 0
1890-91	4,112	2,072	12,720	30,000	212,440 13 1	220,701 0 0
1891-92	3,783	2,647	27,521	38,750	211,115 7 3	122,725 15 3
1892-93	3,110	2,314	26,077	29,441	167,613 2 2	110,488 0 0
1893-94	7,764	2,008	20,170	30,239	235,941 0 1	208,192 1 0
1894-95	7,801	2,343	11,000	73,116	225,008 0 0	107,043 11 8
1895-96	4,927	2,700	54,025	54,037	240,542 11 5½	243,361 0 4½

There were on the 31st March, 1896, 28,385 depositors, including charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries acting in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1896:—

Administration-General's Account	£25,281 3 4
Banking & Related	41,221 7 10
Charities	876 15 10
Charity Accounts	16,756 11 9
Government Accounts	4,161 10 0
Old Savings Bank Balance	1,785 4 2
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	427,240 19 9
Government Trusts	2,406 16 3
Other Funds	643 0 7
Surplus Fund	9 16 0
Total	<b>£464,737 5 8</b>

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £227,437 12s 1d. During the year 1895-96, the amount was £12,570 11s 0d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial securities bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On 31st March, 1896, they stood thus:—

Consols	£20,404 17 3
Debentures and Inscribed Stock	411,429 18 7
Treasury Bill	32,802 9 10
Total	<b>£464,737 5 8</b>

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places:—

OPEN DAILY.		
Kingston.	St Ann's Bay.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Falmouth.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Montego Bay.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Lucea.	Spanish Town.
	Savanna-la-Mar.	

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places:—

Ruff Bay, open on every Friday.	Santa Cruz, open on every Monday
Manchioneal, every Tuesday and Saturday	Portia, open every day
Annatto Bay, open on every Friday.	Alley, open each Friday
Brown's Town, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	Chapelton, open each Tuesday
	Linneton, open each Tuesday
	Old Harbour, open each Tuesday

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st December, 1895, (the close of the financial year) there were 107 Penny Banks in existence with 31,074 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £8,074 15s 11d, and the amount withdrawn was £7,050 11s 6d. Mr H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<b>TREASURY BRANCH.</b>			
Treasurer	S. P. Mason*	£ 600 0 0	1st April, '06
Chief Clerk	R. J. Andrews	400 0 0	1st Feb. '88
Bookkeeper	C. W. Chapman	355 0 0	5th Sep. '76
Cashier	D. P. French	250 0 0	18th May, '81
First Class Clerk	T. B. Hendrick	270 0 0	1st May, '74
Ditto	E. W. Astwood	270 0 0	1st May '75
Ditto	R. P. Wilson	240 0 0	21st May, '80
Second Class Clerk	H. Pring	235 0 0	Oct. '72
Ditto	A. L. Harcks	200 0 0	1st Aug. '78
Ditto	R. H. McDermott	140 0 0	1st Jan. '88
Ditto	J. C. Hayes	140 0 0	1st Feb. '91
Ditto	A. H. deVass	120 0 0	1st June, '88
Third Class Clerk	W. H. Burke	100 0 0	1st Feb. '92
Ditto	A. J. Durant	95 0 0	1st Mar. '96
Ditto	C. G. Arrowsmith	85 0 0	1st April, '96
<b>SAVINGS BANK.</b>			
Manager	S. P. Mason	200 0 0	1st April, '06
Accountant	James Sinclair	400 0 0	1st Feb. '88
Cashier	J. M. Thurst	270 0 0	25th Nov. '87
First Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	240 0 0	1st Feb. '81
Second Class Clerk	H. W. Livingston	170 0 0	1st Oct. '85
Ditto	C. A. Logan	140 0 0	1st Feb. '92
Third Class Clerk	C. B. Dyer	95 0 0	1st Oct. '92
Ditto	W. W. Kelly	90 0 0	1st Mar. '96
Ditto	F. H. Smith	85 0 0	1st Mar. '96
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	

\* The Treasurer also receives £200 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

## STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable all real transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, powers of attorney, Land Surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by the Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps, in the year 1856, but they are now legal only on Customs warrants and receipts.

The denomination at present in use is 3d., available also for postal purposes. Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, or are Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 3 per cent. extra. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 1 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps, in other cases no discount is allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, can be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution; all other documents can be stamped on the following conditions. If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve months the penalty is one half, beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not exceeding five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking copartnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office; a composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notice issued by any banking corporation to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a proportion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Banking Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now by Law 1886 made liable thereto, according to the rates laid down in the schedule annexed to Law 33 of 1868, with the exception of mortgages, which are not taxable and exceed £500. (See schedule).

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures respectively, under Law 32 of 1887. Revenue therefrom for twelve months ending March, 1896, £184 17s. 6d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent.; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the year's annuity, and the three others in like manner, before or on completing respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Probate duty received for the financial year ending 31st March, 1896, was £110s. 4d. Legacy duty for the same period, was £1,948 6s. 7d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1895-96, £23,743 16s. 3d.

Stamps of £3 15s and upwards are impressed in red coloured printing ink; as also all stamps on parchment, irrespective of enclosed value.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to the Stamp Law:—

32 of 1869—Amendment Law 33 of 1868, &c.  
38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping, of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

6 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

5 of 1880—Amending Law 33 of 1868, in respect of agreements, &c.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

18 of 1887—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law.

37 of 1896—Stamp Duty Law, 1858, Amendment Law, 1896

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods:—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

There were ninety six Stamp Distributors on the 31st March, 1896, including fifty-six District Postmasters.

#### SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand only	40	0	6
Agreement for rent of Land, not exceeding £5 per annum	0	0	6
Articles of Clerkship	50	0	0
Award	0	16	0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—			
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	3
Exceeding 20 " 30	0	0	6
" 30 " 50	0	0	9
" 50 " 100	0	1	0
And for every additional £ 00 or fractional part	0	1	0
The duties imposed by the Stamp Duty Law, 1808. (Law 33 of 1868) on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland, apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or not actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed, or negotiated.			
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this island must be drawn in sets of two, with the word "first" or "second" written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part—			
On each part or bill of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	4½
Above £20 and not exceeding £100	0	0	9
And for every additional £10 or fractional part	0	0	9
N.B.—Sums in face of Exchange (foreign) take double the single rate.			
Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of two as above)—			
On each part or bill	0	0	0
Consent receipt	0	0	8
Bonds—			
Above £20 and not exceeding £20	0	2	0
" 50 " 100	0	4	0
" 100 " 200	0	8	0
" 200 " 300	0	12	0
" 300 " 500	0	18	0
" 500 " 1,000	1	0	0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0	10	0
Certificates—			
Of the admission of a Barrister	15	0	0
On the admission of a solicitor	100	0	0
Charter-party	0	10	0
Chaque—			
On any Banker	0	0	1
On any person or firm other than a Banker, or any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0	0	1
Conveyances on sale—			
Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	0	0	0

Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	20	1	0
" 10 " " 15	0	1	5
" 15 " " 20	0	2	0
" 20 " " 25	0	2	5
" 25 " " 30	0	5	0
" 30 " " 40	0	7	5
" 40 " " 50	0	10	0
" 50 " " 60	0	12	5
" 60 " " 70	0	15	0
" 70 " " 80	0	17	5
" 80 " " 90	1	0	0
" 90 " " 100	1	2	5
" 100 " " 125	1	5	0
" 125 " " 150	1	7	5
" 150 " " 175	1	10	0
" 175 " " 200	2	0	0
" 200 " " 225	2	2	5
" 225 " " 250	2	5	0
" 250 " " 275	2	7	5
" 275 " " 300	3	0	0

Exceeding £300. For every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value as.

The above scale does not apply to transfers of shares in any duly registered Building Society within this Island, but on all such transfers in all other duly registered Companies the following stamp duty is imposed:—

For every sum not exceeding £10	0	0	0
" " " 30	0	1	0
" " " 50	0	1	5
" " " 100	0	2	5

and for every additional £100 or fractional part thereof . . . . . 0 2 5

Partnership Articles . . . . . 1 10 0

Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set . . . . . 0 0 3

Deeds, executed abroad &c.—

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been imposed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of . . . . . 2 10 0

But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the Island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.

On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty . . . . . 0 15 0

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange . . . . . 2 0 0

Above £200 *ad valorem* duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.

Licence—

If annual rent less than £1 . . . . . 0 0 0

Of or above £1 and less than £5 . . . . . 0 2 5

" 5 " 10 . . . . . 0 5 0

" 10 " 15 . . . . . 0 7 5

" 15 " 20 . . . . . 0 10 0

" 20 and not exceeding £100 . . . . . 0 15 0

Above £100 and not exceeding £200 . . . . . 1 0 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part . . . . . 0 10 0

Powers of Attorney—

Ordinary Power . . . . . 1 10 0

For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property . . . . . 0 10 0

To manage an estate . . . . . 4 0 0

Licences—

To retail firearms . . . . . 4 0 0

To sell gunpowder . . . . . 4 0 0

To a Banking Corporation issuing notes . . . . . 55 0 0

Marriage Licence . . . . . 5 0 0

Mortgages—

Not exceeding £25 . . . . . 0 0 0



Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 . . . . .	£0 1 3
" 50 " 100 . . . . .	0 2 6
" 100 " 150 . . . . .	0 3 9
" 150 " 200 . . . . .	0 5 0
" 200 " 250 . . . . .	0 6 3
" 250 " 300 . . . . .	0 7 6
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100 . . . . .	1 2 6
Being a charter, or mortgage, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped -	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured . . . . .	0 0 6
Transfer, assignment, or operation, or assignment of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage or by any judgment . . . . .	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned or assigned . . . . .	0 0 6
And also when any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or cancellation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby received . . . . .	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured . . . . .	0 0 6
Plan or Diagram . . . . .	0 2 0
Policies of Insurance - Fire -	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20 . . . . .	0 1 0
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500 . . . . .	0 1 0
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0 3 0
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0 1 6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £5,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0 0 9
And where it shall exceed £5,000 . . . . .	0 10 0
Insurance effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows -	
For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate . . . . .	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof . . . . .	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof . . . . .	
Above six months, the full annual rate . . . . .	
Policies of Insurance - Marine Foreign -	
Not exceeding £200 . . . . .	0 6 0
Above £200 and not exceeding £500 . . . . .	0 10 0
And for every additional £500 or fractional part . . . . .	0 5 0
Marine Coastwise - Under Law 6 of 1862 . . . . .	
For every £25 or fractional part of £25 below £500 . . . . .	0 0 1
Every £25 or fractional part of £25 . . . . .	0 2 6
Policies of Insurance - Life . . . . .	
Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 . . . . .	0 0 1
Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25 . . . . .	0 0 3
Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50 . . . . .	0 0 4
For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured . . . . .	0 0 6
Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000 . . . . .	
For every full sum of £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured . . . . .	0 1 0
Exceeds £1,000 . . . . .	
For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured . . . . .	0 10 0
For any agreement agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property . . . . .	0 0 6
Private Bills . . . . .	
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature . . . . .	50 0 0
Private Duty - Two per cent. on personally above £100 . . . . .	
Protocols - . . . . .	
On every Protocol or other notarial act . . . . .	0 2 0

<b>Receipts—</b>		
Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50 . . .	£0	0 1
Above £50 . . .	0	0 3
In full of all demands or of that nature . . .	0	1 6
<b>Settlements—</b>		
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a bona fide pecuniary consideration		
Not exceeding £500 . . .	0	15 0
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000 . . .	1	10 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part . . .	1	10 0
<b>Paper Stamp—</b>		
All except receipts of wills, accounts-current, &c. required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamp—		
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words . . .	0	1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part . . .	0	1 0
Stamp Duties thereon are a thousandth of charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—		
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2, 2/6 or 3/4 . . .	0	0 1
Above 3 . . .	0	0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post . . .	0	0 1 1/2
And on Paper . . .	0	0 3
Royal ditto . . .	0	0 9
Imperial ditto . . .	0	1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange . . .	0	0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading . . .	1	0 6
On each Consular Receipt . . .	0	0 1 1/2
On each Form of Title . . .	1	1 0
On each Surveyor's Notice . . .	0	0 1

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s d	
Commissioner of Stamps . . .	Philip E. Chapman*	300 0 0	1st Oct., '36
Cashier . . .	George S. Thomson . . .	270 0 0	31st Oct., '78
Clerk . . .	Thomas F. Fray . . .	95 0 0	1st March, '93

## CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE

**Tax Revenues of the Island.**—Parochial as well as General—are collected and accounted for by a well organized Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue Officers, a Chief Clerk and fourteen other Clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of Customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues, but in the other parishes the whole of the duties is performed by the Collector of Taxes or by Subordinate Officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices; four First Class Clerks; five Second Class Clerks; five Third Class Clerks; a Surveyor, an Assistant Surveyor who is also Chief Tide Surveyor, nine Landing Waiters; a Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty six Outdoor Officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a First Class Collector; a First Class Assistant Collector; a First Class Clerk, a First Class

\* Also Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy at same salary.

Locker and Gauger; a Second Class Clerk, and two Second Class Lockers and Gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors, Landing Writers, Lockers and Gaugers and Clerks.

Each Collector of Taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is ex officio Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other Collector of Taxes. The Collectors, except the Collector for St. Andrew, do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors, the militia register and the register of licences.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up the givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness, he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for money, and during the past twenty-three years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defaultions of these collecting officers, which amounted to £307 10s 6d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

#### PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Ports at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Royal.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Matchless	
Port Antonio	Hope Bay. Baff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay.
Annatto Bay	
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Cully Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Hill near Falmouth	
Montego Bay	Ello Bueno
Lucas	
Savanna la Mar	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Black River	Negril. Bluebellie.
Aligator Pond	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay. Pedro Bay
Milk River	
West River	Cashale Bay.
Old Harbour	Cockpit.

## SCHEDULE OF TAXES

## LAND TAX.

*Quit Rent—3 Vic., c. 16; 4 Vic., c. 34; and  
Law 2 of 1875*

Upon every acre of land patented  
as such 1d.

PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1866,  
AMENDED BY LAW 17 OF 1890

Upon every acre or fraction of an  
acre of land in cane, coffee, gin-  
ger, arrowroot, corn, grounds in,  
cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegeta-  
bles, bananas, coconuts or  
ground, or rocks only 3d.

Upon ditto in ~~the~~ <sup>new</sup> grass 1½d.

Upon ditto in common pasture, or  
in pimento, or in common pas-  
ture and pimento ½d.

Upon ditto in ~~the~~ <sup>new</sup> grass or wood 1d.

TAX ON HOLDINGS—LAW 17 OF 1890,  
AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1891

Holding not exceeding 5 acres 20 2 0

" " " 10 " 0 3 4

" " " 20 " 0 4 8

" " " 30 " 0 5 4

" " " 100 " 0 6 8

" " " 200 " 0 10 0

" " " 500 " 1 0 0

" " " 1000 " 1 10 0

" " " 1000 " 1 16 0

" " " 1,000 " 2 18 4

" " exceeding 1,000 " 3 0 0

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW  
30 OF 1867 AND LAW 17 OF 1890.

Each head of horsekind used on  
roads 0 11 0

Each head of horsekind used solely  
for hire and for livery stable pur-  
poses 0 7 0

Each wheel of a carriage 0 3 6

Each wheel of a cart 0 15 0

Each wheel of a carriage solely for  
hire and livery stable purposes 0 10 0

Each wheel of a cart 0 6 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage 1 0 0

Each firearm to be used on the  
premises of the owner 0 2 0

Ditto to be used otherwise 0 8 0

POOR RATE—LAW 27 OF 1869, AMENDED BY  
LAW 28 OF 1890.

On every house of the annual value of four  
pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the  
rate of one shilling and sixpence in the  
pound of such value.

On every other house a tax or duty of 4s.

Or such rate as may be fixed by the Revenue  
Commissioner after consideration of Esti-  
mates prepared and furnished to him by  
the several Parochial Boards.

## DOG TAX—LAW 11 OF 1868.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in  
the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linwood,  
St. Ann's Bay, Palmyra, Montego Bay,  
Lucan, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River Man-  
deville, Chagelton, Port Maria, Annetta  
Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port  
Royal 4s.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

*Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of  
the Kingston Streets—Law 51 of 1890.*

\* Each house in Kingston of the annual value  
of £4 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.

\* Each house below £4 0 3 0

Each head of horsekind used in  
the city 0 3 6

Ditto solely for livery stable pur-  
poses 0 2 6

Each wheel of a vehicle, with  
springs, used in the city 0 5

Ditto solely for livery stable pur-  
poses 0 3 6

Each wheel of a vehicle, without  
springs, used in the city 0 3 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage  
used in the city 0 6 8

Unoccupied lands each lot 0 3 0

FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—LAW 44 OF 1872  
AND LAW 11 OF 1887

Such rate as may from year to year be fixed  
by the Mayor and Council, subject to the ap-  
proval of the Governor in Privy Council.

The rate for 1896-97 is 3d. in the pound  
annual value.

Ditto other parishes where imposed, section  
18 of Law 17 of 1875

## KINGSTON GAS RATE—LAW 12 OF 1876.

Fixed by the City Council, subject to the ap-  
proval of the Governor in Privy Council.

The rate for the year from 1st August,  
1896, to 31st July, 1897, is 9d. in the  
pound.

## SANITARY RATE—LAW 14 OF 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary  
requirements of each parish.

## GENERAL PURPOSES RATE—LAW 10 OF 1890.

The rate is fixed according to the require-  
ments of each parish.

GUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED  
BY LAW 12 OF 1894.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the  
island and sold for consumption 6s. per  
Imperial gallon of strength of proof as  
ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer

## LICENSES.

*Exclusive of Stamp.*

*Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 42 of 1867, as  
amended by Law 7 of 1893*

For each personal license 42 0 0

For each transferable license 2 10 0

*Metal—3 Vic., c. 34, extended by  
Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1873.*

Licenses to sell in the purchase and  
sale of, or barter and exchange  
metals 5 0 0

Licenses for sale of gunpowder and  
firearms 5 10 0

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and  
£4 to Clerk of Petty Session,  
conditions specified in Law 13  
of 1871, Law 7 of 1875 and Law  
19 of 1895)

\* Collection suspended under Law 1 of 1897

† See Schedule of Stamp Duties, page 151.

<i>Spirits—Law 74 of 1876.</i>		Auctioneers in other parishes	23 10 0
For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	410 0 0	Retail - storekeepers—Class 1.	5 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0	<i>Ditto</i> —Class 2.	3 10 0
For each Retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal	25 0 0	<i>Ditto</i> —Class 3 in Kingston	1 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Half-way-Town, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linnetown, Old Harbour Market, Rwarton, Chaplinton, May Inn, Milk River, Four Paths, Mandeville, Portia, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Shaws, Sax-In-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Palmouth, Daucana, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Ivy Harbour, Monrovia, Fort Maria, Annotto Bay, Oranbreen, Highgate, Port Antonio, Bull Bay, Tape Bay, Mouchieson, Morant Bay and Bath	90 0 0	<i>Ditto</i> —Class 3 elsewhere	0 10 0
In any other part of the island	10 0 0	Wharfmasters	2 10 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0	Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes	5 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0	Proprietors of Newspapers	1 10 0
<i>Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec 8</i>		<i>Agricultural Produce Rights License Law 37 of 1890</i>	
For each Still	5 0 0	<i>Class I</i>	
<i>Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873 and Law 1 of 1885.</i>		Coffee, pimento, ginger, onions, kora or blade, annatto	
MERCHANTS	12 10 0	<i>Class II.</i>	
Storekeepers	7 10 0	Bananas, mangoes, shallots, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit, and coconuts	
Auctioneers in Kingston	7 10 0	<i>Class III.</i>	
		Dye woods and other economic woods and the roots thereof	
		<i>SCHOOL LAW 31 OF 1892, AS AMENDED BY LAW 34 OF 1893.</i>	
		On every house on lot the value of £4	
		On every house of the annual value of £4	
		On every house exceeding £4 and not exceeding £5 annual value	
		On every house exceeding £5 but not exceeding £12 annual value	
		On every house exceeding £12 annual value	

## SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &amp;c.

## ADMIRALTY'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1824, 27 and 66 Vic., ch. 41, Part I, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of said Act, which is as follows.

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	26 0 0
Do. from 50 to 100	1 10 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	7 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	2 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	8 0 0
Do. from 200 to 300	3 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	9 0 0
Do. from 300 to 400	4 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0
Do. from 400 to 500	5 0 0		

## WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfmasters Law, 15 of 1896.

All goods after having been stored for fourteen days are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every succeeding month or part thereof.

The cost of crango to the Warehouse is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95—2½ per cwt. of 100 lbs weight, 1½ per half cwt., 6d. per qr. cwt.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 74 of 1896, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 2 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 2 cubic feet, 6d. per package and 6d. per 112 lbs. loose arms.



**IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867 AMENDED BY LAWS 19 AND 26 OF 1890, 1 OF 1892,  
15 OF 1894 AND 24 OF 1896.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alc. Beer and Porter, per gallon	0	0	2	Petroleum and its products crude			
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	1	or refined, per gallon	0	0	6
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0	0	4	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Beef, wet salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	11	3	— undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4	Salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
B. ad or Macouta, per 100lbs.	0	0	0	Sauces, dry or pickled, per lb.	0	0	2
Butter (Dutch or genuine Butterine or other salted) for butter, per lb.	0	0	1	Soup, per 100lbs.	0	3	6
Calamansi, per bushel	0	0	4	Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0	14	6
Candies, composition, per lb.	0	0	2	— Gin, per gallon	0	14	6
— wax or spermaceti, per lb.	0	0	2	— Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	12	6
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1	— Whisky, per gallon	0	12	6
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, chemicals, or spirituous compounds, per gallon	0	12	6
Cocon, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	Spirits, rectified, 12 per cent. ad valorem.			
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Sugar, refined or unrefined, per lb.	0	0	1
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	3	Tea, per lb.	0	1	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	0	8	Tobacco, manufactured, including			
— smoked not otherwise enumerated or lessened, per lb.	0	0	0	— Cavendish, per lb.	0	1	4
— America, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	2	6	— manufactured, per lb.	0	0	2
— Herrings, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	2	6	— Cigars, per lb.	0	3	0
— Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0	0	0	Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	13	0
— Mackerel, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Wheat, per bushel	0	0	4
— pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Wine in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	3	6
— Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0	0	2	And an additional duty on all Wine of a value of 12s. per gallon and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6
— Bacon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	10	6	Wood, per every 1000 ft. of packing timber in rough or prepared for buildings, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
Peanut, per brl. of 180lbs.	0	8	0	— per every 1000 ft. of white pine timber or other timber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
Wheat, per brl. of 120lbs.	0	8	0	— Shingles, Cypress more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	5	0
Gum, per lb.	0	1	0	Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
Hemp, per lb.	0	0	1	Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	3	On all other goods, Ware, Merchandise and effects of every description not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value	12	10	0
Lard and its compounds, per 2lbs.	0	0	0	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			
Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	10	0				
Meal, not wheat meal, per brl. of 100lbs.	0	1	6				
Oats, per bushel	0	0	3				
Oil, other than petroleum, and cotton seed oil, per gallon	0	0	9				
Pease (not being split pease), per bushel	0	0	4				
Pork, wet salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	11	2				

## EXEMPTED.

Animals alive and poultry	Baiting for each vory, of leather, canvas or India-rubber
Apparatus and appliances used for generating, storing or conducting electricity	Birds
Articles and tar paper for roofing	Bone and lighters
Bags and sacks made entirely of flax, hemp or jute	Books, bound or unbound pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages
Beef, smoked and dried	Bones and horns
Beef and pork preserved in cans, not being wet salted or cured	Bowls of glass or stone ware
	Brass, maddings and shorts

EXEMPTIONS, *contd.*

- Bricks (not bath bricks)  
 Bridges of iron or wood or of both combined  
 Brooms, brushes and whisks of broom straw  
 Bulbous and Celo  
 Candles of tallow  
 Carts, waggons, cars and barrows, with or without springs, of all descriptions not being such as are ordinarily used as vehicles of pleasure  
 Casks and parts thereof  
 Coals and Coke  
 Cotton seed and its products, to include meal, raw cotton, oil and cottonseed  
 Cotton wool  
 Crucibles and pots of all kinds for melting metals  
 Drawings  
 Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs  
 Drugs, medicinal and medicinal preparations of all kinds including patent or proprietary medicines  
 Dyewoods  
 Eggs  
 Fertilizers of all kinds natural and artificial  
 Fish, fresh or on ice  
 Fishing apparatus of all kinds  
 Fins  
 Fruits and vegetables, fresh or dried, when not canned, tinned or bottled  
 Gas engines, including pumps and stoves, and all apparatus for generating, measuring or utilizing gas  
 Gun and silver coin and bullion  
 Guns and other munitions  
 Hand machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool  
 Hay and straw for forage  
 Hemp  
 Hides raw  
 Houses of wood complete  
 Hydrate of Potassa  
 Ice  
 Implements, utensils and tools for agricultural use including axes, bill hooks, cutlasses, diggers, forks, grassknives, hatchets, hoes, picks, shovels and spades  
 India rubber and gutta percha goods including water proof clothing made wholly or in part thereof  
 Iron ga valvined  
 Iron for roofing doors and shutters and every kind of iron doors and shutters  
 Lamps and lanterns not exceeding ten shillings each in value as laid out in Section 24 of Law 18 of 1877  
 Leases  
 Lenses of all kinds  
 Locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances for railways and tramways  
 Lymph or serum to be used for vaccination, or as a prophylactic, or remedial agent  
 Malt dist  
 Maps  
 Marble or alabaster, in the rough or quarried or carved, for building purposes or monuments  
 Meat, fresh  
 Metal plate and furniture, hand instruments for the use of the Army and Navy on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer  
 Mills whether they be for grinding cane, grain, coffee, corn or straw of any kind or for sawing boards, raising water or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power and all parts of the said mills  
 Moulds  
 Oil, kerosene, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and all animals  
 Oils, preserved in cans  
 Paper of all kinds, whether for printing, writing, wrapping or packing or other purpose to include envelopes and bagged paper  
 Patent fuel  
 Pans for molasses, sugar, whether of copper or iron  
 Photographs, apparatus and chemicals  
 Pipes for conveyance of fluids  
 Printers ink all colours  
 Printing presses, types, galleys, presses and all accessories for printing  
 Pumps for raising water  
 Quicksilver  
 Resin, tar, pitch and turpentine  
 Railway truck wheels  
 Salt, rock  
 Saws, hand and all parts and accessories thereof  
 Scales for weighing and measuring, and weighing machines and all parts thereof, including platform scales, bag scales, and all scales, including box scales  
 Slates  
 Soda ash or soda  
 Specimens illustrative of natural history, zoology or geology  
 Search of Indian coin or metal  
 Scales, weighing machines and machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand for agricultural, irrigation, mining, transport and other purposes of all kinds and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or for the communication of motive power thereto  
 Steam engines and steam pipes  
 Stills or any part of a still  
 Sulphur  
 Tallow and animal grease, grease or tallow  
 Tannin of all kinds whole or ground  
 Telegraph wire, telegraphic telephonic and electric apparatus and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination  
 Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones  
 Tobacco, smoked and dried  
 Tortoise shell  
 Tow  
 Trees, plants, vines and seeds and grain of rock salt for propagation or cultivation  
 Turbines  
 Varnish not containing spirits  
 Wall paper  
 Watches and parts thereof  
 Water-pipes of all various materials and accessories and water-meters  
 Wax, bees'



the same together with a Declaration from such owner or repairer that he believes such ship building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

**Drawback of excise duty**, after the rate of 5s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894, and Regulations published in Gazette of 8th October, 1893.

**Drawback of excise duty paid on rum** used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of 1/4 for each gallon of cordial exported, on the duty paid to the Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture and that such cordial contains not less than 90 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878 as amended by Law 12 of 1894.

## LIGHT DUES.

**Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.** 1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such laws in respect of all other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the Is. waters, shall be determinable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

**Port Lights—Law 15 of 1888.** For the Pelly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of 1d. per registered ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of such entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light Dues.

## WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfage is regulated by Law 15 of 1896 and the following schedules limit the charges of Wharfage:

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to Wharfage at the rates specified in column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfage is payable freely by from or delivering to, the ship (1) alongside the Wharf (2) light and stowing, dunnage, weighing, skidding, packing, securing and clearing together with all other services rendered thereon.
- IV. In Kingston the charges referred to shall be limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and consigned in Schedule A and to three clear days in respect of those landed and delivered in Schedule B while in respect of goods received and shipped the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charges for storing goods landed or received by the Wharfage rate for a period of three months, but in the cases in which by the terms of the Bill of Lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing, while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as at Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged, column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given three clear days notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfage.
- IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charges shall be fixed by special agreement.

## SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package.	4 0	2 0
Arms, chests of	11 3	5 6

Bacon, hams, lard, tallow, cheese, butter and cream of curage, dry goods, various kinds of glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 5 cubic feet, per cubic foot	Custom	
	No. 1	No. 2
For every cubic foot above an additional	0 3	0 4
Bacon, hams and dressed meats in cases or tins, per 112lb.	0 3	0 4
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1
Ditto per barrel	0 4	0 4
Ditto per half barrel	0 3	0 4
Bolton, Smith & Co., each	1 0	1 1
Bowls, per doz. & per measurement	0 6	0 7
Bricks, blue and water, per 1000	6 0	6 0
Butter and lard, 2 lbs. each, per 100lbs, each	0 3	1 1
Candles, 4 lbs. each, 100lbs.	0 4	0 4
Cans, containing 100 lbs. each, per 100	0 1	1 1
Carrriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts or carriages of two wheels, ditto each	8 0	8 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 6
Coin or plate, per hundred	1 8	2 1
Consign, per 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas and grist, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 2
Cheese in tins or boxes, per 112lb.	0 6	0 7
Dry wine, per gallon	0 1	1 1
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hundred	1 6	2 1
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 4
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 2	0 1
red herrings, per small box	0 1	1 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 3
Floor, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 3
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4
Gunpowder, per barrel	8 0	8 0
half barrel	3 0	3 0
keg	1 6	1 6
Hops, cross per set	0 6	0 7
wood per 1000	4 0	6 0
Horns, tines, hoofs and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 240lbs.	0 2	0 2
per hundred	2 0	3 0
Iron wire, steel, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4
over one ton and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Iron pots, tins and other hollow ware, per ton	10 0	15 0
Iron or steel in Engines and Machinery pipes, girders and other articles not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	0 4	0 6
Lime, 100 lbs. or other per barrel	1 0	1 6
per 1000	1 6	2 1
Malt Liquor, elder and sugar, per tun	6 0	6 0
per butt	3 0	4 0
per 1000	1 0	1 1
per barrel	0 9	1 1
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 6	0 7
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs	0 3	0 3
Oats and barley, per ton	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosene, per case of eight gallons	0 4	0 6
100 lbs. per barrel	1 6	2 1
Oil other than kerosene, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 4	0 6
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 4
Beans, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 2	0 3
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1	0 1



	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs	0 4	0 8
" per barrel	0 4	0 6
" hoghead	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hoghead	0 3	0 4
" punchons	0 6	0 6
" banna in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 8	0 7
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 8
" hogheads and punchons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 4
Soap in boxes, per 1 box	0 4	0 6
Stoves, dripstones, etc.	0 9	1 1
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112 lbs	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement, paying stone, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1	0 2
Spirits or Wine, per cpe or butt	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hoghead	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 8
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ten in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs	0 9	1 1
Tobacco in hogheads, half hogheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112 lbs	0 6	0 9
Turtle each, by agreement		

## SCHEDULE II.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the exports of this Island.

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Annullie, arrowroot, and tallowax, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Cheese in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4
Cocconuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Ditto in bags of 50, per bag	0 3	0 4
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs	0 3	0 4
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 3
in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 6
Hides, wet, each	0 1	0 2
dry, each	0 1	0 2
Honey, per quarter cask	0 3	0 4
per cask	0 3	0 4
Limejuice, per punchon	1 4	2 0
Limonite in bags, per bag	0 3	0 4
Rum, per punchon	1 4	2 0
per hoghead	1 0	1 6
per quarter cask	0 3	0 4
Sugar per hogshead	2 3	3 0
per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fastle, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 3
Lamewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per load	2 0	3 0
Receding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	0 0	9 0
Native shingles, loose, per 1,000	2 0	4 6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Wak ng sticks in bundles not exceeding 6 cubic feet, per bundle	0 4	0 6
Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 6
Wood, all spe. a. bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 4

## SCHEDULE C

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months.

Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	0
Shipping case, per 1,000	2	0	0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	0
In packages, per 1,000	2	0	0
Shipping case, half rate additional in Kingston			
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery per ton	1	0	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all per ton	0	8	0
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	0

## SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and shipping exclusive of labour	0	0	0
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0	0
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	0
For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.			
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	8	0
Bunch of fruit, per dozen fruit	0	0	0

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, REVENUE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emolument	Date of Appointment
<b>HEAD OFFICE.</b>			
Collector-General	Robert Batten	900 0 0	July, 1862
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	B. G. Orgill	600 0 0	Nov., 1862
Chief Clerk	A. H. Miles	400 0 0	Feb., 1864
First Class Clerk	H. E. Ramsay	275 0 0	Jan., 1865
Ditto	W. B. Isaacs	240 0 0	Mar., 1862
Ditto	J. A. Marshall	220 0 0	Sept., 1862
Ditto	J. C. Bentitt	210 0 0	Aug., 1867
Second Class Clerk	O. L. Scarlett	150 0 0	Jan., 1867
Ditto	T. S. Chapman	130 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	O. G. Gauntlett	128 0 0	Feb., 1868
Ditto	A. W. L. Laing	110 0 0	Feb., 1868
Ditto	D. N. Norman	100 0 0	Mar., 1868
Third Class Clerk	G. A. Gauntlett	95 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	C. M. Arcott	95 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	85 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	J. W. Gaynor	80 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	G. M. Balcan	80 0 0	Mar., 1868
<b>Kingston Customs.</b>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	Charles Goldie	600 0 0	Nov., 1862
Shipping Master	"	150 0 0	
First Class Clerk	D. de S. Bell	275 0 0	Oct., 1863
Ditto	R. O. C. J. Livingston	220 0 0	Jan., 1868
Ditto	R. Daniel	245 0 0	Jan., 1868
Ditto	W. E. M. Drummond	210 0 0	June, 1868
Second Class Clerk	A. E. Spratt	140 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	W. Douglas	130 0 0	Oct., 1868
Ditto	A. E. McDermott	130 0 0	Feb., 1868
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	110 0 0	Feb., 1868
Ditto	K. B. Levy	100 0 0	Feb., 1868
Third Class Clerk	F. E. Holts	95 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	W. A. E. Sutton	90 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	A. P. Williams	100 0 0	Feb., 1868
Ditto	H. W. Hart	80 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	80 0 0	Mar., 1868
Surveyor	A. W. Ritchie	450 0 0	Nov., 1868
Assistant Surveyor	R. E. Nance	300 0 0	Oct., 1868
Senior Landing Waiter	G. A. Burke	210 0 0	Mar., 1868
Ditto	J. M. V. Thomson	210 0 0	June, 1868
Ditto	C. H. V. Hall	210 0 0	Feb., 1868
Ditto	J. J. B. Mann	210 0 0	May, 1868

\* A per diem allowance when travelling of £1 with cost of outwards pass.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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## ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	G. D. Garsin	150 0 0	Nov 1876
Ditto	G. K. E. Fearon	150 0 0	Sept., 1884
Ditto	G. P. McGrath	150 0 0	June 1888
Ditto	G. C. Brown	130 0 0	July, 1893
Ditto	A. A. O'Meara	130 0 0	Feb., 1891
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. H. C. Holwell	200 0 0	Nov., 1876
First Class Out-Door Officer	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1899
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	100 0 0	Aug 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	100 0 0	Aug., 1876
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	100 0 0	Mar., 1871
Ditto	S. H. Rynga	100 0 0	July 1872
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	90 0 0	Oct., 1884
Second Class Out-Door Officer	W. C. Plummer	85 0 0	Feb 1874
Ditto	T. P. Watson	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto	F. Luke	85 0 0	Apr., 1883
Ditto	A. E. Lerson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	W. T. Huggard	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	R. D. Barclay	75 0 0	Oct., 1881
Ditto	J. Roberts	75 0 0	Oct., 1880
Ditto	E. W. Campbell	75 0 0	Apr., 1891
Ditto	J. F. I. Henry	75 0 0	Jan., 1891
Third Class Out-Door Officer	C. Lambart	70 0 0	Oct., 1886
Ditto	H. E. Nix	70 0 0	June, 1893
Ditto	A. B. McCarty	70 0 0	Jan., 1894
Ditto	E. V. W. Moland	65 0 0	Mar., 1894
Ditto	P. St. L. Macquie	65 0 0	Aug., 1894
Ditto	R. R. Stuart	65 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	W. S. Brown	60 0 0	June, 1893
Ditto	H. C. O'Meara	60 0 0	Jan., 1895
Ditto	A. R. Hart	60 0 0	Apr., 1896
Ditto	E. H. Depass	60 0 0	June, 1896
Ditto	Vacant	40 0 0	
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	T. F. Clarke	250 0 0	April, 1865
First Class Assistant Collector	J. B. Chadwick	270 0 0	Sept., 1880
First Class Clerk	W. C. Gumbrell	140 0 0	Jan., 1887
Junior Locker and Gauger	W. M. Lawm	130 0 0	May 1885
Junior Locker and Gauger	H. W. Mortlock	100 0 0	Feb 1887
Ditto	K. P. Ford	100 0 0	Sept., 1897
Second Class Clerk	G. L. Fahey	80 0 0	Mar., 1896
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	T. J. Breakpear	250 0 0	Mar., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector	A. Taylor	200 0 0	Nov., 1871
Second Class Assistant Collector	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	C. S. Foote	190 0 0	May, 1873
First Class Clerk	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
	J. I. Edgett	108 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	O. M. Senton	95 0 0	Feb., 1892
Junior Landing Waiter	M. F. J. Land	110 0 0	July, 1882
Ditto	J. E. Davis	106 0 0	Oct 1883
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. S. Trench	450 0 0	May 1864
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. G. B. Murray	190 0 0	Sept., 1881
Ditto	J. P. R. King	180 0 0	April 1880
Ditto	C. M. Muir	95 0 0	May 1881
Junior Landing Waiter	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
	D. A. Hudson	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Out-Door Officer	D. O. Archer	85 0 0	Jan., 1891
Ditto	A. C. Murray	85 0 0	May, 1894

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Out-Door Officer	R. F. Cooper	85 0 0	March, 1892
Ditto	D. O. Harrison	80 0 0	March, 1892
Ditto	J. S. Bennett	80 0 0	Feb., 1892
First Class Clerk	C. L. DePass	105 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	B. Cross	90 0 0	March, 1892
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector	H. James	450 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. R. Davkison	220 0 0	May, 1877
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	M. H. Eagle	190 0 0	Dec., 1875
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	H. P. Isaacs	105 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	90 0 0	March, 1892
Junior Landing Watter	A. W. Kennedy	105 0 0	June, 1892
Ditto	C. W. K. Bovill	100 0 0	June, 1892
Ditto	E. A. Davis	102 0 0	Feb., 1892
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. E. Fuller	370 0 0	Jan., 1892
Second Class Assistant Collector.	A. G. Davidson	220 0 0	Oct., 1877
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Ditto	J. Addison	190 0 0	April, 1876
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	R. H. Brice	190 0 0	March, 1877
First Class Clerk	D. T. Senton	105 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	H. F. Simmons	90 0 0	March, 1892
Junior Landing Watter	F. A. L. Eves	105 0 0	Feb., 1892
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
First Class Collector	R. C. J. Requin	550 0 0	Oct., 1892
Second Class Assistant Collector.	J. A. S. Monaghan	220 0 0	April, 1892
Ditto	J. L. Lord	220 0 0	July, 1892
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. A. Smith	105 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	W. P. Jacobs	80 0 0	March, 1892
Junior Landing Watter	A. J. Rogers	100 0 0	Dec., 1892
Out-Door Officer	E. E. Gray	85 0 0	March, 1892
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector	J. W. Gruber	550 0 0	Feb., 1892
First Class Assistant Collector	E. A. Savage	270 0 0	Jan., 1892
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. Bisma	220 0 0	Oct., 1877
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Watter	J. K. Collymore	190 0 0	Dec., 1892
Ditto	J. I. Orkell	140 0 0	Aug., 1892
First Class Clerk	L. Smythe	140 0 0	July, 1892
Second Class Clerk	R. R. Brown	90 0 0	March, 1892
Ditto	R. G. V. Thompson	85 0 0	March, 1892
Out-Door Officer	F. M. Turner	80 0 0	Dec., 1892
<i>Manover.</i>			
Second Class Collector	L. A. Hattigan	370 0 0	Oct., 1892
Second Class Assistant Collector.	G. L. Gifford	220 0 0	Jan., 1892
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	T. E. R. Gordon	140 0 0	Jan., 1892
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Dugan	80 0 0	March, 1892
Out-Door Officer	C. A. Guy	82 0 0	March, 1892
<i>Westmoreland</i>			
Second Class Collector	Vacant	350 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector.	E. Wilson	260 0 0	Jan., 1892
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. E. Payne	220 0 0	Aug., 1892

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT *contd.*

Office	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>Westmoreland, continued.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Senior Landing Waiter	W. M. Robertson	140 0 0	Oct., 1892
First Class Clerk	L. G. Carvalho	100 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	J. S. Colymore	100 0 0	March, 1895
Junior Landing Waiter	E. J. Kennedy	110 0 0	Dec., 1890
Out-door Officer	A. R. Marshall	80 0 0	Sept., 1895
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. G. Pacey	270 0 0	May, 1899
First Class Assistant Collector	W. J. Pearson	270 0 0	Oct., 1871
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. H. W. A. Wood	180 0 0	June, 1886
	Traveling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	D. M. Robertson	130 0 0	May, 1882
First Class Clerk	E. L. Pinks	132 0 0	June, 1885
Second Class Clerk	A. J. Del'ncas	95 0 0	March, 1893
Ditto	T. A. Ashman	90 0 0	March, 1894
Out-door Officer	J. A. Marshall, jr.	80 0 0	July, 1896
Ditto	A. P. Sutherland	80 0 0	May, 1895
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. H. E. MacLaverly	450 0 0	June, 1867
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. M. O'Heid	220 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Traveling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. A. Pasmert	190 0 0	Jan., 1873
First Class Clerk	E. A. M. Harget	108 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	M. L. Ford	80 0 0	March, 1896
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. O. Reines	370 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	R. N. Berwick	270 0 0	Aug., 1868
	Traveling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	L. J. Lee	220 0 0	July, 1878
	Traveling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. Harrod	190 0 0	March, 1875
	Traveling allowance	60 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. H. Facker	100 0 0	Feb., 1897
Ditto	F. L. Stephens	116 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	H. Z. Johnston	80 0 0	March, 1896
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
First Class Collector	W. Cork	500 0 0	Aug., 1868
First Class Assistant Collector	C. Baque	270 0 0	Oct., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. E. Sherlock	190 0 0	Aug., 1879
Ditto	R. P. Minto	190 0 0	June, 1881
	Traveling allowance	120 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. Smyth	240 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk	F. L. Browne	132 0 0	July, 1883
Junior Locker and Gauger	H. B. Bentley	100 0 0	Oct., 1886
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Runkine	100 0 0	Nov., 1878
Ditto	J. C. White	80 0 0	March, 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	H. E. Walker	120 0 0	Feb., 1874
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Second Class Collector	R. R. S. Spading	370 0 0	July, 1868
First Class Clerk	L. W. Virtue	100 0 0	March, 1893
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Fonseca	85 0 0	March, 1895



## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## I.—POSTAL.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711 for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shows that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis March, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1774 for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to enquire into the state of the Post Office of the island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postage and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Bangor, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North America and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "six pence for a letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that as is in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to show cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each of these summonses was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was summoned to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant issued to her late husband, that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the revenues conveyed by Indian or African slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1811, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statute 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III, c. 26, and that the rates of postage, island as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1 10 double, 2 6 treble, and 3 4 pence for inland letters, and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1 3 single, 2 6 double, 3 9 treble, and 5 per ounce, so that for packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8 4 was charged. Correspondence with the mother country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent not warranted by law, is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and elsewhere for delivery to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for mail of war steamships appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent on postage collected, 10 per cent on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milbourne Maitland with a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,150, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £72.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1860, when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in a letter which formed an enclosure to a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distant situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favourably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, i.e., the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1860, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities, and further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department," and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, Lord In, showing that the revenues of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1860, was £2,595 17s. 6d., while the expenditure amounted to £2,898 12s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £203 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act, enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day, but as the Assembly had so amended its bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of the Government" and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shown, the 1st June 1860, at latest, but on the representation of the Governor the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but on the reduction of

the salary, under the new arrangement, to £600 per annum Mr. Morris resigned and Mr. Alexander J. Beymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1874, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office, which he held until the 1st December, 1891, when he retired on a pension and was succeeded by Mr. George Henry Pearce, Chief Clerk.

The following is a brief synopsis of the principal improvements and changes which have been effected in the service of the Jamaica Post Office since its management has been assumed by the Colony.

November, 1863. Money Order System with the United Kingdom. Money Order Exchanges now exist with the other Colonies, the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, the Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Barbados, British Honduras and Turks' Islands, as well as with certain other places in the United Kingdom. 1st January, 1872. Compulsory prepayment of Inland Postage and House Delivery by Letter Carriers in Kingston prior to this date a postage delivery only existed. Limits of House Delivery extended on 1st October, 1891. The House Delivery by Letter Carrier was inaugurated in Spanish Town on 21st August, 1896. 1st April, 1877. Entrance of the Colony into the Universal Postal Union under the auspices of the Mother Country, the result being a gradual reduction of the Foreign Letter rate of postage from one shilling per half ounce to two pence halfpenny per half ounce, a corresponding reduction being also made in other classes of mail matter. Inland and Foreign Post Cards were issued on the same date and Reply Post Cards were introduced on the 16th June, 1883. On the 4th November, 1878, the Mail Coach Service was established. During 1877 the American Private Letter Box System was established at the local office, Kingston, and has since been extended to Palmyra, Montego Bay and Port Antonio. 1st October, 1885. Parcel Post Exchange with the United Kingdom, same extended to the United States, the other Colonies and the Dominion of Canada, for regulations and rates of postage see pages 166-174. 12th October, 1887. Postage and Revenue Stamp Law, 1887, sanctioning the introduction of the Postage and Revenue Stamps into force. 1st September, 1888. Newspapers wrapped with embossed half penny postage stamps issued. 1st April, 1890. Introduction of Postal Order System for regulations see pages 164-166. 1st April, 1890. The prepayment of Office Postages was authorized and the Franking privilege discontinued. In 1860, when the Colony took over the management of the Post Office, the inland rates of postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles, over 60 miles not exceeding 100 miles 6d., over 100 miles 8d. Since that time gradual and material reductions have been made and the Colony now enjoys the Penny Postage system which was introduced on the 1st January, 1890. On the 14th August, 1890 the Money Order Commisaires to Canada were reduced to the rates now charged. 28th November, 1892. Daily Mail Service by Train extended to Balclutha. 1st June, 1893. Further reduction in the inland and foreign rates of postage and of the fee for Registration. 8th February, 1895. Daily Mail Service by Train extended to Montego Bay. 21st August, 1899. Extension of Mail Service by Train to Port Antonio via Bay Walk. 30th October, 1896. Number of some Letter Boxes in Kingston increased. For rates of Inland Postage see page 164.

Fuller details of the above changes and improvements will be found in chronological order in previous issues of the Handbook.

The following are the days of departure and arrival of the Royal Mail Steamers conveying mails, fortnightly, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Barbados and Liverpool.

To Jamaica.—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arrive Jamaica every alternate Friday at 8 a.m.

From Jamaica.—Leave Jamaica every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m. Arrive Plymouth every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

\* For Hints of Carriage and the conditions for Travelling in Jamaica.

The return Packet *Expres Ma la* leave the Terminal Post Office for Kingston every alternate Monday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Tuesday, the day of the departure of the steamer.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours:—

Registered letters, 9 a.m., newspapers and book packets, 10 a.m., ordinary letters 11.30 a.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 12.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

There is not any Contract Mail Service between Jamaica and the United States of America, although there are frequent opportunities for the exchange of mails in Kingston and at the outports. The most frequent and regular opportunities in Kingston are by the steamers of the Atlas Company which at present leave on each alternate Thursday at 6 a.m. The opportunities at the outports are by the Steamer of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. of Matago Bay and of the Boston Fruit Company at Port Antonio.

There is a monthly mail service between Jamaica, Halifax, Bermuda and Turks Islands, by means of the Steamers of Messrs. Pickford & Black which arrive here about the 25th of each month and leave three days after. The steamers are subsidized by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

## POSTAL UNION

The rates of postage to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter per ½ ounce	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Matters per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	* Bag extra- tion Fee.
	Single	Reply paid.				
2½d.	1d.	2d.	1d.	1d. lowest charge 2½d.	1d. lowest charge 1d.	3d.

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union:—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery or precious articles.

2nd. Any packet whatever of dangerous articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript, and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under ban 1 or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length.

\* The sender of a registered article addressed to any country in the Postal Union may demand acknowledgment of receipt by the addressee in payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.







### Monoclonal Murine Myeloma Merges: Malt1 and its dependence on Dlg

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

*(continued)*



will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to double the deficiency.

Post cards which have been issued to the Post Office Department only are available for inland circulation. Any other card will be recharged at the letter-rate of postage.

The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

A Parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is insufficient. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the wholly unpaid letter rate of postage. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post. —

OLD LETTERS which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

CERTAIN LETTERS which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of original letters.

LETTERS which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

CIRCULARS, &c. which according to external evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Letters containing money, jewelry or other value, must be registered and must be prepaid at the letter rate of postage.

Any Packet found to contain value but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, viz. eight pence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any Letter which may be re-directed and re-posted in or out at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, has been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention or redirection of correspondence from places abroad must be made prior to the arrival of the Mail.

NOTE. — Parcels intended for transmission by Mail Coach, or which are addressed to places abroad, must not be put in the Letter Box, but must be handed to the Postmaster.

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ISLAND MAILS.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are despatched and despatched from the General Post Office as under. —

	Due at	Depart		Due by	Depart by
Windward	8.30 a.m.	4 1/2 m.	Northside	By Train	8.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
Portland	9.5 a.m.	4 1/2 m.	Southside		

Mails are exchanged daily by each Passenger Train between Kingston, Gregory Park, Spanish Town, Bog Walk, Lu stead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Pains, Forna, Williamsfield, Mandeville, Shute's Mill, Mile Gully, Balaclava, School, Ipswich, Cambridge, Montpelier, Anchovy and Montego Bay, and to Riverdale, Troma, Albany, Brimmond, Annotto Bay, Baff Bay, Hope Bay, St. Margaret's Bay and Port Antonio. There are also daily mails between Kingston, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, and Cold Spring and between Kingston and Upp Park Camp, and between Kingston and Port Royal.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz — 9 20 a.m., 10 30 a.m., 11 45 a.m., and 3 15 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours —

	Newspapers, Books, &c.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Late Letters.	
				1st. Extra.	2d. Extra.
Southside Mails	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Northside " "					
Westward " via Bath	2.00	2.15	2.40	3.00	3.10
Portland " via An-					
notto Bay					
Dalrymple & Portley- al, Gordon Town &c	2.00	2.15	2.00	...	—

There are 17 Street Letter Boxes at the following places, which are cleared as under

LOCALITY.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Fortnightly in 14 days.
1. North-st. and King-st.	A.M. 6.25	A.M. 8.25	A.M. 10.25	P.M. 12.10	P.M. 2.10	A.M. 10.25
2. Parade	6.35	8.35	10.35	12.20	2.20	10.35
3. Harbour & Princess-st.	6.45	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.30	10.45
4. Port Royal-st. and Luke-lane	6.50	8.50	10.50	12.35	2.35	10.50
5. Victoria Market	6.55	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.40	10.55
6. Ucross Roads	7.00	9.00	11.00	11.55	1.50	11.00
7. Torrington Bridge	6.15	8.15	10.15	12.15	2.05	11.15
8. Base Course	6.25	8.25	10.25	12.10	2.15	11.25
9. Constabulary Station (South Camp Road)	6.35	8.35	10.35	12.20	2.25	11.35
10. Kingston Gardens	6.45	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.35	11.45
11. Fire Brigade Station	6.55	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.45	11.55
12. Base Town	6.15	8.15	10.15	12m.	2.05	11.15
13. Brown Town Constabu- lary Station	6.25	8.25	10.25	12.10	2.15	11.25
14. Park Lodge	6.40	8.40	10.40	12.25	2.30	11.40
15. Highholborn and Lave Streets	6.45	8.45	10.45	12.30	2.35	11.45
16. Myrtle Bank Hotel	6.55	8.55	10.55	12.40	2.45	11.55
17. Regent Street and Span- ish Town Road	6.40	8.40	10.40	12.20	2.20	11.40

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILES FROM AND FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Arrival from Kingston.			Distance in miles from Kingston.	Departure for Kingston.	
	Hour.				Hour.	
Up Park Camp	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	2	A.M.	P.M.
Halfway Tree	10 30	12 40	& 3.35	4	8 40, 10.30, 12.30 & 1.	
Gordon Town	10 20	12 40	1 40 & 1 00	10	8 15, 10.40, 1.00 & 1.	
Cold Spring		4.55		16	7.25	
Port Royal		7 00		5	6.20	
		6.45			9 00	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILES FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c.†

Names.	Distance of Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Spanish Town	2	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M.	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M.
*Linstead	26	"	"	"	"
*Ewarton	31	"	5 30	"	7 24
Montego	41	"	5 15	"	4 30
Clarendon	49	"	9 30	"	3 15
Lincolnton	55	"	10 35	"	1 50
Saint Ann's Bay	79	"	11 20	"	P.M.
Laughlands	63	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M.	Wed. Fri. Mon.	1 50
Runway Bay	69	"	1 45	"	10 55

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILES FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c.†

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE, contd.					
Dry Harbour	73	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M.	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M.
Rio Bueno	78	"	2 15	"	9 15
Duncans	84	"	4 20	"	8 05
Falmouth	84	"	7 15	"	6 30
Little River	105	"	7 45	"	4 40
*Montego Bay	115	"	9 25	"	3 00
Plant River	128	"	11 45	"	12 15
Lucas	141	"	P.M.	"	A.M.
Green Island	151	"	1 30	"	1 30
BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lt. J. A. Vale	30	"	A.M.	"	P.M.
Point Hill	45	"	2 20	"	2 40
Croft's Hill	45	"	9 15	"	12 45
W. A. W. Wood via Montego	49	"	7 15	"	4 0
Pedro	55	"	8 45	"	7 0
Hampton	61	"	8 15	"	5 25
York Castle	65	"	7 0	"	5 0
Oake Hill	67	"	1 35	"	10 2
Retreat	76	"	3 40	"	8 30
Orangetown	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Fort Maria	91	"	6 50	"	5 0
Davis Town	97	"	7 0	"	4 0
Jacobson via St. Ann's Bay	97	"	7 40	"	3 20
Guy's Hill	98	"	6 0	"	5 25
Guy's Hill	98	"	8 45	"	5 0
Fort Tice Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
St. Ann's Town	81	"	7 1	"	7 15
Stewart Town	87	"	6 20	"	5 30
Alexander	90	"	7 20	"	5 30
Cave Valley	96	"	9 15	"	1 0
Boroughbridge via Cave Valley	102	"	11 30	"	A.M.
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	P.M.
Jackson Town	92	"	8 40	"	6 30
Under Spring	103	"	9 40	"	4 45
Hampden	108	"	8 1	"	1 15
Adolph	110	"	10 10	"	1 45
Dennis	110	"	12 12	"	A.M.
Mount Maria via Lucas	148	"	P.M.	"	P.M.

† See also page 61.

† Corrected to new Railway Time Table of 1900.



## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY TRAINS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, A.C.†

Name.	Distance Arrival from Kingston. Departure for Kingston.				
	in Miles				
	from Kingston.	Days.	Hour	Days.	Hour.
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, PORT OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.</b>					
*Old Harbour	34	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M.	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M.
*May Pen	33	"	"	"	"
*Four Paths	37	"	"	"	"
*Portia	47	"	8 30	"	"
*W. J. Mansfield	49	"	9 0	"	4 45
Mandeville	59	"	9 0	"	3 45
Spur Tree	66	"	10 10	"	2 05
Santa Cruz	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M.	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M.
Lucea	86	"	1 10	"	11 0
Middle Quarters	90	"	2 03	"	9 55
Black River	99	"	2 45	"	9 10
Whitehouse	111	"	4 10	"	7 45
Blushfield	119	"	6 40	"	5 20
Savanna-la-Mar	120	"	8 15	"	3 45
Orange Hill	138	"	10 0	"	2 0
			P.M.		A.M.
			1 30		8 30
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES</b>					
Guahabon Vale via Spanish Town	22	"	A.M.	"	P.M.
			8 0		2 40
Bartons via Old Harbour	22	"	7 40	"	3 20
Hayes	41	"	8 10	"	5 8
Alley	48	"	7 20	"	4 53
Salt River	57	"	10 5	"	2 10
Chapelton	45	Daily	P.M.		A.M.
Frankfield	57	"	12 24	"	5 0
			2 30	"	8 0
Rock River	51	"	2 30	"	1 0
			A.M.		P.M.
Milk River	49	Wed. Fri. Mon.	7 30	"	1 11
Moocho	44	"	7 20	"	1 00
*Shooter's Hill	64	"	8 0	"	6 58
*Mile Gully	73	"	7 41	"	5 7
*Balclava	85	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	65	"	7 0	"	4 40
Cross Keys	70	"	8 30	"	3 0
Devon	71	"	9 50	"	2 0
Hardstone	71	"	10 10	"	2 10
Harry Watch	78	"	9 30	"	3 20
Christians	65	"	9 15	"	4 0
Walderton	69	"	7 10	"	5 50
Spallings via Walderton	63	"	8 30	"	4 30
			P.M.		A.M.
Troy via Balclava	91	"	4 25	"	8 0
Pratville via Newport	75	"	9 45	"	P.M.
Watson's Hill	72	"	6 45	"	2 0
Bonthfield	88	"	9 20	"	5 5
Alligator Pond via Watson Hill	80	"	8 50	"	2 40
Malvern via Santa Cruz	81	"	7 40	"	3 0
Shoek via Lacovia	98	"	9 0	"	4 0
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	100	"	4 50	"	1 30
					6 30

\* See also Page 162

† Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1890.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, AC.\*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES contd.					
Bethel Town	111	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 6 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 4 25
Chester Castle	114	"	7 30	"	3 50
Ramble	117	"	8 20	"	3 0
Copee via Chester Castle	120	"	9 30	"	1 40
Lands River via Bethel Town	115	"	A.M. 8 20	"	2 40
Mountainville via Black River	107	"	7 40	"	3 30
Little London	138	"	P.M. 3 15	"	A.M. 3 0
Petersfield	135	"	1 30	"	3 30
Darlington	144	"	4 10	"	3 30
Negril	139	"	6 10	"	5 00
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	5 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	5 00
Saint David	19	"	7 15	"	3 23
Morant Bay	31	"	9 20	"	1 20
Port Morant	38	"	10 35	"	12 05
Bath	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 50	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 50
Plantain Garden River	52	"	1 05	"	9 30
Marchwood	62	"	2 55	"	7 15
Friestman's River	71	"	4 35	"	5 05
Port Antonio	83	"	6 40	"	4 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Bladeway via Bull Bay	18	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 3 10
B. M. Valley	37	"	6 45	"	4 15
Trinityville	43	"	8 30	"	3 30
Bowden via Port Morant	41	"	6 30	"	5 15
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Halfway Tree	3	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 30	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 10
Stony Hill	9	"	5 47	"	7 23
Ludleton	19	"	7 52	"	5 5
Annotto Bay	27	"	10 11	"	3 0
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 05	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 55
Hope Bay	50	"	3 00	"	7 30
St. Margaret's Bay	55	"	4 45	"	5 45
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Belvedere	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 7 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 40
Gloucester	20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 8 14	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3 0
Lawrence Tavern	15	"	6 43	"	4 31
Fort Hill via Annotto Bay	38	"	7 40	"	3 30
Hampstead via Port Maria	52	"	8 45	"	3 0
Green Ridge	13	"	6 0	"	6 10
Hagley Gap	17	"	7 35	"	5 5
Cedar Valley	22	"	8 25	"	3 45
Spring Hill via Cold Spring	23	"	7 40	"	3 45

\* Corrected to new Railway Time Tables of 1900.

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE  
FOR KINGSTON

Names.	Day.	Hour.
<b>NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE</b>		
Spanish Town	Tuesday	10 31 a.m.
Weg Walk	by Train	10 38 "
Leicester		9 57 "
Ewarton		9 41 "
Monacaue		8 36 "
Clarendon		8 12 "
Lower Hill	"	1 54 "
Saint Ann's Bay	"	1 16 "
Laurelville	Monday	11 50 a.m.
Hammond's Bay	"	10 53 "
Dry Harbour	"	10 12 "
Richmond	"	9 10 "
Duncans	"	8 5 "
Falmouth	"	6 30 "
Latta Tree	"	4 10 "
Montego Bay	"	3 0 "
Plant River	"	12 15 a.m.
Lucea	"	10 30 "
Green Island	"	8 30 "
<b>BRANCH OFFICES.</b>		
Llana Vale via Ewarton	"	4 55 p.m.
Grofta Hill	"	3 0 "
Port Hill	"	3 0 "
Walker & Wood via Monacaue	"	3 0 "
Pedro	"	5 0 "
Bensonton	via Clarendon	3 25 "
York Castle		5 0 "
Oldo Ross	via St. Ann's Bay	9 35 "
Recess		7 40 "
Orangeburg	"	6 00 "
East Mona	"	5 6 "
Lower Town	"	4 0 "
Barnes	"	3 20 "
Gayle	via Salt Gut	4 25 "
Guy's Hill		2 0 "
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	"	11 00 a.m.
Brown's Town	"	6 45 p.m.
Stewart Town	via Dry Harbour	5 00 "
Alexandria		3 00 "
Chico Valley	"	12 30 "
Boroughbridge via Cave Valley	"	7 1 a.m.
Clark's Town	via Duncans	5 30 p.m.
Jackson Town		4 00 "
Water Spring	"	2 00 "
Hampden	via Falmouth	4 0 "
Adolph		1 45 "
Quade via Hampden	"	1 45 "
Mount Morian via Lucea	"	8 00 a.m.
<b>SOUTH-WEST TRUNK POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.</b>		
Old Harbour	Tuesday	10 00 a.m.
May Pen	"	9 35 "
Four Paths	By Train	9 22 "
Port		8 55 "
W. Mansfield	"	4 45 "
Mandeville	"	3 45 "

DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILED FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
SOUTH-WEST TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE, continued.		
Spur Tree	Tuesday	2 40 a.m.
Santa Cruz	Monday	11 00 p.m.
Lacovia	"	9 35 "
Middle Quarters	"	9 10 "
Black River	"	7 45 "
Whitehouse	"	5 20 "
Blackfield	"	3 45 "
Savanna-la-Mar	"	2 10 "
Orange Hill.	"	12 00 noon
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.		
Chatham Vale via Spanish Town	"	2 40 p.m.
Ratons, via Old Harbour	"	3 20 "
Huyes	"	5 15 "
Alder	"	3 0 "
Salt River	via May Pen	2 0 "
Chapetou	"	5 0 a.m.
Rock River	via Chapelton	4 0 p.m.
Frankfield	"	3 0 "
Milk River via Four Paths	"	4 0 "
Mocha via Four Paths	"	4 1 "
Shooter's Hill	via Mandeville	7 55 "
Mile Gully	"	6 17 "
Harry Watch, via Mile Gully	"	5 20 "
Bancroft via Mandeville	"	4 0 "
Troy via Bancroft	"	8 0 a.m.
Newport	via Mandeville	6 0 p.m.
Cross Keys	"	4 30 "
Douglas	via Mile Gully	3 30 "
Milstone	"	3 0 "
Chatham via Shooter's Hill	"	3 0 "
Wentworth, via Shooter's Hill	"	6 50 "
Springfield via Walberton	"	5 30 "
Frankfield via Newport	"	3 0 "
Watson's Hill	via Spur Tree	5 45 "
Northfield	"	3 0 "
Algeria via Watson's Hill	"	3 30 "
Mulden via Santa Cruz	"	4 0 "
Stanh via Lacovia	"	2 0 "
Newmarket	"	6 30 "
Booth Town	via Middle Quarters	4 25 "
Chester Castle	"	4 50 "
Ramble	"	5 00 "
Coppe Chester Castle	"	11 30 noon.
Louis River	"	2 40 p.m.
Little London	via Savanna-la-Mar	11 1 a.m.
Perennial	"	12 00 noon
Darvinton	"	9 00 a.m.
Negril via Little London	"	5 00 "
Mountainide via Black River	"	3 30 p.m.
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.		
Red Bay	Tuesday	1 00 "
Saint David	Monday	11 25 "
Morant Bay	"	9 20 "
Port Morant	"	8 05 "
Bath	"	6 50 "
Parlatin Garden River	"	5 35 "
Murchisona	"	3 45 "
Freemantle River	"	2 05 "
Port Antonio	"	12 0 noon

## DEPARTURE OF RETURN PACKET EXPRESS MAILS FROM EACH DISTRICT POST OFFICE FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Day.	Hour.
<b>SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.</b>		
Llandudno, via Bull Bay	Monday	8 40 p.m.
B M Valley	"	8 18 "
Trinity Villa	"	8 30 "
Bowden, via Port Morant	"	8 15 "
<b>NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.</b>		
Stony Hill	Tuesday	4 15 a.m.
Castleton	"	5 5 "
Annotto Bay	Monday	11 50 p.m.
Bull Bay	"	7 15 "
Hopetown	"	8 45 "
St. Margaret's Bay	"	9 0 "
<b>NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.</b>		
Belvedere, via Halfway Tree	Tuesday	8 40 a.m.
Glengoffe, via Stony Hill	Monday	4 0 p.m.
Lawrence Tavern	"	8 31 "
Esfield	"	8 30 "
Hampstead, via Port Maria	"	8 0 "
Guava Ridge	"	8 10 "
Hagley Gap	"	8 0 "
Cedar Valley	"	8 45 "
Spring Hill	"	9 0 "
Cold Spring	Tuesday	8 0 a.m.
Gordon Town	"	8 5 "
Halfway Tree	"	8 55 "
Up-Park Camp	"	9 10 "
Port Royal	"	9 0 "

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILES FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE.

Offices.	Despatch.				Arrivals.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
<b>Down</b>								
<i>Kingston to Montego Bay—</i>	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	8 00	1 40	4 15					
Spanish Town	8 31	2 15	4 45		8 31	2 15	4 45	
Old Harbour	8 59	2 44	5 17		8 59	2 44	5 17	
May Pen	9 24	3 18	5 42		9 24	3 18	5 42	
Four Paths	9 35	3 28	5 52		9 35	3 28	5 53	
Forus	10 04	3 58			10 04	3 58	6 20	
W. Mansfield	10 29	4 23			10 29	4 23		
Shooter's Hill	10 36	4 32			10 36	4 32		
Mile Gully	10 55				10 55	4 55		
Balaclava	11 40				11 40			
	P.M.				P.M.			
Bilohy, via Appleton	12 01				12 01			
Lewisham	12 38				12 38			
				A.M.				A.M.
Cambridge	1 20			5 59	1 30			6 11
Montpelier	1 30			7 22	1 52			6 21
Anchovy	2 01			7 51	2 01			6 30
Montego Bay					2 30			6 40
<i>Kingston to Swanton—</i>								
Kingston	8 00	1 40	4 15					
Spanish Town	8 33	2 15	4 50		8 33	2 15	4 50	
Bag Walk	8 55	2 37	5 13		8 55	2 37	5 13	
Linwood	9 08	2 48	5 23		9 08	2 48	5 23	
Swanton					9 20	3 02	5 37	



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON AND EACH INTERMEDIATE OFFICE ON RAILWAY LINE, *contd.*

Offices.	Despatch.				Arrivals.			
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.
<b>Up.</b>								
<i>Montego Bay to Kingston—</i>			A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Montego Bay	...	...	10.35	4.00	...	...	...	...
Anchovy	...	...	11.06	4.31	...	...	11.06	4.31
Montpelier	...	...	11.10	4.41	...	...	11.10	4.41
Cambridge	...	...	11.37	...	...	...	11.37	5.04
Ipswich	...	...	12.36	...	...	...	12.36	...
Silcock via Appleton	...	...	1.07	...	...	...	1.07	...
Bainclava	...	...	1.39	...	...	...	1.39	...
Mill Gully	...	7.45	2.07	...	...	...	2.07	...
Shooter's Hill	...	8.07	2.24	...	...	8.07	2.24	...
Williamsfield	...	8.18	2.38	...	...	8.18	2.38	...
Forus	5.33	8.48	3.02	...	...	8.43	3.02	...
Four Paths	7.04	9.12	3.23	...	7.04	9.12	3.23	...
May Pen	7.16	9.28	3.41	...	7.16	9.28	3.41	...
Old Harbour	7.42	9.52	4.06	...	7.42	9.52	4.06	...
Spanish Town	8.13	10.22	4.33	...	8.13	10.22	4.33	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.45	10.52	5.02	...
<i>Exarton to Kingston—</i>								
Exarton	7.34	9.34	3.46	...	...	...	...	...
Linstead	7.39	9.40	4.01	...	7.39	9.40	4.01	...
Hog Walk	7.50	10.00	4.12	...	7.50	10.00	4.12	...
Spanish Town	8.13	10.22	4.33	...	8.13	10.22	4.33	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	8.45	10.52	5.02	...
<b>Down.</b>								
<i>Kingston to Port Antonio—</i>		P.M.				P.M.		
Kingston	...	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riverdale	...	3.01	...	...	...	3.01	...	...
Troja	...	3.17	...	...	...	3.17	...	...
Richmond	...	3.36	...	...	...	3.36	...	...
A. Bany	...	4.04	...	...	...	4.04	...	...
Annotto Bay	...	4.32	...	...	...	4.32	...	...
Bull Bay	...	4.58	...	...	...	4.58	...	...
Hope Bay	...	5.23	...	...	...	5.23	...	...
St. Margaret's Bay	...	5.34	...	...	...	5.34	...	...
Port Antonio	...	...	...	...	...	5.52	...	...
<b>Up</b>								
<i>Port Antonio to Kingston—</i>		A.M.				A.M.		
Port Antonio	...	6.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Margaret's Bay	...	7.04	...	...	...	7.04	...	...
Hope Bay	...	7.15	...	...	...	7.15	...	...
Bull Bay	...	7.39	...	...	...	7.39	...	...
Annotto Bay	...	8.07	...	...	...	8.07	...	...
Albany	...	8.37	...	...	...	8.37	...	...
Richmond	...	9.08	...	...	...	9.08	...	...
Troja	...	9.26	...	...	...	9.26	...	...
Riverdale	...	9.41	...	...	...	9.41	...	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	10.04	...	...

The daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Office as under.—

Offices.	Due at G. P. O.		Depart from G. P. O.	
Up-Park Camp	9 a.m., 11.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9.40 a.m., 12 m.	3.15 p.m.
Halfway-Tree	9 a.m., 11.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m., 3 p.m.	9.40 a.m., 12 m.	3.15 p.m., 4 p.m.
Gordon Town and Cold Spring	9 a.m.		3.15 p.m.	
Port Royal	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.	

The Mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train, and mails are closed daily at 7 a.m. for transmission by the Mail Coaches between Wallingfield and Mandeville, Balacava and Santa Cruz, Spanish and Black River, and Montpelier and Bay-le-Mar, and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office by last Train daily. The Mails by Coach between Richmond and Port Maria are closed daily at 12.45 p.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office daily at 11 a.m. Mails for transmission by the Coaches between Montego Bay and Lucas, and Lucas and Green Island, are closed at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office on the same days by last Train.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Land Office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under—  
For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d. Above £2 and not exceeding £7 - 2s. 6d.  
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 3s. 6d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	-	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	-	1	6
" 5 " "	7	-	2	3
" 7 " "	10	-	3	0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$1 87½ to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Windward and Leeward Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d.	Above £2 and not exceeding £7 - 1s. 6d.
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 2s. 6d.	Above £10 and not exceeding £20 - 3s. 6d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and as the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, for more than one payment on a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the holder of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with, and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the original commission on the Order.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries and the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to one-third of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable. The Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

#### ISLAND POSTAL ORDERS.

The following are the Regulations relating to the issue and payment of Postal Orders within Jamaica:—

1. Every Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following commission shall be paid:—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence	Half-penny	Two 8s 11ings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One 8s 11ing	Half-penny	Fives 11ings	One-penny
One 8s 11ing & Sixpence	Half-penny	Ten Shillings	Two-pence

2. Postal Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable only at the Treasury, Kingston, or at any Parochial Treasury in the island.

3. Postal Orders will however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open, and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster makes a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in cash. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment for Postal Orders, but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise, and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before putting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus " & Co " or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.

17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only in payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of say such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order submitted for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order, but such cancellation must only be done at the several Treasuries. A Postal Order which may be cashed by a District Postmaster, an Assistant Collector of Taxes, or be received in payment of taxes or other public dues, shall not be so stamped by them or either of them as it will not be considered to have been paid until it has been presented, accepted, and dealt with, as before directed, at the Treasury at which it is made payable.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must not be re-issued, but must be included in the remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collector of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public dues.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

#### PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom: certain places



via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; the United States of America and Canada is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blindell Hall") and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway and such other offices as may be notified from time to time.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Wednesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on that day.

Parcel mails for the United States and Canada are closed for despatch by each direct opportunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to all places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and general conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important special regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom and British Colonies:—

The postage must in all cases be paid in advance, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof, or, if it be not addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.\*

The following are the special Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America:—

\* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed with wax or sealed in any manner whatever.—See page 168.



A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorized form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence must not be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so, and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be registered on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (two cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin as well as to the office of address of the country of destination, and they must NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence (two pence) or five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight, and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be advised, and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and condition with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada.—

A parcel may not exceed seven pounds in weight, two feet in length, and a foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels must be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country, and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may not contain the following —

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.

II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward singly charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels or the mails or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be redirected to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected, by means of steamers subsidized by the Canadian government and conveying mails directly between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty or the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier, if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office, Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter, provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PARCEL POST BETWEEN JAMAICA AND PLACES OVER SEA.  
TABLE OF POSTAGES, ETC.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			Not exceeding 3 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	Lb. 1	Lb. 2	Lb. 3					
• Aden (see India)	1/6d.			3/6d.	6/	6/10	11 lbs.	A. Africa. West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quetta, Aden, Lagos)
• Adenau	1/2d.			1/2d.	6/	6/10	11	
• Algeria				3/	4/0d.	6/4	11	
• Alnam	6d.			6/7d.	7/1	8/10	11	
• Antigua	4/			70			7	B Australia and French Port Offices to Turkish Ports including Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, Damascus, Beirut, Jeddah, Kermanshah, Latakia, Lerna, Messina, Smyrna, Treves, Batou, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsun, San Giovanni, Scutari, Souda, Tenedos, Trabzon, Tripoli (Syria), Yabou, Yedda
• Argentine Republic	1/1d.			1/1d.			11	
• Ascension								
• Australia (see respective Colonies)—								
• Austria Hungary					2/4d.	4/2	11	
• Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)					6/4d.	6/10	11	
• Azores via Lisbon					3/9		7	
• Bahamas via United Kingdom	1/3d.			1/2d.	5/2d.			
• Barbados	6d.			6d.				
• Belgium								
• Belize (British Honduras) via United Kingdom	1/1d.			1/1d.	2/4d.	5/11	11	
• Borneo	6d.			6d.			11	
• Brest (North)	1/4d.			1/1d.	3/6d.	5/	11	
• Borneo							11	
• British Guiana	6d.			6d.	5/	7/2	11	
• Bulgaria					6/2d.		7	
• Burnaby (see India)	1/5d.			1/1d.	5/10	7/9	11	
• Cameroun								
• Canada—								
• New Brunswick								
• Nova Scotia								
• Prince Edwards Islands and Province of Quebec	10d.			10d.			7	
• Province of Ontario								
• St. John's and North West Territories								

On each case marked thus \* refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. or more.	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Cayenne	.	.	.	.	4 3/4d.	5/10	7/8	11	
Columbia (Brit. al.) (see Canada)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
• Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	1/9d.	.	.	1/2d.	.	.	.	11	
• Out of Cape Town, including British Bechuanaland—	1/8d.	.	.	1/5d.	.	.	.	11	
• Ceylon	1/9d.	.	.	11d.	5 3/4d.	6/8	7/7	11	
China (see Hong Kong)—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
• London China	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
• Columbia Republic of	.	.	.	.	5 3/4d.	6/8	8/5	11	
• Congo Free State	3/2	5/9	4/4	1/	3 6 1/2	6/8	9/9d.	11	
• Coricia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
• Costa Rica	.	.	.	.	3/	4 5/4d.	6/8	11	
• Cypria	1/8d.	.	.	10 1/4	6/4	6/6d.	9/2	11	
• Danish West Indies	6d.	.	.	5d.	.	.	.	11	
• Demerara	6d.	.	.	5d.	.	.	.	11	
• Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	.	.	.	5d.	.	.	.	11	
• Diego Suarez (Mozambique)	.	.	.	.	2 8 1/2	4/2	6/2	11	
• Dominica (W. I.)	6d.	.	.	8d.	2 8 1/2	4/2	6/2	11	
• Dutch East Indies	5 1/2d.	6/8	6/3	1/4	.	.	.	7	
• Egypt	1	2/6	3/	1/7	.	.	.	11	
• Falkland Island	2 5 1/2	2/11	4/3d.	1/6d.	.	.	.	11	
• Finland	1 1/2	3 1	4/3	1/2	.	.	.	11	
• France	.	.	.	.	2/7	4/4	5 1/2	11	
• French Guiana	.	.	.	.	4 1/4	5/10	7/5	11	
• French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	.	.	.	.	3 0 3/4	5/	6/10	11	
• Gambia	1/2d.	.	.	1/2d.	8 3/4d.	5/9	6/9	11	
• Germany (by sea)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
• Gibraltar	1 1/4d.	.	.	3d.	8 3/4d.	5/9	6/9	11	
• Greek Ports	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
• Great Britain and Ireland	9d.	2/7	.	9d.	.	.	.	7	

Note.—In each case marked \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)







TABLE OF POSTAGE, &amp;c.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after	Up to 2 lbs.	2 to 7 lbs.	7 to 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lb. 2	lb. 3						
*Sweden					2/4d.	4/2		lbs	
*Switzerland (via France)					2/8d.	4/2	6/2	11	
*Tahiti	6/1	8/8	7/3					7	
*Tangiers	1/1d.	1/1d.	10d.	1/				11	
*Tasmania	1/1d.	1/1d.	1/2d.	10d.				11	
*Tobago	6d			6d				11	
*Togo					4/4d.	6/10	7/9	11	
*Tonga (see Samoa)								11	
*Tortosa	6d.			6d.				11	
*Tranvaal	1/6d.			1/3d.				11	
*Trinidad	6d.			6d.				11	
*Tunis					3/8	4/11d.	6/10	11	
*Turke Islands	6d.			6d.				11	
*Tunquin					6/7d.	7/1	8/10	11	
*Tripoli (Africa)					2/1	4/6d.	6/6	11	
Turkey, French and Austrian Post Offices					3/6d.	5/	6/10	11	
*United States of America	6d.			6d.				11	
Uruguay	6,1			1d.				11	
*Victoria (Australia)	1/11d.	1/11d.		1/3d.				11	
*Western Australia								11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies), (1)	1/11d.	1/11d.		1/3d.				11	The Windward Islands include: Grenada. Grenadines. St. Lucia. St. Vincent.
Zanzibar	1/5d.			1/1d.				11	

\*44s.—In each case marked \* refer to List of Articles specially prohibited

PARCEL POST, continued.

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 foot 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.  
For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada), for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.), and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.  
For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.  
French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Madeira via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bonaire, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxembourg, Madeira via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is strictly forbidden.

In Jamaica (except to places stated) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can not be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the United States of America be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall not be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2.—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3.—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may not contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

ADEN

(See India.)

ADRIANOPEL.

Letters

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.

N.I.

ALGERIA.

Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, bulbs, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.

## ARABIA.

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

## ANTIGUA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Letters, articles of gold and silver, vine plants.

## ARMENIA.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

## AUSTRALIA.

(See several Colonies under their respective names.)

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Letters, potatoes, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots.

## AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

(Including Alexandrette, Haifa, Candia, Canoe, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeaghi, Durazzo, Galipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Meraina, Mytilene, Provesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salomon, Samasoun, San Giovanni-de-Molina, Santi Quaranta, Seio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Jannina, Jerusalem and Philadelphia.)

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

## AZORES.

(See Portugal.)

## BAHAMAS.

Nil.

## BARBADOS.

Nil.

## BELGIUM.

Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rags, shoddy, airguns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, pistols and revolvers of small calibre, foreign, bronze, copper or nickel coins.

## BELIZE.

(See British Honduras.)

## BEYROUT.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, except cigars and plants, salt and plants.

## BORNEO.

(See North Borneo.)

## BOENIA.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, foreign lottery tickets, plants.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, blang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Nil.

## BULGARIA.

Letters, old clothes, worn-out articles of linen, cotton, wool, or similar materials, skins, furs, wool, hair, butter, cheese, fatty products, oil in leather bottles, fish, meat, fresh or dried fruit, with the exception of lemons, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates.

## BURMAN.

(See India.)

## CAMEROONS.

Letters and liquids.

## CANADA.

Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Including British Bechuana-land.)

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco.

## CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise, parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.

## CHILE.

Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health.

CHINA.  
(See Hong Kong.)

COAST GUARDS.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

COLUMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.  
Letters, arms, ammunition.

CYPRUS.  
Letters, arms, ammunition.

CONGO-FREE STATE.  
Letters.

CORSEICA.  
(See France.)  
Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins, tobacco, cigars, and snuff.

DANISH WEST INDIES.  
(Including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)

Letters.  
DENEKARA.  
(See British Guiana.)

DENMARK.  
Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or bills, potatoes, sluiceways.

DIEGO BLANCO.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.  
Letters, opium, arms and salt (except fine table salt, coffee plants or seeds).

DOMINICA.  
(See Leeward Islands.)

EGYPT.  
Letters, military arms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), materials for the composition of gunpowder, salt, poisons (unless addressed to chemists or druggists), books of the Muhammadan religion and (via France and Italy) gold, silver, jewellery, tobacco, plants, pork, bacon, sausages, &c.

FRANCE.  
Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine, gold or silver articles, jewelry, lace, objects of art.

FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.  
Letters.

FRENCH GUIANA, GUYENNE.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

GERMANY.  
Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant (except grapes), books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

GIBRALTAR.  
Arms, ammunition.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.  
Foreign reprints of British registered copyright works; false money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard, indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c., tobacco stalks, clocks, watches and metals generally, bearing imitations of British assay mark or stamps, extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, cherry, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages such as could be contained in a postal parcel, but they will be admitted, provided they are bona fide for the consumption of the addressee, or in small quantities for use as trade samples. Foreign or Colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses or trade-marks of British manufacturers, unless imported with their consent, are also restricted. There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally to the importations from any British colony or possession or foreign country.



## GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Letters, tobacco, fresh meat, preserves, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of man or beast, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, when not used for medicine, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper. (See Italy for articles which cannot be sent through that country.)

## GERMANY.

Commonly known tobacco.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

## HOLLAND.

Same as Germany.

## INDIA.

Letters, fresh meat, pork, bacon, preserves, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.

## INDO-CHINA.

(Including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hothow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

Packages will also be accepted but of sender's risk for other places in China.

## OPTUNA.

## PERSIA.

(Including Aden and Bombay, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia: Bagdad, Behram, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Busrah, Gwaster, Jask, Linga, and Muscat.)

## OPTUNA.

T. Burma—fire-arms and ammunition (except for the Government), preparation of lamps.

T. Baghdad or Bassrah—worn clothes, arms, ammunition, poison, and caricatures of royal or other notable persons. (Italy.)

(Including Assam and Massawah.)

Letters tobacco, raw salt, pork in any form, bacon, plants, or living parts of plants (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable marrow, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marine, arms or chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, fresh meat, persons addressed to persons condemned to hard labour or to confinement in military prisons, copper coins not current in Italy. Via France, articles of gold or silver, jewellery, objects of art.

## JAPAN.

Letters, optuna, arms, salt (except fine table salt, coffee, plants or seeds.)

## JAPANA.

(See Turkey.)

JERUSALEM.

(See Turkey.)

## LANTAS.

Nil.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Nil.

## LITTLE ROCK.

(See Cameroons.)

## LUXEMBURGH (Grand Duchy of.)

Letters.

## MADEIRA.

(See Portugal.)

## MALTA.

Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c., tobacco, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh-cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.

## MARTINIQUE.

Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

## MARTINIQUE.

Letters, worn clothes, &c., (if intended for sale, via France only) articles of gold or silver, jewellery, &c.

## MAYOTTE.

Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

MONTEREAT.  
(See Leeward Islands.)

NATAL.  
Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fire-arms except by permission of the Government

NEVIS.  
(See Leeward Islands.)

NEW CALEDONIA.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.  
NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Nil.

NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(Including Norfolk Island).  
Letters, tobacco in any form (except samples addressed to a manufacturer or dealer), opium.

NEW ZEALAND.  
Letters, tobacco in any form, wine cuttings, grapes.

NORWAY.  
Letters,  
NORTH BORNEO.  
(The territory of the British North Borneo Company).  
Tobacco and opium.

RUSSIA.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery.

SARAJEVO.  
Samo or Bulgaria.  
PORTUGAL.

Letters, silver money, tobacco parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (via France), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.

BRUNSEN.  
Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

ROMANIA.  
Letters, tobacco in any form, plants or parts of plants, except seeds and dried roots, arms, ammunition, playing cards, salt, Rumanian bronze money, rags, cotton waste, &c., patent medicines, special pharmaceutical preparations.

ST. HELENA.  
Gold (unless manufactured), Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua ardente.

ST. KITTS.  
(See Leeward Islands.)

ST. LUCIA.  
(See Windward Islands.)  
ST. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.

Letters,  
ST. VINCENT.  
(See Windward Islands.)

TAMOA.  
Letters  
SAHAWAL.  
NIL

SARDINIA.  
(See Italy.)  
SENEGAL.

Letters, gold, silver, jewellery

SERBIA.  
Letters, parts of the Vine.

SICILY.  
(See Italy.)  
SUVENKA.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, (except cigars or snuff), salt, plants, sword sticks, materials for the composition of gunpowder, books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government, and (via France) gold silver, jewellery, &c.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**  
Letters, *Vine cuttings*  
**SPAIN.**

Letters, fire arms and ammunition, *arguing*, a reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, medals, brooches, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

(Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)

*Parcels will also be accepted, at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sengie, Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.*

Letters, Opium, spirits,  
**SWITZERLAND.**

Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.

**SWITZERLAND.**

Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, unless addressed to a Post Office, plants with roots, alcohol, spirits of wine, meat, (unless dried, smoked or tinned) bacon, sausages, and (via France) gold and silver articles, jewelry objects of art.

**TANGIERS.**

Letters, arms, ammunition, opium, sulphur, saltpetre, lead.

**TASMANIA.**

Letters, tobacco (except in quantities not exceeding 5lb. for the personal use of the addressee, or as bona fide samples)

**TOKAGO.**

**Nil.**

**TORQUIN.**

Letters, gold silver, jewelry.

**TORTOLA.**

(See Leeward Islands.)

**TRINIDAD.**

Letters, cocon, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits except perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhong, cannabis-indica, opium.

**TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.**

Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco plants, parts of the vine, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewelry, lace, knit, chura, nachid.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.)

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and movable lids, fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them

**VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).**

Letters, coin, plants or parts of plants, opium, spirits (except perfumed or medicinal spirits or bona fide samples), tobacco in any form

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Letters, coin, gold or silver bullion

**WINDWARD ISLANDS**

**Nil** Except Grenada (which see).

**ZANZIBAR**

**Opium**

**3.—TELEGRAPHS**

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island

appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1850, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to assure you that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducive to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucre, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instigation of the late Mr. Frederic St. John, then Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have conceived a due appreciation.

On the 30th January 1879, a law authorizing the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendence of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica. Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:

King's Town	Falmouth	Balaclava	Friestman's River
Box Walk	Montego Bay	Porte	St. Margaret's Bay
Linstead	Ramble	May Pen	Gold Spring
Gayle	Lucan	Chapelton	Hope Bay
Ilfracombe	Green Island	Alley	Ruff Bay
Rawdon	White House	Milk River	Annotto Bay
Monrovia	Savanna-la-Mar	Salt River	Port Maria
Clarendon	Grange Hill	Old Harbour	Oreocoma
St. Ann's Bay	Black River	Yallahs	Orho Jama
St. Andrew Bay	Middle Quarters	Morant Bay	Port Royal
Dry Harbour	Santa Cruz	Blue Mt. Valley	Howay Tree
Brown's Town	Malvern	Trinityville	Stony Hill
Cross Valley	Mandeville	Port Morant	Carlisle
Rio Piedra	Newport	Bowden	Gordon Town
Stewart Town	Stanton's Hill	Bath	Port Antonio
Uxter Spring	Christiana	Plantain Garden River	Cy-Park Camp.
Duncans	Mile Gully	Mauchlonaal	

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, i.e., for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee resides within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge, but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from both ends of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be prepaid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent by post to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded by wire from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in cash.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.—Sundays excepted.

#### FOR HOUSE DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in all parts of the City, including "Smith Village," "Hannah Town," "Campbell Town," "Franklin Town," "Brown's Town," "Paramore Town," and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin's Land. The hours of delivery from the General Post Office are stated at page 151.

#### OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.



DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

Kingston—Port Royal

St. Andrew—  
Bail Bay  
Belvedere  
Cold Spring  
Gordon Town  
Guava Ridge  
Halfway Tree  
Lawson & Lavern  
Stony Hill  
Up Park Camp

St. Thomas—

Bath  
Bass Mtn. Valley  
Bowden  
Cedar Valley  
Lundaway  
Morant Bay  
Pine, Gar. River  
Port Morant  
Yallahs  
Trinity Vale  
Hayley Trap

Portland—

Bull Bay  
Hope Bay  
Port Antonio  
Priestman's River  
Muncheon  
Spring Hill  
St. Margaret's Bay  
Friendship  
Moore Town  
Skibo

St. Mary—

Annetto Bay  
Castleton  
Enfield  
Gayle  
Guy's Hill  
Hampstead  
Highgate  
Orackburn  
Port Maria  
Richmond  
Retreat  
Atany  
Troya

St. Ann—

Altonaria  
Bambuco  
Bementon  
Boroughbridge  
Brown's Town

St. Ann continued—

Over Valley  
Clatmont  
Dunedin  
Dry Harbour  
Laughlin's Is.  
Lion Hill  
Montague  
Ocho Rios  
Padre  
Runaway Bay  
St. Ann's Bay  
York Castle  
Walker's Wood

Trelawny—

Clark's Town  
Desside  
Dunmore  
Falmouth  
Hampton  
Jackson Town  
Rio Lucero  
Water Spring  
Stewart Town  
Tray

St. James—

Adolph  
Amelby  
Cambridge  
Little River  
Montego Bay  
Montpelier

Hanover—

Chester Castle  
Cecilia  
Plant River  
Green Island  
Lucan  
Mount Moriah  
Rushville

Westmoreland—

Bethel Town  
Bluefield  
Dorchester  
George Hill  
Whitecase  
Lamb's River  
Little London  
Negri

St. Elizabeth—

Palmyra  
Nassau & Mar  
Palmyra  
Black River

St. Elizabeth, continued—

Ipewell  
Lucovia  
Malvern  
Miche's Quarters  
Mountainside  
Newmarket  
Santa Cruz  
Silob  
Southfield

Manchester—

Alligator Pond  
Christiana  
Cross Keys  
Devon  
Harriswatch  
Maistone  
Maudslayi  
Mile Gully  
Newport  
Portia  
Pratt's Hill  
Shooter's Hill  
Star Tree  
Waterston  
Watson's Hill  
Wilkesfield

Clarendon—

Alley  
Chapelton  
Credit Hill  
Four Paths  
Frankfield  
Haver  
May Pen  
Milk River  
Morbo  
Rock River  
Salt River  
Sullivan's

St. Catherine—

Bartons  
Bog Walk  
Ewarton  
Georgeffe  
Gregory'sack  
Gunsbon Vale  
Linstead  
Lion's Vale  
Old Harbour  
Pear Tree Grove  
Pent Hill  
Riverside  
Spanish Town

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica Chief Clerk	G. H. Pearce	700 0 0	1st Feb. 60
	T. H. McFarlane	360 0 0	1st May 69
	W. MacKinnon	270 0 0	18th Aug. '67
	F. G. M. Lynch	270 0 0	19th July '74
First Class Clerks	D. G. Parsons	260 0 0	30th Dec. '74
	P. C. Cunha	260 0 0	14th March '74

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, continued.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Clerks	C. W. Macdonald	200 0 0	1st June, '77
	W. J. Heath	160 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	W. R. Thomas	140 0 0	1st June, '88
	R. H. Pleacher	130 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	C. G. Kerr	120 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	A. J. Mohrman	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Third Class Clerks	G. W. Heron	95 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	J. E. Fletcher	85 0 0	1st March, '94
	K. O. DePina	85 0 0	1st March, '94
	Vacant	..	..
	Vacant	..	..
	Vacant	..	..
Travelling Supervisor	E. N. Marshall	270 0 0	15th April, '73
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st April, '79
Assistants to Supt.	C. F. Buff	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80

Notes.—In addition to the above there is a "Special" Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers, and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assist the Newspapers.

## GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all, in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." "The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westwood stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-board, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowdler assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Advisor of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of the respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts, to attend upon the Constabulary to examine a person, control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts, to vaccinate, and







7. In the case of prescriptions prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with universal drugs, one-tenth of the fee ordered will be paid by the patient to the Medical Officer, and the rest of the prescription, and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer, when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs, the entire sum appropriated on the tickets shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the haulers of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 14 students undergoing a course of instruction.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its Officers received no compensation from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill health he had to forfeit all his salary and salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1865, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 164 beds, and during the year 1895-96, 112 cases of leprosy, 1 case of frambesia, 2 cases of elephantiasis and 1 case of scrofulous dermatitis were treated there.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department during the past ten years.

1886-87	254,925 16 4	1891-92	253,244 9 7
1887-88	31,282 0 7	1892-93	33,804 0 1
1888-89	30,553 7 11	1893-94	33,645 2 6
1889-90	29,830 5 10	1894-95	34,947 5 11
1890-91 (half-year.)	14,239 11 7	1895-96	33,790 16 11

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession, or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

#### QUARANTINE.

The practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1871. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint sanitars and to frame rules for the same.

The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law —



1 Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2 The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

3 A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations respecting quarantine are strictly carried out.

4 No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels whether in quarantine or not shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.

5 No ship shall be allowed to make fast in the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within a mile yards of that buoy.

6 Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must be kept away and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7 The limits of lighters so off may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy and after the men are employed there left there until the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8 All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9 Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may with the sanction of the Visiting Officer be landed at the ship's mate at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10 Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer and under his instruction and supervision be treated in the ship's mate at the Lazaretto.

11 Articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12 The mate from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13 Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14 The crew of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The crew who accompany his ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto and such Constables and Pilot ships must leave in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15 In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it dangerous to keep the ships in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for an long a period as fourteen days or if there be other circumstances to justify any other longer or shorter period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may if they shall think fit allow a vessel to practice at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in section 13 of the Act of 1884.

16 A person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law.

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

For first class passengers at the rate of £6 per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of £3 6 per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of £3 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1889:—

Should the Master of any vessel, that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island, desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel is so person and will be duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term, and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port, but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 14th October, 1885, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1891, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1883 were intended to provide, and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purposes of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1883, viz. —

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	18 days
Diphtheria	4 "	Whooping Cough	14 "

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment:

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily if practicable or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates and, in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease, such as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that Rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S.S. "Californian" were transferred to the Establishment, having arrived from Colon where small pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers, second class passengers, hospital, matron's and servants' quarters, kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 32 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and side. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and four female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c. An apparatus for disinfecting passengers' clothing and other articles has been erected at the Lazaretto.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the Establishment, but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident Superintendent, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th Section of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1863, for the Ports opposite their names.

Dr James Neish	•	Health Officer, Port Royal
F. H. C. Holwell	•	Port Royal
T. J. Breakspoor	•	Morant Bay
C. Foote	•	Port Morant
J. E. Davis	•	do. (Deputy)
A. Taylor	•	Port Antonio
J. S. Trench	•	do. (Deputy)
H. O. H. Murray	•	Annotto Bay
K. A. Davis	•	do. (Deputy)
M. H. Bogle	•	Port Maria
J. Aldison	•	St. Ann's Bay
F. A. D. Eves	•	do. (Deputy)
R. H. Bruce	•	Dry Harbour
J. A. S. Monaghan	•	Falmouth
S. Binns	•	Montego Bay
J. J. Orgill	•	do. (Deputy)
L. A. Rettigan	•	Lucas
S. E. Payne	•	Savanna-la-Mar
W. J. Pearson	•	Black River
C. A. Pemasmore	•	Alligator Pond
H. Barned	•	Milk River
R. E. Walker	•	Salt River
J. Smythe	•	do. (Deputy)
J. Smythe	•	Old Harbour.

#### QUARANTINE BOARD.

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse,	E. A. H. Haggart, Esq., Merchant
Superintending Medical Officer.	Dr H. E. Maunsell
Dr Frank Saunders	E. A. Foster, Secretary.
F. B. Lyons, Esq., Merchant	

#### BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes,

now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1886 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, and of Law 6 of 1897, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 16 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, or Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, or Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by this section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1873, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officer or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier, and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

#### Central Board of Health

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. O. B. Moore, C. B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, St. Andrew.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.

Dr. G. C. Henderson, Kingston.

Colonel M. J. Fawcett, Inspector General of Police.

Dr. H. E. Maunsell, Kingston.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Colonel E. N. Joynt, Army Medical Staff.

Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.



Mr Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several out-ports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For rules made under this Law see p. 127 of Book for 1891-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	1,000 0 0	June, '78
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	400 0 0	5th Mar., '66
First Class Clerk	L. E. DeRosier	240 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	150 0 0	6th Oct., '88
Third ditto	A. M. Strachan	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Medical Storekeeper	C. D. Moffatt	200 0 0	21st Oct., '86
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	...	June, '78
Senior Medical Officer	W. H. Strachan, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng.	600 0 0	18th Sept., '82
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. V. Lockett, M.B.C.S., F.R.C.S. Eng.	1,400 0 0	1st Dec., '90
Junior ditto	J. A. Allwood	1,300 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Clerk and Purveyor	Turner Pearson	250 0 0	Aug., '68
Warden and Issuer	W. Carr	1100 0 0	March, '91
Dispenser	B. N. Gordon	1100 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	C. K. Williamson	80 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '78
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Leprosy Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	J. W. Flaxton M.D.	1,700 0 0	July, '78
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	M. P. U. McOrmack, L.R.C.S. Ed	1,400 0 0	April, '76
Junior ditto	D. J. Williams, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.	825 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Chief Clerk	J. M. Simpson	270 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	J. W. A. Van Cuylenberg	1,250 0 0	4th Dec., '88
Matron	A. E. Black	1,187 6 0	18th Oct., '88
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Nicholas	85 0 0	1st March, '93
Dispenser	J. B. Armstrong	80 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
<i>Leprosy Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	450 0 0	16th Dec., '89
Superintendent and Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	140 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Matron	G. Baruside	80 0 0	...
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish M.D.	500 0 0	17th Oct., '76

\* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale.

† And residence

‡ And furnished residence

§ Receives an allowance of £50 per annum for Quarters.

|| Receives daily rations and £10 per annum for Quarters.



DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	H. L. Clark, M.B., B.S., Irid.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill	T. T. O. Moore, L.R.C.P., Ed. M.D.C.P., Eng.
	Halfway Tree	J. Cargill M.D. New York, L.R.C.P., Lond.
St. Thomas	Eastern	C. W. M. Castle M.B.C.S., Eng.
	Southern	A. L. Thomas, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.
	St. David	T. F. Jackson, M.D., U.S., L.D.S.
	Morant Bay	V. R. Mullins.
Portland	Bath	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Plantain Garden River	G. J. Noss
	Manch oreni	I. C. E. Roberts.
	Port Antonio	C. A. Moschy, M.D.
	Buff Bay	C. R. Edwards, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
St. Mary	Assaulto Bay	L. Gifford M.B. M.S.
	Belhelt	P. O. Malabre, M.D., C.M., Ed.
	Port Maria	J. Hobbs L.R.C.S., L.M., L.R.Q. C.P., Irid.
	Gayle	L. M. Clark L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	J. L. Cox, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.
	Monaque	D. M. Macphail, M.B., M.S.
	Brown's Town	E. S. Totten, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S.
Trelawny	Uister Spring	F. A. G. Parnham, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Swintawick	C. J. Hewitt, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Falmouth	A. W. Thomson, M.B., M.S.
	Good Hope	A. M. Miles, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
St. James	Montego Bay (Landward and Windward Districts)	I. DeLeon M.B.C.S.
Hanover	Randon	I. Costa, M.B., Lond., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Central District	E. H. Cooke M.B.M.S., M.D.C.S.
	Lucan	E. R. C. Eadie M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Green Island	J. J. Rogers, L.M., L.R.C.S., Irid.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1	C. E. Harvey, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D., C.M.
	Eastern, Westmoreland	D. C. Hurvey, M.D.C.S., Eng., M.D.
	Western do.	P. A. McLeish, M.B., C.M., Edin.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	J. A. L. Callier, M.B. & M.S., Edin.
	Santa Cruz	W. G. Farquharson M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Silcock	R. G. H. Williams, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Peelon Plains	W. I. Candler, M.B., C.M., Edin.
Manchester	Mandeville	George Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irid., L.R.C.P.
	Newport	G. E. Cheyne M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Wile Gully	P. M. Lockwith.
	Porto	J. F. Rennie M.B.
	Christiana	E. V. Woodway, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *continued*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Clarendon	Chapelton	H. Joslen M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Dry River or Four Paths	H. G. S. Bell, M.B., B.S., Edin.
	Vere	H. G. Tillman, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Ed.
	Spanish Town	D. M. M. Ross, M.B., C.M.
	St. John's	T. M. Drummond, M.B.
	Linstead	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.C.P.
	Supernumerary Medical Officer	G. H. E. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S.
	Ditto	H. D. B. Castle, L.S.A.
	Ditto	C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C.P.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

James Scott, M.B.C.S., Eng., Kingston	H. Bellin, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin., Sav- in Mar.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	A. Harry, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin., King- ston
J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.	C. H. B. Armstrong, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
J. A. Wegg, M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.	J. J. Edwards, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin., Spanish Town.
E. E. Branstetter, F.R.C.S., Lond., Kingston.	F. W. Garsden, M.B.C.S., Kingston.
G. F. A. Dastous, M.B., M.S., Aberdeen Kingston.	N. A. Isaacs
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lond., Kingston.	A. C. Jackson, L.M.
R. C. Smith, M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Vere	P. W. D. Lyon, M.B., M.A.
J. M. Ferguson, M.D., Edin., St. Mary	A. R. Maynard, L.S.A., Kingston
James Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.	A. C. Neyland.
Alon. J. McCarty, Montego Bay	C. M. Ormsby, M.D., C.M.
Aug. Nicol, M.B., M.S., Edin., Kingston.	J. Pringle, M.B., M.S.
P. B. Sanders, M.B.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	J. Stewart, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin.
L. D. H. Russell, M.B.C.S., Spanish Town.	G. W. Thomson.
A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin., Kingston.	S. T. Vine, M.B., M.S.
H. F. Ross, M.B., Edin., Kingston.	L. O. Cromwell, M.B., M.S.
General Bell	E. E. Murray, M.B., Lond., Kingston
H. K. Macdonald, M.B., Lond., Kingston.	P. M. Rugg, M.B., M.S., Edin., Kingston
W. H. M. Macdonald, Brown's Town.	P. O. R. Cromwell, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin., Fort Antonio.
H. F. Macdonald, M.B., Edin., Kingston	

## BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Hon. J. T. Orrett	A. R. Saunders, M.B.
L. P. Bramley, Esq.	F. B. Jones, Esq.
Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	Surgeon Major Joynt, A.M.

## BOARD OF VISITORS LEPYATIC ASYLUM.

Rev. W. Gillies, Chairman.	Hon. W. Bourke
Right Revd. J. Gordon, C.D.	Mr. A. R. Saunders
A. J. Jones, Esq.	Rev. A. James, B.A.
Captain Forwood	

## VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from General Revenue. The Institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for

which Her Majesty has done so much, and of which she continues to be so enabling and illustrious an example of all that is humane and good.

The Hospital was taken over from the Public Works Department in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Director of Public Works and the Acting Superintending Medical Officer, at the close of the year 1891, and is well adapted to its purpose.

It is a substantial brick building in the Tropical style (with open verandahs along the sides, lighted by electricity and has accommodation for sixteen (16) patients and seven (7) Pupil Nurses besides the Matron and Assistant Matron, both of whom are residents.

The rules for the Pupil Nurses and the admission of Patients can be obtained from the Matron.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE Lying-IN HOSPITAL.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Visiting Surgeon	M. Graham	400 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Matron	Jessy Davis	120 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Clerk	T. Pearson	25 0 0	Aug. '90
Dispenser	R. A. M. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec. '89
Assistant Matron	L. J. McGlashan	60 0 0	April, '94

#### POLICE

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force and a Law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried, and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. The allowed strength of the force in 1896 is as follows.—

#### CONSTABULARY.

Inspector General	1
First Class Inspectors	4
Second Class Inspectors	5
Third Class Inspectors	5
Sub-Inspectors	5
Sergeants-Major	15
Sergeants	38
Corporals	40
First Class Constables	100
Second Class Constables	565

#### WATER POLICE

Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 5 Corporals	6
Acting Coxswains—First Class Constable	2
Water Policemen	26
	852

The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1869 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order.

Montt Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the Police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, farms, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrol the whole of the island is divided into districts, each district being assigned to a particular constable. These divisions of each district are so distributed as to furnish the necessary posts for the indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "beats," which are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol, in town and country, not only materially prevent the commission of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector-General and to the Commanding Officer, of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, of any drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any way affecting the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing fugitives and others who are concerned in the commission of serious offences. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not entered to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated, but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Black River, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Old Harbour Bay are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of smuggling, &c. from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The Rural Police Force was organized for the purpose of extending the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and animal stock, but they have all the powers of Constables both in the department of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary. If a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their districts, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headman to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves

periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a baton and the Rural Policeman by a baton alone, and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police for 1897 is —

Rural Headman	214
Rural Policemen (being six Policemen to each Headman)	1,306
	1,520

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony for 1897 may thus be stated —

Constabulary	314*
Water Police	94
Rural Police	1,520
Total	2,228

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows —

† Inspector General, salary	£280	0	0†
First Class Inspectors, salary £200, forage, £22 2s. 6d., servant £27 7s. 6d.	400	10	0
Second Class Inspectors, salary £250, allowances as above	350	10	0
Third Class Inspectors, salary £200, allowances as above	300	10	0
Sub-Inspectors, salary £130, forage, £11 1s. 3d, servant, £27 7s. 6d.‡	108	8	0
Bergerants Major from the Rural Irish Constabulary at £140 per annum and forage of 30s. per month			
Bergerant Major for Kingston at 5s. per day	91	8	0
Heret Bergerant-Major at 5s. per day	91	6	0
Bergerant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day	82	2	6
Bergerant at 3/6 per day	68	17	6
Corporal at 2s. per day	54	15	0
First Class Constable at 2s. per day	14	13	4
Second Class Constable at 2s. per day	42	11	8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12	4	0
Mounted Orderly, ditto 2d. per day	3	0	0
WATER POLICE.			
Commissaries—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	68	17	6
Ditto Corporal at 3s. per day	54	15	0
Acting-Lieut. First Class Constables at 2s.	64	13	4
Water Police men at 2s. per day	63	12	6

A Rural Headman of Police receives £1 a month and is allowed to keep one horse free of tax.

A Rural Policeman receives pay at the rate of 1/6 for each day on which he is employed.

The Inspector General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman on special occasions, as far as two shillings and sixpence for each day.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. A certain number of Constables in the country parishes, who keep horses and use the same for Police purposes, receive 6s. 8d. per month forage allowance for each horse and are exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses, and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army), was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable is qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any such Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination.

\* This includes the Inspector General.

† The Inspector General receives a travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

‡ For both offices of Inspector General and of Police Officer or of Prisoner.

§ Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, as authorized by salary.



tion, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in Courts of Justice to the Constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

Officers of the Force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1865 are entitled to pensions under that law, but Officers subsequently appointed are required if they desire to obtain pensions to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1891.

The new Rural Police Law (8 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the Officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the Rural Police.

All fines so inflicted will be paid into the "Rural Police Fund," which fund will be used for the benefit of the Rural Police alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow:—  
22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 40 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1886, Law 8 of 1889 and Law 18 of 1895.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island:—

<b>KINGSTON.</b> Button Street Harbour Street Water Police Station Smith's Village Roo Town Brown's Town Fletcher's Land Alman Town Rock Fort Pine Royal Hacomb's Town South Camp Road	<b>AT CATHERINE, contd.</b> Linstead Mandua Vale Riverside Rwanto Water Police (Old Har- bour Bay <b>ST. MARY.</b> Port Maria Richmond Auntie Bay Rosedale Lucky Hill Orinobasse. Castleton	<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b> Black River " " Water Police New Port Luceva Maveru Sut In Cross Rosedale Mouth Luceva Bridge. Pecora <b>TREAWNY.</b> Fa Mouth Rc Basso Stewart Town Water Spring Duncans Desside and Clark's Town.
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b> Halfway Tree Cross Roads Gordon Town Lawrence's Tavern Stony Hill Matilda's Corner Grave Ridge.	<b>CLARENDON.</b> Clapton Milk River Four Paths Rock River May Pen Salt River Alley Frankfield. Hayes	<b>ST. JAMES.</b> Montego Bay Spring Mount Adolph Mason Town Mountpeller.
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b> Mount Bay Hagley Gap Bath Port Morant Golden Grove Yacaba Trinity Ville Llandow Cedar Valley <b>PORTLAND.</b> Fort Antonio Lopez Bay Red Bay Cattle St. Margaret's Bay Marchmont.	<b>ST. ANN.</b> St. Ann's Bay Dry Harbour Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios Bethany Clarendon. Cave Valley <b>MANCHESTER.</b> Manley Ho Christiana Larus Cottage New Port Aisle Alligator Pond Kendal.	<b>HANOVER.</b> Lucea Miles Town Sandy Bay King's Valley Green Island. <b>WESTMORELAND.</b> Sassanah la Mar Barfields Morgan's Bridge Whitson Nagell Bethel Town Little London Water Police Station & Darlington.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Headquarters Kingston	Morris J. Fawcett	£380 0 0	July, '85
First Class Inspectors	St. James	Wm. McLeod	400 18 0	1st Dec., '08
	Regent's Town	C. E. A. Smith	400 18 0	1st Feb., '70
	St. Ann	T. Alexander*	400 18 0	21st Jan., '72
	St. Andrew	P. H. James	400 18 0	10th March, '75
Second Class Inspectors	Westmoreland	T. E. Dupess	350 18 0	19th Nov., '72
	Kingston	A. A. Wedderburn†	350 18 0	6th May, '75
	T. Leeway	H. T. Phoenix	350 18 0	17th Aug., '79
	Manchester	M. H. Shree	350 18 0	10th Nov., '79
Third Class Inspectors	St. Catherine	F. S. Church‡	350 18 0	29th Jan., '83
	St. Elizabeth	J. B. Greville§	300 16 0	1st March, '87
	Port of Portland	J. H. Metcalf	300 16 0	25th April, '87
	St. Thomas	H. C. O. Purchase	300 16 0	2nd Jan., '83
Sub-Inspectors	Hamover	W. E. Clark	300 16 0	1st Dec., '79
	St. Mary	Rev. A. St. Aubyn	300 16 0	29th Nov., '80
	Kingston	H. K. Mansfield	274 14 0	12th Aug., '89
	"	W. Jamison Under†	198 12 6	9th Sept., '92
Chief Clerk	"	A. W. H. Pratt**	108 12 6	31st Oct., '08
	"	H. S. W. Pennington††	108 12 6	28th May, '94
	"	Moly He D. Harrell	"	"
	"	C. M. McI. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '08
First Class Clerk	Headquarters	J. R. Owen	260 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Second Class Clerk	Kingston	J. W. Fawcett	200 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Third Class Clerk		H. P. Conrad Cox	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	Habit. Central Registry Office	W. A. Logan	80 0 0	1st March, '96
		H. Lindlaw	100 0 0	7th May, '85

## PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES. II

## I. PRISONS.

The General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first rate brick work, 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 568 convicts, male and females, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing limestone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have

\* Inspecting Alexander on foreign leave of absence.

† Received £2,000 a year additional as High Sheriff of Habituat Criminals.

‡ Inspecting Church on foreign leave of absence.

§ Inspecting Greville in temporary charge of St. Catherine.

¶ 4th Inspecting Mansfield in temporary charge of St. Ann.

† Sub-Inspector Cox on temporary charge of St. Mary.

\*\* Sub-Inspector Pratt at present in temporary charge of St. Elizabeth.

†† Sub-Inspector Pennington on 3 months foreign leave of absence.

‡‡ For previous history see pages 148 to 167 of Handbook 1991-92.

therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English Convict Prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There are two Gaols, one at Spanish Town for the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the other at Falmouth (within the same wall as the District Prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiaries for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1896, has been . . . . . £12,458 19 0

The gross expenditure for the local Prisons has been . . . . . 6,833 5 10½  
£19,292 4 10½

The value of articles manufactured in the General Penitentiary used for Prison purposes was £934 4 2

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been . . . . . 4,120 8 5

Of the local Prisons . . . . . 551 18 5  
5,606 11 0  
£13,685 13 10½

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £13,685 13s. 10½d or £13 11s. 6½d per prisoner per annum. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £5,658 2s. 0d.

On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/- per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/- for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. The Schoolmaster assists the Chaplains in their duties besides instructing the prisoners. Arrangements have also been made for securing regular religious ministrations to the prisoners in the St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover District Prisons and the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices. The Inspector General of Prisons has also the power of two Visiting Justices.

#### TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	For year and under.	For 2 years and under.	Above 2 years.	For Life.	Total.
1881	682	284	236	27	1,159
1882	469	204	219	24	900
1883	368	194	200	19	778
1884	337	177	190	16	719
1885	300	164	201	15	730
1886	391	187	189	19	760
1887	391	167	191	15	764
1888	355	171	188	14	728
1889	436	160	167	14	777
1890	448	18	179	16	774
31st Mar., 1891	613	161	185	17	906
" 1892	585	146	200	14	945
" 1893	561	134	214	15	920
" 1894	646	134	241	17	932
" 1895	680	127	228	17	1,062

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiary, District Prisons and County Gaols on 31st March, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
General Penitentiary	525	535	540	544	543
District Prisons,					
St. Catherine	202	163	201	223	215
Falmouth and Cornwall Gaol	102	108	87	75	109
Halcyon District Prison	52	52	42	48	54
Black River S. T. Prison	13	34	7	17	—
Port Antonio S. T. Prison	30	21	15	16	22
County Gaols,					
Middlesex and Surrey	43	51	45	32	31
	982	964	943	957	1,094

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA  
COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division)	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Population
1891	588	649	68	1,305	680,504	.23
1892	542	608	41	1,291	—	.18
1893	473	428	37	938	—	.15
1894	440	286	24	750	—	.13
1895	423	284	25	732	—	.12
1896	461	300	23	784	—	.13
1897	405	284	41	730	—	.13
1898	433	255	35	723	—	.12
1899	461	275	37	773	—	.15
31st March, 91	513	523	57	893	689,491	.14
" " 92	512	365	—	940	—	.15
" " 93	542	399	63	1,004	—	.15
" " 94	555	398	53	1,006	—	.15
" " 95	524	359	33	916	—	.14
" " 96	541	431	33	1,005	—	.15

Discipline has been well maintained in all the Prisons, very little corporal punishment has been required and has only been awarded in cases of gross breaches of Prison discipline. The mark system in the General Penitentiary works satisfactorily.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORIES.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls, the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay, the commitment of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools, and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 10.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Gordon of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls under Bishop

Nuttall at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Plantation with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. Thus is the commencement of a movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, Mr. Copper being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

**BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.**

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tin-smiths, bakers, &c. 28 to 30 of them were employed during the year 1896-96 in the carpenter's shop they made articles of furniture, &c., &c., of the value of £226 6s. 9d. Ten to twelve boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £112 11s. 6d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 16 to 18 boys, they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half an acre, is now extended to 30 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 1 acre in vegetables, 10 acres in provisions, 3 acres in Guinea grass and 6 acres in bananas.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under two resident schoolmasters. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 203 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1896, was 11d 97, and the average earnings per child for that period, 473 per diem.

The Board of Visitors is as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.  
The Director of Public Works.  
The Superintending Medical Officer.  
The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.  
Mr. Justice Vickers

The Hon. T. Copper, M.A.  
The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon.  
His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.  
Mr. W. Foxcett.  
Mr. Aubrey Robinson.

Mr. F. L. Pearce, Secretary.

**CHILDREN IN BOYS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.**

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
1886	165	106	269
1887	176	124	299
1888	187	125	312
1889	199	122	321
31st Mch., 91	187	84	241
" " 92	147	66	213
" " 93	140	74	214
" " 94	120	80	200
" " 95	118	83	200
" " 96	120	87	207

The respective ages of the boys in the Institution on the 31st March, 1896, were—

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	7	16	104	120
Paupers	4	36	47	87
Total	4	52	151	207



## GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.

The girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pan on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for girls under the Law 34 of 1881. The course of training pursued at the institution is schooling for three hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. The value of the labour of the girls in 1895-96 was £249 7s 7d. The gross cost of each child was 19s 39d per diem. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for such inmates as have no friends or relatives to claim them, instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The Board of Visitors is the same as that of the Boys' Reformatory; the institution is also visited by a committee of ladies. The Reformatory is under the supervision of the Inspector General.

The Board of Lady Visitors is as follows.

Mrs. T. L. Roxburgh, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. H. S. Liance, Miss Cargill.

## CHILDREN IN GIRLS' REFORMATORY AT END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
1892	34	26	60
1893	29	8	37
1894	26	6	32
1895	22	3	25
1896	20	2	22

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 31st March, 1896, were

	Years			Total
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals		3	17	20
Paupers		—	2	2
Total		3	19	22

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	Morrison J. Fawcett*		26th Feb., '95
Clerk	L. H. Pacey	230 0 0	6th June, '77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglass†	420 0 0	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	J. Thompson†	260 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Surgeon	M. Graham	250 0 0	March, '82
Overseer of Works	C. A. Smith†	250 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Chief Clerk	R. Noeworthy	245 0 0	1st Jan., '80
Assistant Clerk	Vacant	80 0 0	"
Scullion-master	Henry Foster	150 0 0	1st June, '88
Principal Warder	D. Reynold††	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '88
Do	W. T. Kirkett†	180 0 0	10th Jan., '89
Do	Chas. Anderson†	180 0 0	7th March '89
Do	J. Dalton†	180 0 0	18th May '90
Dispenser	Vacant	120 0 0	"
Salesman	B. T. Brown	150 0 0	15th Feb., '78
Storekeeper	E. P. McLean	100 0 0	24th Aug., '83
Matron	Miss Gordon	88 8 0	16th Nov., '86
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol	P. Kelly, Captain†	120 0 0	2nd July, '92

\* Paid at the rate of £300 as Inspector General of Prisons and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives remuneration of travelling expenses only. He regulates and at present, in future  
† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Other Persons.</i>			
Superintendent St. Catherine District Prison	W. R. Walker*	250 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Falmouth	E. M. Humphries*	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Harcourt	Vacant	...	
Do. Port Antonio	C. K. Evans*	72 0 0	Sep., '67
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mart	340 0 0	17th April '80
Intendant	J. Hart	150 0 0	19th May, '81
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robinson	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	E. T. Thompson†	95 0 0	1st Mar., '91
Assistant Schoolmaster	E. Patrickson†	70 0 0	15th Sept., '90
Surgeon	York T. Moore, M.D.C.S.	...	19th Nov., '83
<i>Girls' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Rufford*	130 0 0	Jan., '92
Schoolmaster	Mary McDougall*	50 0 0	15th Jan., '82
Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D.	...	15th June, '62

## EDUCATION.

The subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

The following was on the 1st October, 1896, the establishment of the Education Department—

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>			
Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	850 0 0	1st Oct., '80
<i>ditto</i>	G. Hicks	450 0 0	1st Mar., '76
<i>ditto</i>	I. R. Williams, M.A.	350 0 0	1st April, '84
<i>ditto</i>	J. D. Kerrich, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Jan., '89
<i>ditto</i>	A. E. Lecky, B.A.	300 0 0	24th Feb., '91
<i>ditto</i>	A. Young, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Aug., '91
<i>ditto</i>	H. B. St. John, B.A.	300 0 0	1st Mar., '94
<i>ditto</i>	C. M. Martin, B.A.	300 0 0	1st April, '95
<i>ditto</i>	Vacant	300 0 0	—
Examiner	F. E. Leed, B.A.	300 0 0	22nd June, '92
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	220 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	F. N. Romney	200 0 0	—
Third Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sandilr	100 0 0	1st Jan., '89
<i>ditto</i>	A. E. Shuck	100 0 0	1st Feb., '90
<i>ditto</i>	W. B. Delfosse	85 0 0	1st Mar., '95
<b>SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALES.</b>			
Lady Principal	Miss A. C. Johnson	250 0 0	July, '85
First Assistant Mistress	Miss M. J. Lewis	75 0 0	Jan., '83
Second do. do.	Miss M. Walter	55 0 0	28th Jan., '95
Third do. do.	Miss H. P. Gay	40 0 0	28th April, '92
Fourth do. do. and Mistress Practising School	Mrs. Edmondson, (actg.)	60 0 0	—
Medical Officer	J. Cargill, M.D.	80 0 0	—
Secretary Board of Visitors	E. A. Andrews	35 0 0	—
<b>SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.</b>			
Superintendent	Miss A. C. Johnson	—	—
Matron	Miss Mary Duncan	25 0 0	—
Medical Officer	Dr. J. Cargill	25 0 0	1st April, '92

\* Wood, water, light, coal and medical attendance.

† Wood, water and coal.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

§ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Halfway Tree District of St. Andrew.

|| Including travelling allowance.

¶ Bedside board, lodging and medical attendance.

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Before the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "Burials" were ministered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England, had for many years been received at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have now been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General and deposited in the General Register Office, where they can be referred to for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

## BIRTHS

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child, if they fail
2. The next of kin of the house in which the birth took place;
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of a delicate constitution to be able to prove the age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these facts to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

## DEATHS

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased; present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail.
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district by word of mouth the information needed and sign the register. If none of the father or one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in the Registrar's presence.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified to do so an infor-

a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

#### MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage. (Laws 15 of 1879 and 11 of 1880.)

##### 1.—BY PUBLICATION OF Banns.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

##### 2.—BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

##### 3.—BY NOTICE GIVEN AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

#### REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

#### SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months to the Registrar	0 2 0
For taking, abstracting and transcribing a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district to Registrar showing the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth to office making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 0



For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to the Registrar	£0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General if it is a general search, i.e. during any number of successive hours not exceeding six without stating object of search	0 0 0
For every search to the Registrar General if it is a particular search, i.e. over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 0
<b>MARRIAGE REG.</b>	
<i>To a Marriage Officer</i>	
For receiving a notice for banns, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 4
For witnessing or so enabling a marriage payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 0
For every search of the marriage register book in his keeping payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For a certified copy of an entry in the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 2 0
<i>To a Superintendent Registrar</i>	
For receiving a notice of marriage payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 4
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his office under section 11 of Law 11 of 1880, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 4
For every search of any marriage register books in his office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry in any marriage register book in his office, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 6 0
<i>To the Registrar General</i>	
For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 6 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 6 0
<i>To the Colonial Secretary</i>	
Stamp duty on Governor's license	0 0 0

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners in the General Register Office.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May and November in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shown below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c. Provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar a certificate in form of schedule to Law 28 of 1885, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners. The certificate, when granted, must be impressed with a duty stamp of eleven guineas.

## FORM B.

I resulting at in the parish of  
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and I was authorized by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the day of 18 to practice medicine



and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my certificate, the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

(Signed)

Declared before me this day of 18 Justice of the Peace.

#### TRADE MARKS

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the Registrar's Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars —

A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinct manner or

A written signature or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or

A distinctive device, mark, brand, label or ticket, or

An inventive word or invented words or

A colour or colours having reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them, but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as to laws —

A person need not insert his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business, but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the trade name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special name, word or words, letter, figure or combination of letters or figures, and of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark, but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be advertised four times in some island newspaper, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Registrar's Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883" (46 and 47 Victoria c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows.

#### FEES

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	£1 0 0
On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	1 0 0
On registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	2 0 0
On registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	1 0 0
On registering a series of Trade Marks for every additional representation after the first in the class	0 2 0
For entering notice of opposition for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	0 10 0
For a selling address in the Register for every mark	0 0 1
For every entry in the Register of a recitation thereof, not otherwise charged	0 10 0
For a specimen Register for every hour or part of an hour	0 0 0
For a copy of the Register for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 0 0
For a copy of the Register for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 0 0
For a certified copy of a specimen in the Register of Trade Mark under Section 23	0 10 0

## REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
<b>KINGSTON.</b>		<b>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</b>	
Kingston	Kingston	Berimuddy	Linstead
Port Royal	Port Royal	Bedwood	Linstead
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b>		Mount Hermon	Linstead
Halfway Tree	Halfway Tree	Buxton Town	Linstead
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Metook	Old Harbour
Content Bay	Gordon Town	<b>ST. MARY.</b>	
Mount Charles	Hagley Gap	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Temple Hill	Stony Hill	Port Maria	Port Maria
Coke Spring	Gold Spring	Richmond	Richmond
Constitution Hill	Gordon Town	Retreat	Retreat
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Caribwall	Annotto Bay
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Gayle	Gayle
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence	Radfield	Annotto Bay
	Tavern	Mount Regate	Richmond
Woodford	Gordon Town	Carion Hall	P. T. Grove
Cross Roads	Up Park Camp	Mount Angus	Gayle
St. James	Stony Hill	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Lenna	Stony Hill
Galloway	Bull Bay	Monmel	Richmond
Cavaliers	Stony Hill	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Salisbury Plain	Lawrence	Oracabessa	Port Maria
	Tavern	Woodridge	P. T. Grove
<b>Red Hills.</b>	Bevidera	Scotts Hall	Linstead
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>		Hamptstead	Hamptstead
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	<b>ST. ANN.</b>	
Bath	Bath	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Golden Grove	Pinu. Our River	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Yallahs	Yallahs	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Western Lawn	Ocho Valley	Monseague	Monseague
Trinity Villa	Trinity Villa	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
The Abbey	Bladewey	Alexandria	Alexandria
Port Morant	Port Morant	Pedro	Pedro
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
<b>PORTLAND.</b>		St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Marchmont	Marchmont	Charmont	Charmont
Priestman's River	Priestman's	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
	River	Christiana	Christiana
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Larghlands	Larghlands
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Alexandra	Alexandra
Moore Town	Port Antonio	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Caverty Cottage	Buff Bay	<b>CLARENDON.</b>	
Silver Hill and Birnam	Spring Hill	May Pen	May Pen
Wood		Four Paths	Four Paths
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Chapelton	Chapelton
<b>ST. CATHERINE.</b>		Milk River	Milk River
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	The Alley	The Alley
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	Rack River	Rack River
Linstead	Linstead	Frankfield	Frankfield
Ewarton	Ewarton	Four Paths	Four Paths
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	Hayes	Hayes
Worthy Park	Lundia Vale	Croft's Hill	Croft's Hill
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Old Harbour	Old Harbour
The Rectory	Old Harbour	The Alley	The Alley
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	Christiana	Christiana
Point Hill	Point Hill	Croft's Hill	Croft's Hill
Barton's	Barton's	Mocho	Mocho
Marley Hill	Old Harbour	Chapelton	Chapelton
Harewood	Linstead	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Highbate	Spanish Town	Spaldings	Spaldings
Alman Hill	Halfway Tree	<b>MANCHESTER.</b>	
Bell's Gate	Old Harbour	Manderhill	Manderhill
Kentmore	Glengoffe	Forus	Forus
Scotfield	Pear Tree Grove	May Hill	May Hill
Jericho	Linstead	Mile Gully	Mile Gully



SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES, *continued*.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Westmoreland	Hugh Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar
Manchester	John Allwood	Lucas
St. James	E. P. Colquhoun	Montego Bay
Trenbow	H. M. Rowe	Bathmore
Christ Church	Joseph G. Conolly	Grand Cayman

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton	\$ 572 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk	C. Colquhoun, Aithon	370 0 0	8th Feb., '74
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Soares	100 0 0	1st Feb., '84
Third Class Clerk	W. A. Dumas	55 0 0	1st March, '91
Ditto	G. A. Smith	15 0 0	1st May, '94
Ditto	J. G. Wright	85 0 0	1st April, '96
Ditto	H. M. Ward	80 0 0	1st March, '96
Coroner and Searcher	W. A. Hall	78 0 0	22nd Jan. '94

## ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

This office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1863, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has no official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor. His functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, and all prodigious accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law, requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Registry Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the office, and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have





## PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

This Department has charge of the public gardens and plantations at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Hope, Kingston Parade, King's House Gardens and Grounds, and the old garden at Bath. Full details of these establishments will be found in Part XI—Agricultural and Pastoral.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<b>Director</b>	Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.	£ 600 0 0	30th Dec., '86
<b>Superintendent, Hill Gardens</b>	W. Harris	200 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
<b>Do Hope Gardens</b>	Wm. Cradwick	200 0 0	23rd Aug., '88
<b>Do King's House Garden</b>	T. J. Harris	100 0 0	22nd Feb., '88
<b>Do Castleton Gardens</b>	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0	8th Aug., '89
<b>Do Parade Garden</b>	J. Campbell	100 0 0	..
<b>Overseer, Bath Garden</b>	A. H. Groves	10 0 0	Nov., '88
<b>Clerk at Head Office</b>	F. N. Isaac	150 0 0	10th June, '90

## IMMIGRATION.

Since the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 27,096 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony of whom 4,809 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 6,136 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £76,424 10s. 7d.

On the 31st March, 1896, the number of active depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 233, and the amount of deposits £21,628 17s. 1d.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant

£15 10s. in cash on allotment, or

£2 in cash

£1 10s. at the end of one year, and £3 10s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £17 10s. by deferred payments;

any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but who are not bonded for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in September, 1895, is.

Number serving under indenture	...	3,762
Number who have settled permanently in the Island	...	10,306
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>14,128</b>

\* With residence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished quarters.

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year	No. of Coolies who arrived in the colony during the year	Percentage of Borneo during the year	No. of Borneo who received the Colonisation Bounty	No. of Coolies who returned to India	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India
1845	1,064 Coolies	No record	No record	No record	No record	No record
1846	1,391 "	"	"	"	"	"
1847*	2,400 "	"	"	"	"	"
1851	472 Chinese	"	919	2,107	"	"
1853	"	"	359	180	"	"
1859	491 Coolies	"	274	180	"	"
1861	1,521 "	"	"	"	"	"
1862	1,982 "	"	"	"	"	"
1863†	849 "	"	"	"	"	"
1867	1,626 "	"	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"	4.21	"
1869	1,367 "	0.29	"	"	14.11	"
1870	906 "	2.74	340	"	4.56	"
1871	1,343 "	0.85	1,215	925	2.14	12,220 2 0
1872	1,184 "	1.74	1,175	480	2.65	3,460 0 0
1873	1,074 "	1.27	452	"	(60)	"
1874	1,359 "	1.53	20	"	2.82	"
1875	1,260 "	1.85	20	856	3.55	3,197 6 0
1876	745 "	1.97	0	261	2.34	3,270 16 0
1877	"	2.23	1,023	316	2.79	4,536 12 0
1878	898 "	0.93	15	287	2.89	2,146 9 0
1879	167 "	1.19	981	419	3.11	3,498 8 4½
1880	47 "	1.74	407	176	3.34	4,271 16 0
1881	304 "	2.15	717	893	3.74	7,344 17 6
1882	"	2.23	694	444	4.55	4,045 8 0
1883	306 "	1.53	669	470	2.33	4,547 12 0½
1884	644 Chinese	2.13	1,394	74	1.40	1,160 16 0
1885	801 Coolies	1.01	931	471	2.74	7,306 9 11½
1886	"	1.11	818	191	3.21	2,470 0 8
1887	"	1.11	15	"	2.60	"
1888	"	1.10	366	573	3.24	7,918 16 9
1889	"	"	8	"	4.60	"
1890	"	"	"	367	"	4,207 9 0
1891	2,180 "	2.6	"	"	1.50	"
1892	"	1.02	"	375	2.40	2,561 1 0
1893	464 "	3.67	"	"	1.94	"
1894	"	2.14	"	"	1.93	"
1895	698	3.40	"	242	2.84	3,180 10 0

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	P. C. Cork	£ 400 0 0	May, '75
Inspector of Immigrants	E. W. Pigou	350 0 0	Oct., '73
Clerk in Immigration Office	C. W. Doerly	120 0 0	Feb. '92

Notes—For the entire history of Immigration see previous editions of Handbook

## REGISTRATION OF TITLES

The Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1888, and is now extensively used

The law is similar to that in force for over 30 years in the Australian Colonies, "The transfer of land by Registration" and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands

\* Cessation of immigration until 1860

† Cessation of immigration until 1867

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants and the amounts carried away in specie and coinage each bill of exchange are unknown

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins is still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India. Only 40 females to each 100 males are introduced

§ Protector receives travelling allowance on the same scale as other Heads of Department, and the Inspector on the same scale as other Public Officers.

is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the Collector of Taxes for the parcel in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid at the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title, notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the Post Office upon such persons as the Referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land, and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the provision of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued. The Referee may upon documents submitted, refuse his provisional order of approval.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn. 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings. 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of the Supreme Court upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of 1d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land. There has been no claim hitherto on this fund.

On the issue of a certificate of title, at the request of the applicant in the name of a purchaser of land, there is no formal deed of conveyance necessary, neither is there any stamp duty payable.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1882, amending Law 21 of 1878.

From the date when the Law came into operation to the 30th September, 1896, lands to the value of £431,485 have been registered.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Henry F. Poynt	£ s. d. 350 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Referees	J. Thomson Palmeke A. W. Farquharson	Fees.	..
Copyist*	...	£60	...

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Government Printing Office was established in October, 1870, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

\* Extra clerical assistance is allowed when necessary.

The buildings are divided into the Machine and Press Room, the Composing Room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo Foundry, Type Store and Photo Etching Room.

The present plant consists of three large Cylinder Presses, one small "Flat" Cylinder Press, and one Platen Press with two Otto Gas Engines, as motors, of 1½ and 3½ horse-power. There are also efficient Stan-ling Presses, Gallopiners, Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Perforating and Sawing Machines, Arming Presses, Gas Stoves, &c. The Compositors' Department is well equipped with standard and job types.

Facilities also exist for the reproduction of drawings in line by Photo-Mechanical Process.

The following statement shows the Expenditure of this Establishment for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1896, and for the two preceding years —

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	23,416 9 5	23,473 13 7½	24,247 13 10
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	4,144 13 1	4,063 18 2½	3,481 4 7½
	7,561 9 6	7,572 11 10	7,729 18 6½
Loss Re-Imbursements and refunds	7,580 6 4½	6,425 2 7½	6,342 17 7½
Balance in excess of Expenditure	20 2 10½		
" " " " " "		1,147 9 2½	1,385 0 9½

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	6,063 5 8	6,238 9 0	7,035 10 7
Stationery	1,000 13 10½	1,872 6 5½	1,997 9 2½
Total	8,013 19 6½	8,470 15 5½	9,083 19 9½

The stock of Paper, Stationery and sundries on hand on 31st March, 1895, was £2,700 9s. 6d., and Profit and Loss showed a net profit of £1,136 5s. 10d. for the year.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	J. C. Ford	£ s. d. 500 0 0	Feb. '91

### THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Hon. O. B. Mosse, C.M., Superintendent of Medical Officer Chairman, 1896-97.	Rev. William Guthrie, Co-Principal of the
Wm. Fawcett Esq., M.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations	Mico Institution.
J. W. Pinxton, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum	G. C. Henderson Esq., M.D., Lond.
Rev. William Sumner, M.A., Master of University College.	W. H. Strachan Esq., Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, F.R.C.S., & M.C.P.
H. Vendryse, Esq., Advocate.	Hon. S. Constantine Burke, F.R.G.S., M.L.C.
	J. Allwood Esq., Asst. Colonial Secretary.
	J. Craigie Esq., M.D.
	Secretary — Frank Cantall, Esq., F.R.S.

History — One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General

Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and of the late Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the resources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subser. ption had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with Manara Sawkins and Brown's collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chamber in Date Tree Hall, and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Muenster by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven, appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum, to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries, and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which ceased to exist in the year 1868, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in Rose Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

BOARD.—The original members of the Board of the present Institute were the late Hon. Dr. J. C. Phillippo (who was chosen Chairman), His Excellency (now Sir) Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor, the late Hon. E. L. O. Malley, Attorney General, the late Hon. Dr. Hamilton, Deputy Surgeon General, Major, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer, the late Hon. H. J. Kendle, Custos of Kingston, and the late Rev. John Radcliffe, of the Established Church of Scotland. Amongst subsequent Governors not now on the Board, were Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G., then Director of Public Gardens; Mr. R. B. Hutchkin, a landowner; the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., then Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica; the late Hon. W. B. Espeut, the Hon. S. L. Craun, C.M.G., then Supt. Medical Officer, and the late Chief Justice, Sir Henry James Barford Hancock, C.M.G. In 1888, the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750, and in 1896 to £2,000.

LIBRARY.—The Library is on the two floors of Date Tree Hall. The centre room and the front piazza downstairs are used as public reading-rooms, while the north room is reserved for members. The south room upstairs contains all the books on Jamaica and the West Indies which form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of science, history and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are (November, 1896) 19,083 volumes in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	...	827
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	...	544
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	...	289
II b. Philosophy	...	219
III a. History	...	1,333
III b. Biography	...	1,014
III c. Travels	...	597
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	...	391
IV b. Education	...	268
V a. Art	...	179



Vb.	Science and Natural History	...	1,299
VI.	Poetry and the Drama	..	289
VII.	Linguistics and Philology	..	83
VIII.	Prose Fiction	...	1,289
IX.	Miscellaneous	..	537
X.	Dictionaries and Works of Reference	..	351
XI.	Reports of Societies	...	439

10,093

The Library is open every week day from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m.

**MUSEUM.**—The Museum collections, which for many years occupied the ground floor of Duke Free Hall, are now in the adjoining building recently erected for the purposes of a Museum, (and the whole of the old building has been given up for the use of the Library, a Reading Room, a Lecture Hall and an Art Gallery). The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with the geology and anthropology, and, where local material is wanting, exemplifying these branches of knowledge by specimens from other countries. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats; the Jamaica Opossum, *Caprimus brevirostris*, Hill. the Manatee, Manxosses, &c. The collection of Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, & Reptilians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, though large, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapoda are shown, but much yet remains to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, so abundant in the island, are partially exemplified. The Echinodermata—star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers—are well illustrated, and the Coelenterata—corals, sea-fans, sea-anemones—are being rapidly added to.

A Herbarium, supported mostly by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, graminæ, sedges, and ferns of Jamaica, and is constantly consulted by amateur collectors and others for the purpose of naming specimens. There is a large collection of the economical woods of the island, cut and arranged for purposes of reference.

The Museum contains a good series of mineral, steel and palæontological specimens, including the collection formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1880 and 1886. Tertiary fossils are well represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island; while geological maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are hung over the cases. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

Lately, considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petiolated in shape, all well finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish and coney bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consist of human skulls and bones, and more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. There are also some interesting slavery relics, among them an old iron cage-gibbet in which criminals were formerly hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island in the Jamaica House of the Imperial Institute has been formed. Public demonstrations upon special objects in the Museum are given from time to time by the Curator, and many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described more particularly for educational purposes. The Museum is open to the public every week-day from 10 a.m. till dusk. In the grounds of the Institute an aviary and several small reptile-houses have been erected, where live specimens of the indigenous and other animals are maintained.

**ART GALLERY.**—The Art Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island, and paintings, engravings, (including a series of Jamaica scenery) and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692, the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bamble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Lecture Hall have been hung a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Hollar to Millais, while in the Jamaica and West India Library are hung a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse, and photographs of celebrated paintings; and in the front piazza are placed a small collection of plaster casts.

The Art Gallery is open every week-day from 11 a.m. till dusk.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary members paying an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of five guineas. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half fees. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above, and they receive, free of charge, the Journal and certain other publications issued by the Institute. In April, 1896, there were 9 honorary members, 14 corresponding members, 4 life members and 305 subscribing members, making a total of 332.

**LECTURES.**—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.\* In order to offer to the public of Jamaica educational advantages similar to those supplied by the University Extension Teaching in England, a course of "Institute of Jamaica Lectures" was inaugurated in 1891 on the following lines:

Each course to consist of a certain number of lectures (delivered once a week) giving definite instruction on the subject with which they deal, the instruction to include the indication of text-books, which should be studied by the class, considering the needs both of those who only wish to gain a general acquaintance with the subject, and of those who desire to study it more deeply; each lecture to take about an hour, and after it a class to be held of about an hour for those members of the lecture class who care to stay to ask for the solution of difficulties or for help and guidance in their private reading.

The first course on Elizabethan Literature, consisting of thirteen lectures, was given by the Rev. William Sumner, M.A., Principal of University College, in the rooms of the Institute from September to December, 1891. The second course, given in the Spring of 1892, by Mr. John Stuart, M.A., was on the Physiography of Jamaica. The third course, given in the Autumn of 1892, by Surgeon-Major Barker, M.B., was on Hygiene. The fourth course in the Spring of 1893, was given by various lecturers on Agriculture; the fifth course given in the autumn of 1893, took the form of a series of Demonstrations in Chemistry, by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, B.Sc., the sixth course given in the spring of 1894 was on Greek Life and Literature by Mr. William Cowper, M.A.; the seventh course given in the spring of 1895, on the History of Jamaica, also by Mr. William Cowper, M.A., and the eighth course in 1896 was by Mr. Duerden, the Curator of the Museum, on the Principles of Biology.

**JOURNAL.**—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with

\* A full list of those given from the commencement in May 1891 will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92 (pp. 104-109).

Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Eleven numbers have at present been issued. Other publications, devoted to the objects of the Institute, are also issued from time to time.

**NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.**—The Board of the Institute constituted itself in 1896 the Committee of Management of the Jamaica Branch of the National Home Reading Union, the objects of which are to develop a taste for recreation and instructive reading among all classes of the community and to direct home study to definite ends.

**MEMBERS' MEETINGS.**—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members' Meetings. At these papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Thirty-eight of such meetings have since been held, and have been reported in the Journal of the Institute.

**BRANCHES.**—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, various Branches of the Institute have been formed from time to time at Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Black River, Lucoa, May Pen (Clarendon), Port Antonio, Spanish Town and Montego Bay. Of these, none is now in existence. But a branch on a different principle has been recently founded at Mandeville. Situated in the Bank House, it is open free to the public every week day, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. from June 1st to October 31st, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. from November 1st to May 30th. Members of the Branch have the right to borrow books.

**PRIZES.**—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays,\* &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the island:—(1) p., specimens of native meats and preserved fishes, of fowls, of penguin, also, rhos, &c., and of cacao, (2) essays on the cultivation of fibre plants, a portable machine for treating fibres, & a Bibliography of Jamaica, and for Essays on Hygiene.

The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show, and the Cambridge Local Examination.

**ARTICLE PAPER IN FARMING AND PLANTING.** The Governors of the Institute, feeling that it was desirable to bring about a means of communication between these planters and pen-keepers in Jamaica who are willing to receive young men as articled pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, have prepared a register of such planters and pen-keepers, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute.

Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men, from Great Britain and other European countries, with small capitals (say of from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by the knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster. The Governors of the Institute therefore hope that the above mentioned scheme may prove of service, but it must be understood that they can accept no responsibility in the matter. The abstract compiled from the returns hitherto received from the planters and pen-keepers—shows (1) the nature of the properties—pen-keeping (breeding and rearing of cattle, horses and sheep); dairying; cane-growing, and the manufacture of sugar and rum; coffee planting; and the cultivation of bananas, oranges, nutmegs, coconuts, pineapples, egg-wood and vegetables, (2) the districts in which they are situated, (3) the premium required, (4) some indication of the kind of home and surroundings the pupils may expect and (5) the work they would have to perform, and the instruction they would receive.

"JAMAICA IN 1895." A pamphlet, entitled "Jamaica in 1895," was compiled by the Secretary of the Institute under the direction of the Board of Governors. This was extensively circulated abroad with a view to giving information concerning the resources of the Island and the inducements which it offers to settlers. A revised edition, entitled "Jamaica in 1896" appeared in that year.

**ART CLASSES.**—Art Classes are held in connection with the Institute.

\* Further particulars will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 160.

† A prize of £250 for a similar machine had been offered in 1884, in 1886 and in 1888 but was not awarded.

**KINDERGARTENS.**—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations\* in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. The rooms of the Institute are also placed at the disposal of various scientific societies. The examinations of the Medical Council, the quarterly meetings of the Jamaica Branch of the Medical Association, and the meetings of the Kingston Horticultural Society are held therein.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.**—In 1855 the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture sent a selection of the products of Jamaica to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1862 a similar collection was sent to the Universal Exhibition in London. Samples of the staple products of the island were contributed to the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and were, at the request of the authorities, handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam.

Specimens of fishes, boats, fish pots, nets and other apparatus used by Jamaican fishermen were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition held in London during the year 1883.

Mr. D. Morris, the then Chairman of the Institute, was appointed Commissioner for Jamaica at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans in 1884-86, and there gave lectures and addresses on the products of the island. He was also instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years.

The exhibits from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886, consisted of 969 samples of the products and manufactures of the colony, and included 80 samples of rum, 20 of sugar, and 71 of coffee.

For the purposes of the Jamaica International Exhibition, a sum of £600, which was voted to the Institute, was expended in the formation of collections illustrative of the resources of Jamaica, which, together with selections from the Museum and Library of the Institute, were exhibited in a special court, in the gallery of the Exhibition, a brief guide to which was issued by the Board.

**IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**—The Institute undertook in 1890, at the request of the Government, the preparation of a collection of samples of the products of the island to be lodged in the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and in April, 1891, a vote of £500 was passed for this purpose, supplemented in 1892 by a further vote of £250. This collection is being formed in duplicate, in order that one set may be retained for future guidance in the Museum of the Institute, so that as the industries of the island are developed, examples of such development may be forwarded to London as occasion requires. In this work, the Board have the benefit of the co-operation in London, of Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., who represents Jamaica on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary and Librarian.	Frank Cunliffe.	£500 0 0	2nd Dec., '90
Curator of Museum.	J. E. Duerden, A.R.C. Soc. (Lond.)	600 0 0	11 Dec. '91

#### BOARD OF SUPERVISION

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in creations of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

\* See notice on Cambridge Local Examinations to present Handbook.

† A fuller account under this head will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 161.



These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board in so far as its authority goes is analogous to the Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—These latter Boards, it may be mentioned, control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly among the Parochial Boards, certain of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies or trusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report in the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board." The Board of Supervision is entirely a nonpartisan one. The names of the members are given on page 226.

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect: to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor; to prevent and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards; to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

As an instance of the laxity of administration that prevailed prior to the formation of the Board it is to be noted that in its first annual report the Board stated that at a call for a simple statement of the number of male and female paupers elicited



in one instance the reply that it was not possible to give the information desired at once, as the existing pauper roll did not distinguish males from females.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1896—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April 1896, was 4,442 or 99 more than the same date in 1895. The chief increases in the year 1895-96 were in the parishes of Trelawny, St. James, Westmoreland, Manchester and St. Catherine, and the chief decreases in Portland and Hanover. The males and females formed respectively 30 and 70 per cent. of the out-door poor and 61 and 39 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st April, 1896.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 42 per cent. and the in-door formed 18 per cent. on the 1st April, 1896, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 26 per cent. in St. Elizabeth.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.8, and lowest in the parish of St. Elizabeth, viz., 0.2, while the average for the island was 0.6. The similar figures for the following colonies and countries are as stated below: Barbados 1.4, British Guiana 1.0, England 2.6, Scotland 1.6 and Ireland 2.2.

It appears that the total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March 1896, was £1,957, thereon to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated), 893,500, the out-door poor 3,547, the in-door poor 795, making a total of 4,342, and that the total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1896-97 was £47,730.

The amount collected in poor rates in 1895-96 was £41,257 and the amount actually spent in the relief of the poor in the same period was £44,719.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Jno. Pringle, Member of the Privy Council and Custos of St. Mary.

Hon. C. B. Moore, C.B., S.M.O.

Wellesley Bourke, Esq.

Simon Santar, Esq.

J. T. Wigham Esq.

Hon. J. T. Pender, Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester.

Hon. H. H. Phipps Esq., Attorney General.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary Board of Supervision	Herbert Johnstone*	£400. 0. 0	March, 1878

## GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was instituted in the year 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant who was then Governor of Jamaica, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., to be Analytical Chemist to the Government of Jamaica for judicial and other purposes. In the year ending 31st March, 1896, thirty-two human viscera have been analysed for judicial purposes, and the bodies of three animals were examined for poisons. For the same purpose articles of food and drink have been analysed in sixteen cases of suspected attempts to administer poison, eleven suspected narcotics have been examined, and weapons and articles of clothing have been examined in six cases of criminal violence. For

\* Mr. Johnstone is also Secretary of the Schools Commission and Assistant to the Govt. Microscopist.

public purposes, not of a judicial nature, fifty-nine substances have been analysed including wines, ales, spirits, varnishes, etc., for the Customs, waters for their fitness for drinking, lighthouse oils, etc. The Kingston water supply has been analysed on several occasions and uniformly proved to be of good quality. Analyses of minerals, soils, etc., not of a public nature have also been performed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chemist	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C.	\$580 0 0	June, '70

## PART VI. JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reorganisation and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 6 times a year in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."

The following are the Rules\* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court. —

(1) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3) Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt.	22,000 0 0	..
Puisne Judge	Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.B.	1,200 0 0	1th Nov., '82
Ditto	Hon. Chas. Frederick Lamb, M.A., LL.D.	1,000 0 0	...
Attorney General	Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles	1,200 0 0	March, '73
Asst. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	T. B. Oughton	225 0 0	1st Jan. '94
Ditto Western Circuit	S. D. Lando	500 0 0	24th July, '84
Crown Solicitor	A. W. Farquharson	820 0 0	7th July, '94
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	O'Connor de Cordova	600 0 0	1st Nov. '95
First Class Clerk	C. H. Yorke Stader	220 0 0	3rd April, '83
Second Class Clerk	A. G. Richards	100 0 0	16th April, '80

\* Rules and Orders under the Jud.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT *continued.*

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Third Class Clerk	E. F. H. Cox	£100 0 0	1st June, '88
Doitto	Sydney Scottlock	85 0 0	1st Febry, '94
Doitto	G. B. Rickard	80 0 0	
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian	Charles B. Burnett	200 0 0	27th Dec., '70
Chief of the Supreme Court	Heratio Vas	20 0 0	June, '88
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	O'Connor de Cordova	"	1st Nov., '95
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	Heratio. Vas	60 0 0	2nd June, '86
Administrator-General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	P. B. Chapman†	800 0 0	1st Oct., '86

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.  
BARRISTERS AT-LAW.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Burke, S. C., Jnr., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica December 1890
Brandon, David	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., Cantab., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Garrick, Francis C., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple, 1893, admitted in Jamaica, 29th October, 1895.
Josephs, R. A., B.A., LL.B., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, admitted 30th April 1896, admitted in Jamaica, 25th November, 1896.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B.	Inner Temple Easter, 1887, admitted in Jamaica, 6th June, 1887.
Roper, H. L., B.A.	Inner Temple, admitted in Jamaica, 28th November, 1892.
Stern, Philip	1853, admitted in Jamaica, 1870
Sheriff, Percy Musgrave Creswell	Middle Temple June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, May, 1895.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892. ‡

## ADVOCATES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	P.O. Address.
Burke, S. C.	26th June 1870	Kingston
Harvey, T. L.	1st June, 1885	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	11th June 1874	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D.	26th January, 1870	Kingston
Parache, J. T.	1st June, 1885	Mandeville
Vandryes, Henry	10th October, 1879	Kingston

## SOLICITORS.

Name.	Date of Admission	P.O. Address.
Allwood, James*	6th June, 1866	May Pen
Andrews, William	18th October, 1867	Kingston
Alrahman, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	
Allwood, Alfred Barker	2nd February, 1891	Montego Bay
Allwood, John Huber	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenhoven, Lewis (Cornaldi & Ashenhoven)	7th February 1896	Kingston
Baifour, David	5th June, 1893	Mandeville
Baigue, Robert Orr	12th March, 1891	Mandeville
Brill, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Kingston

\* Draws salary as Registrar Supreme Court.

† Sir Chapman is a Commissioner of Stamps, the salary of £400 covering all the duties discharged by him.

‡ Removed under Law No. 1 of 1896, from Roll of Barristers in Jamaica and enrolled as Solicitor by order of Supreme Court made on 22nd Sept., 1896.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked \*

AN APPENDIX, continued.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Hell, E. A.*	17th June 1875	Kingston
Richard, C. A.	9th April 1876	Sp. T. Wn
Reade, William Harvey & Bourke)	14th October 1876	Kingston
Reade, G. & Philpotts	14th August 1896	Montego Bay
Reade, S. C.	22nd June 1886	Kingston
Reade, R. K.	31st April 1894	Kingston
Reade, David	8th October 1890	Kingston
Reade, C. M.*	1st August 1881	Port Maria
Reade, S. (Nuttall & Cargill)	1st December 1892	Kingston
Reade, W. P.*	14th December 1886	London
Reade, W. G.*	9th June 1871	Montego Bay
Reade, W. G.*	14th June 1886	Montego Bay
Reade, A. J. (Cornwall & Ash- croft)	17th December 1880	Kingston
Reade, Chas. Lester	14th August 1891	Sp. T. Wn
Reade, H. E. Henderson	9th March 1884	Port Maria
Reade, Harold W. W.	14th August 1891	Kingston
Reade, Alf. H. (Lindo & O'Costa)	31st March 1894	Kingston
Reade, O. C.*	8th June 1886	Kingston
Reade, Edgar S. D.	1st June 1891	Black River
Reade, A. H.*	12th October 1860	Portsmouth
Reade, Guy S.	31st March 1884	Portsmouth
Reade, Arthur W. (Farqu- harson & Mitchell)	22nd February 1884	Kingston
Reade, M. S.*	30th March 1880	Sp. T. Wn
Reade, H. Seymour*	3rd August 1887	Kingston
Reade, J. W.	31st February 1848	Spanish Town
Reade, Alice (Augustus)	16th August 1888	Spanish Town
Reade, H. (Oughton, Jarvis & Clyde)	6th February 1888	Kingston
Reade, C. H. Clementson	6th August 1881	Port Maria
Reade, A. C.	11th October 1880	Montego Bay
Reade, W. Rappett	10th June 1878	Kingston
Reade, Geoffrey George	2nd December 1849	Kingston
Reade, J. R.	21st August 1896	Kingston
Reade, Leonard	16th July 1895	Kingston
Reade, W. A.	2nd May 1884	Montego Bay
Reade, Daniel	15th October 1875	Sp. T. Wn
Reade, George	1st October 1891	Sp. T. Wn
Reade, T. L. Harvey and Bourke)	10th February 1863	Kingston
Reade, Thos.	12th June 1847	Kingston
Reade, Frank	31st August 1896	Kingston
Reade, Sylvan	1st June 1886	Port Antonio
Reade, John Henry	10th August 1892	Kingston
Reade, Ernest Hann	14th June 1892	Kingston
Reade, J. L.	2nd February 1886	Spanish Town
Reade, A. V.*	30th December 1886	Portsmouth
Reade, W. P.*	14th October 1871	Port Antonio
Reade, Alex.*	30th March 1883	London
Reade, Alar L. P. (Lake & Samuel)	5th August 1889	Kingston
Reade, J. V.*	14th June 1881	Spanish Town
Reade, W. R.	23rd Jan 1894	Kingston
Reade, Arthur	17th February 1862	Montego Bay
Reade, J. Daly	27th November 1861	Montego Bay
Reade, S. D. (Lindo & DuCosta)	12th February 1848	Kingston
Reade, William Edwin	26th December 1889	Montego Bay
Reade, E. R.*	9th June 1841	Spanish Town
Reade, Edw. Lloyd	2nd September 1896	Port Antonio
Reade, John P.	8th June 1845	Spanish Town
Reade, Eugene L. P.	11th August 1879	Kingston
Reade, J. P. (Farquharson & M. Ingham)	9th June 1887	Kingston
Reade, John T.*	15th October 1876	Port Antonio
Reade, James	13th June 1883	Montego Bay
Reade, E. B. A. L. M. Cantab. (Nuttall & Cargill)	4th February 1892	Kingston

\* Names of persons who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are ex-  
cluded from practice are marked.\*





Note—& tolls throughout these Rules comprise 7 words any figure being counted as one word.

Receiving instructions and preparing and sending writs, returns and answers on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the divisions of the Court except Equity

20 10 0

For each additional writ

0 15 0

In Equity proceedings respectively have where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200

3 0 0

If of or below that amount

1 10 0

Writs

Writ of summons, return and writ of return and other common writs

0 1 0

Each copy

0 2 0

Special writs such as partibus non est, non est, non est, drawing per folio

0 5 0

Each copy

0 1 0

Returning

0 3 0

Return of claim

0 2 0

Each copy

0 3 0

For each additional folio

0 1 0

Statement of claim in defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 2 folios

0 1 0

For each additional folio

0 1 0

Drawing per folio

0 3 0

Each copy

0 3 0

Appearance

Memorandum of appearance for one person

0 3 0

For each additional person

0 1 0

Bonds, replies, security for costs, drawing, per folio

0 2 0

Each copy

0 1 0

Each copy

0 2 0

Common bonds

0 10 0

Drafts of proceedings cases for opinion of the Court as to the propriety of the same, and of all documents or other matters matter abstracts of this proceeding 12 words

0 3 0

For copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or personal of Client when necessary per folio

0 1 0

Engagement

0 2 0

Copies per folio

0 1 0

Drafts of proceedings, statements to accompany same according to per folio

0 1 0

Attendance to Court at term of Court and Court taking judgment arguments and evidence in the case

0 10 0

Attendance at chambers on the Registrar on the taking of evidence or other evidence per folio where an affidavit is made

0 10 0

Common attendance otherwise than in Equity

0 4 0

Attendance at Public Office or in service

0 4 0

EQUITY

FEES OF COSTS PAYABLE BY DEBTS

Writs, Summons and Warrants

On sending writ of summons

40 3 0

Costs return renewed or amended writ

0 3 0

Writ of habeas corpus or injunction

1 0 0

Writ of subpoena ad testandum or peremptory

0 2 0

Writ of sequestration or writ of partition

0 7 0

Every other writ

0 5 0

Every foreign or other commission

1 0 0

Every return or summons or otherwise specially mentioned

0 6 0

Appearance

On entering an appearance for each person

0 5 0

For office copies of the proceedings per folio

0 1 0

For office copies of the proceedings per folio

0 1 0

For office copies of the proceedings per folio

0 1 0

For office copies of the proceedings per folio

0 1 0

Witness

On taking a special case

1 0 0

On taking an affidavit with exhibits (if any) sworn, submitted, in at its issue, award, bill of sale, by satisfaction price and bill of exchange with return

0 0 3

FEES

On filing a caveat

40 5 0

On filing a caveat, statement of claim or statement of defence or subsequent pleadings or any document of suggestion

0 3 0

On every order

0 3 0

Certificates

For a certificate of appearance or of a plea

0 1 0

For a certificate of appearance or of a plea

0 1 0

Searches and Inspections

On an application to inspect a pleading, or any other document or any other document provided for by law as to the same and to inspect documents deposited for production or production per folio

0 1 0

Examination of Witnesses

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

For every witness not exceeding three hours

0 1 0

## FEE OF COURT PAYABLE BY PLAINTIFF, continued.

**Judgments, Decrees and Orders.**  
For entering a decree or judgment, order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case of setting aside a judgment. . . . . £0 0 0  
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio . . . . . 0 0 0

**Taking Accounts.**  
On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, liquidator, assignee, Receiver, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, claimant, or partner, Receiver, Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received with or deducting any payment shall not exceed £100 . . . . . 0 2 0  
When such amount shall exceed £100 for every £100 in excess . . . . . 0 1 0

The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fee before taking the account, not exceeding the fee on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and such stamp is a memorandum thereof of the account.  
**Taking out of Costs.**  
Taking out of costs not exceeding three shillings of 12 words each . . . . . 0 1 0  
When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio . . . . . 0 0 0

**Notes.**—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 100 words, any figure being counted as one word.

**Attendants at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, subpoenas, or writs, or to deliver briefs, or other proceedings.** . . . . £0 4 0  
At Record Office to make search or record . . . . . 0 7 6  
On Counsel in consultation per hour . . . . . 0 10 0

**Writs.**  
Writ of summons, return and answer . . . . . 0 7 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 3 6  
Special writs, such as partition, dower, replevin, return of inquisition, drawing per folio . . . . . 0 3 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 1 6  
Engrossing . . . . . 0 2 6  
Engrossment of claim . . . . . 0 7 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 3 6  
For each additional folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
Statement of claim or defence or a bar subsequent to a plea exceeding 4 folios . . . . . 0 3 6  
For each additional folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
Drawing per folio . . . . . 0 3 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 1 6

**Appearance.**  
Memorandum of appearance for one person . . . . . 0 2 6  
For each additional person . . . . . 0 1 6  
Bonds replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio . . . . . 0 3 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 1 6  
Engrossing . . . . . 0 2 6  
Common bonds . . . . . 0 18 0

Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of counsel, or a summary (briefs) and of all deeds or other original matter abstracts if title per folio of 12 words . . . . . 0 3 6  
Two copies for counsel or opposite Attorney for perusal of Counsel when necessary per folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
For perusal of Counsel . . . . . 0 2 6  
Copies per folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
For affidavits, statements to accompany same accounts for per folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
For affidavits in Court or trial of contested cases, taking judgments, arguments and evidence, motion per hour . . . . . 0 10 0  
Attendance in Chambers on the Registrar on the taking of accounts or other references per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) . . . . . 0 10 0

## Register of Judgments.

For registering a judgment, although more than one name may have to be registered . . . . . £0 2 0  
For re-registering same . . . . . 0 1 0  
For a search, for each name . . . . . 0 1 0  
For authority to enter satisfaction . . . . . 0 2 0

## Miscellaneous.

On a notice under Section 81 of Code . . . . . 0 2 0  
Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which an other fee is herein provided, for the first hour . . . . . 0 10 0  
For every additional hour or part of an hour . . . . . 0 5 0  
For taking out recognisance or bond . . . . . 0 10 0  
On taking out or taking same off the file and delivering . . . . . 0 2 0  
On a commitment . . . . . 0 5 0  
On every writ of distringas under 11 Vic., cap. 23 . . . . . 0 5 0  
On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders . . . . . 1 0 0  
On filing interdicts . . . . . 1 0 0  
On filing legations, examinations and answers to interrogatories . . . . . 0 15 0  
To pay a sum of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 . . . . . 0 5 0  
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 . . . . . 0 10 0  
Above £100, 10s. per cent.

**Attendants at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, subpoenas, or writs, or to deliver briefs, or other proceedings.** . . . . £0 4 0  
At Record Office to make search or record . . . . . 0 7 6  
On Counsel in consultation per hour . . . . . 0 10 0  
Attendants of service on the person of defendant and other persons all day . . . . . 0 7 6  
For each additional person a affidavit, of service . . . . . 0 3 6  
By special affidavits drawing, per folio . . . . . 0 3 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 1 6  
For engrossing . . . . . 0 2 6  
Notice of trial of Counsel, of taxation, of setting aside Special Jury and other common matters . . . . . 0 3 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 1 6  
Notice to admit or produce documents . . . . . 0 7 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 3 6  
Notice to summon for Chambers . . . . . 0 7 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 3 6  
Subpoena and testificandum . . . . . 0 7 6  
Each copy . . . . . 0 3 6  
With decessum clause additional . . . . . 0 3 6  
Each copy additional . . . . . 0 1 6  
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour . . . . . 0 10 0  
Common engrossment, assignment of judgment authority to enter satisfaction, writ of execution each . . . . . 0 7 6  
Special searches by any of the Public Offices, per hour . . . . . 0 7 6  
For each ticket of judgment . . . . . 0 1 6  
For each ticket of deed . . . . . 0 7 6  
For each ticket of writ for each additional folio . . . . . 0 2 6  
Letters not exceeding two sides . . . . . 0 5 6  
For each additional side . . . . . 0 3 6  
Jurat, oaths and attendances per day, £2 and 5s. per m. . . . . 0 10 0  
For use and consulting draft deeds and making a transcript therein per folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio . . . . . 0 1 6  
Notice to admit or produce documents . . . . . 0 7 6  
Folio for writ . . . . . 0 3 6  
**Notes.**—At all times matter not provided for in the above scales to be drafted in or the principle of the scale.

## CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lowest scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £100, and where such value shall exceed £100, the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 4 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognition, and every order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the merits and extent of the property taking and working on the same, the notification of the entry or removal, all which shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, before or commission any person in that order in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For making examination per diem taken before the Registrar per diem	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing into the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 0
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drawing up orders on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate, directed to be taken before the Registrar per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate of report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Comptroller's account a further fee in respect of each hundred pounds of the sum due and received by such Receiver or Comptroller after deducting all necessary outgoings for repairs, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or defend, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for an adjournment of the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For a conditional order	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court and held by him for each day in case in Kingston	1 0 0	2 0 0
For a subpoena the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travel and allowance at the rate of travelling and expenses per mile from Kingston to the place of sale		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed at the Registrar's Office per folio	0 0 6	0 0 0
NOTE.—A fee of 10s. per cent. per cent. except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances also the collected by means of stamps.		
COLLECTIONS FROM		
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filed up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 4 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6	0 7 6
A Judge may in his discretion allow such further sums as follows:—For length of attendance exceeding 2 1/2 hours	1 1 0	2 1 0
Attending on Claims in Chambers		
For perusing the affidavits of claimants (coming in pursuant to advertisement and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five)	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the Registrar paying the conduct of the order attending the Registrar with books and papers or despatch minutes or order not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the Registrar paying the evidence read, but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him	0 7 6	0 7 6
According to length as per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to set the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or in the Telling Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	1 1 0
Attending to pass any decree or order not being an order of course including the order entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
NOTE.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry in case the Registrar shall certify to the Court a balance right to be made in respect of an order of course and in case of an order of course the Judge may make such allowance as he or any of the parties as he may shall seem fit.		
Fees and Services		
For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 1 6	0 2 6
For service of a notice	0 1 6	0 2 6
For notice of residence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6

CHANCERY—EQUITY continued  
SOLICITORS' FEES, continued

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court.	10	0	0	10	0	0
For notice of appointment for sitting and passing minutes, decesses, or writs before the Registrar.	0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of a Judge's summons exclusive of the copy.	0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of a writ.	0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of an order exclusive of the copy.	0	2	6	0	2	6
For filing a writ or order or judgment.	1	2	6	0	2	6
For service of a party or writ or such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of a carrier.	0	2	6	0	2	6
The fees for notices and summonses to apply where the same are not in for sale for the public, unless it be necessary for the purpose of moving a defendant to answer.						
There is to be no charge for the filing of a summons and one notice of passing decesses or orders, which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which a party must take notice.						

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION

## FEES AND CHARGES IN PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION

In Non-Contentious Business		In Contentious Business	
For filing affidavit appearing for probate or letters of administration	£ 10 0	For any and further writing to the act	£ 0 0 0
On every term of probate	1 10 0	Filing a writ	0 0 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0	For a writ of habeas corpus or return	0 0 0
On every writ, habeas corpus or return	0 0 0	Filing interrogatories and answers	0 2 6
On bond where the personal property shall be above £100, at the rate of two pence for each £100	0 0 0	Filing a writ of error	0 0 0
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a folio	0 1 6	For a writ of certiorari	0 0 0
For every copy of the will per folio and each fraction of a folio	0 1 6	For a writ of mandamus	0 0 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition	0 0 0
Upon every certificate of the Court	1 2 6	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
Upon every return	0 3 6	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
For each copy of a book	0 1 6	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1 4 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
Note.—In all matters not specially provided for, the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.		For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
In Contentious Business		For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
On every citation	£ 20 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
On every return to see proceedings	0 3 6	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
On every return to a petition for each person	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
Filing a petition	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
Filing an answer	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0
Filing a reply	0 0 0	For a writ of prohibition to withhold, and withhold	0 0 0

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Attorneys for similar business at Common Law.

Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the Divorce, Executors, Probate, and the Bankruptcy Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

## SOLICITORS' FEES

Note.—These fees apply throughout the Divisions of the Court.

Service of Documents		Execution of Documents	
For every writ of summons, notice or other document besides writs	£ 10 0	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
For every writ of summons, notice or other document from the Court House Registrar, or from the office of the Registrar, attending the service for every time beyond the first	0 0 0	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
Attendants to make affidavit of service	0 1 6	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
Execution of Documents		For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
For every writ of attachment of debts and other property	0 0 0	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
For every writ of possession	0 0 0	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
For every writ of delivery	0 0 0	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0
For every writ of a judgment for contempt	0 14 6	For every writ of summons and notice	£ 10 0

All necessary expenses on the above to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principle of the scale.

All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.



ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW NO. 25

For every day of Attendance.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates on Ponds, Marabouts, Canebrakes, &c.	20	0	0	10	1	0
Witnesses Who are Doctors, Bankers and Professional persons	0	5	0	10	0	0
Witnesses Who are Agents, Auctioneers, Undertakers, Bookkeepers, &c.	0	4	0	10	0	0
Witnesses Who are Clerks, Second Class Boatmen of Spirits, Skilled Workmen, and the like	0	4	0	10	0	0
Third Class Boatmen, Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like	0	1	4	10	0	0
Persons attending to their business, but not exceeding	—	—	—	0	10	0
Medical Practitioners duly registered, when attending to give professional evidence	—	—	—	1	1	0
When attending to give professional evidence in the Supreme or Circuit Court	—	—	—	1	1	0
For every day of attendance for each legal proceeding	—	—	—	1	1	0
For the first day of attendance in a suit, within the same, and for making the report regularly taken and for giving evidence, if not the same day	—	—	—	1	1	0
For the first day of attendance in a suit, within the same, and for making the report regularly taken and for giving evidence, if not the same day	—	—	—	2	1	0

The travelling expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the actual and reasonable charges incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/2 per mile each way.

Where there is a Railway or other public conveyance or if the fare will be allowed.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS, DURING 1867.

The times and places of the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1867 —

- KINGSTON**—January 4th; April 20th; August 23rd  
**Spanish Town**—January 11th; May 3rd; September 6th.  
**Monte Ray**—March 2nd; July 6th; November 2nd.  
**Port Antonio**—March 5th; July 9th; November 5th.  
**Port Maria**—March 8th; July 12th; November 8th.  
**May Pen**—February 1st; June 8th; October 4th.  
**Mandeville**—February 1th; June 11th; October 7th.  
**Black River**—February 8th; June 14th; October 11th.  
**Savanna-la-Mar**—February 11th; June 17th; October 14th.  
**Lucea**—February 15th; June 21st; October 18th.  
**Montego Bay**—February 18th; June 24th; October 21st.  
**Falmouth**—February 22nd; June 28th; October 25th.  
**St. Ann's Bay**—February 25th; July 1st; October 28th.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Her Majesty's Order in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1861, it was ordered that any person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or Their Privy Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Court of (1st) Judicature, or as a Court of Review or Election in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling. The person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within 14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant to the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or petition for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of that court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1863, and the 31st March, 1865, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by

the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 68, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

#### HONDURAS APPEALS

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorises Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, is published, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

#### INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 28th May, 1882, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation

in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) Estates when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissioners' Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (acts vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceeds of a will in reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September 1873, continues in force but up on coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January 1880 the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignee or factors' Lien was abolished from and after the 31st July 1886 by Law 17 of 1886, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

### ADMIRALTY COURT.

Until the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, ss. 130 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th November, 1890, page 741 by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the free places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to International Law and the Committee of Nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the Queen in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, drafts of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

Rules of Court were prepared by his Honour the Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law.

These rules were approved by Her Majesty in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and are published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissioner	Sir F. B. Clark, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	...
Deputy Judge	Hon. E. A. Northcote, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court	do.	1st Nov. '82
Registrar	O'Connor act orders	do.	...
Marshal	H. M. Hall	...	1st Nov. '85
Sheriff	O'Connor act orders	...	...
Sheriff's Clerk	Walter F. Langley	...	1st Nov. '83

#### ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personally antecedent to £100 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a will, or, widow, or other next of kin, or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative take out letters of administration within three months or such other time may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will, but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September 1873, in the retirement of Mr. Lee, the late Administrator-General.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of Clerks and Assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office, which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

During the year ending 31st March, 1896, there were granted to the Administrator-General Letters of Administration to the Estates of seven deceased persons, in one case with a will annexed and in two cases Interim Orders of Possession had been previously obtained. An Interim Order of Possession was also made in respect of one deceased person's estate, where Letters of Administration had not been taken. He was also appointed by the Supreme Court Guardian and Trustee of the Estate of one infant, and to exercise the powers of a tenant for life during the minority of one infant. He was appointed Trustee, under the Settled Land Law, in one other matter, Committee of one lunatic, Receiver in three Equity Suits, Liquidator of one Company, and Receiver in one proceeding in the Incorporated Equities Court. At the close of the Financial Year ending the 31st March, 1896, the amount at credit of Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics,



Receiverships and Trusts was £4,487 17s 5d. During the year one trust, which had been in office twelve years came to an end.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited in the Audit Office and are passed half yearly by the Supreme Court.

## BANKRUPTCY

The Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator General for the time being shall exercise the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtor's estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and if the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcy, as well as for fraudulent transactions.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1888.

1887	16	1884	40	1887	64
1888	70	1885	30	1888	40
1889	75	1886	47		

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last nine years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law.

1887	14	1890	18	1893-94	22
1888	15	1891	41	1894-95	8
1889	11	1892	24	1895-96	21

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845, (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows:—in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s 5d., and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £211,884 10s 6d.

During the financial year ending 31st March 1886, there were twenty-one Bankrupts, including two deceased persons' estates under the provisions of Law 24 of 1892, four being on Debtors' own Petitions, four were removed, one was transferred to the Resident Magistrate's Court, St. Catharines, and two were pending at the close of the year.

All that above into the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £4,250 10s 10d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator General) are audited in the Audit Office and passed half yearly by the Supreme Court.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Philip K. Chapman†	2800 0 0	1st Oct., '86
First Class Clerk	John M. Nathersole	300 0 0	1st Sept., '88
Assistant Clerk	Remond A. A. Jacobus†	80, per week	

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Notaries Public are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to disqualify by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	210 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	8 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	8 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of two shillings.

\* The Amending Law now in force makes it incumbent on Bankrupts to pay 10s to be liable otherwise their Discharge is suspended for 3 years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy.

† Also Commissioners of Stamps at same salary.

‡ Not of permanent staff.



The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under—

For subscribing and entering a protest 40 10 6  
 For drawing and preparing same, to be required, at 25 per legal sheet of 72 words  
 to the legal sheet.  
 For copies of documents thereto at 25 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than the foregoing provided for by the Act 28 Vic, chap. 10, may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many deeds are passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B & C, 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit Stat 3 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the Office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ship's promissas and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1860—13th August	Joseph K. Edmonson*	Hanover
1868—14th May	Andrew B. Dignum	The whole
1871—7th October	John Lewis	Kingston
1872—7th December	Thos. Hendrick	Kingston
1873—30th December	Edward B. Lynch	Spanish Town
1874—27th January	John C. Lewis	St. Ann
1875—40th April	James M. Finney	Port Antonio
1877—10th May	Boger S. Haughton	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August	S. H. Watson	Kingston
1879—19th April	William M. Robertson	Westmoreland
1879—6th May	W. Margaret Gray	Kingston
1880—12th November	Thomas Hart	The whole Island
1881—17th October	Joseph K. Marshall	St. Thomas
1882—24 April	Stephen C. Prevando	St. Elizabeth
1882—5th April	Charles Macdonald	St. Elizabeth
1882—1st September	Charles Macdonald	Westmoreland
1883—15th November	Arthur James Grant	St. James
1884—28th July	John Frederick Mason	Kingston
1885—17th March	Nicholas Augustus Watcott	The whole Island
1886—26th July	George Lyon Phillips Cornhill	St. James
1886—24 August	Henry Rostock Petersen	The whole Island
1887—4th March	Frederick Gordon Osborne Smith	The whole Island
1889—10th March	Charles Alfred Smith	Trinidad
1889—4th April	Frederick Harcourt	St. Mary
1889—27th August	Salley Jaquet	Port Antonio
1890—2nd June	Arthur W. Farquharson	The whole Island
1890—18th November	G. G. Hunter	The whole Island
1891—6th April	C. M. Ogilvie	The whole Island
1891—20th April	C. A. Beckwith	St. Catherine
1892—20th April	A. E. Harrison	Hanover
1893—2nd April	John Frederick Mitchell	The whole Island
1893—15th July	E. E. Burke	St. Mary
1893—7th December	W. H. O'Neill	Kingston
1893—20th January	E. L. Lynch	Port Antonio
1894—26th February	Salley Jaquet	The whole Island
1895—7th September	Charles Clarke	Westmoreland

\* Now in 303 Orders.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Under this law the Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate Court, and it is the intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate for each parish of the island.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish in which he is located.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrate Courts.

## SCALE OF COURT FEES UNDER LAW 43 OF 1887.

## CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The following shall be the Scale of Fees payable in all Cases, subject to the provisions contained under the different sub-heads as specially applicable to different classes of actions:—

	Where amount claimed does not exceed £2.	Where amount claimed exceeds £2.
On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing the cause, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is contested	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is not contested	Sixpence	Threepence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.

On each judgment summons, including hearing	0 1 0
(The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under section 210).	0 1 0
Every original subpoena (which may include three persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search in the books, (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing warrant of attachment or execution	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 100 words or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every appeal	0 5 0

In addition there shall be paid at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.

NOTE.—In all points for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

## REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	20	2	6
For a replevin bond when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	5	2	6
Where it exceeds £20	0	6	0

In an action of replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount. In any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Resident Magistrate at the hearing shall assess such value as he shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

## INTERPLEADER.

The Court fees in Interpleader shall be calculated on the value of the goods or money claimed which value shall, in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff, or on the amount of the judgment in respect of which the property claimed has been taken in execution, whichever shall be the smaller amount. Provided that when the value has been assessed by the claimant as aforesaid the Resident Magistrate shall, at the hearing assess such value, and the Court direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

## ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each assignment	20	2	6
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## LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy or for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant, the amount of the claim for the purpose of calculating the Court fees shall be the annual value of the premises, calculated on the rent payable.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in the case of plaints, other than those above mentioned, for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the amount claimed shall be taken for this purpose at one pound for every acre claimed. Provided that for this purpose and also in all cases where the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, the value shall in no case be taken at less than £20, and in no case shall be taken at more than £50.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent the amount so claimed shall be added to the value of the premises in estimating the amount of the claim.

## EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity, be calculated, — in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 99, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made, — in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund, — in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien, — in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property, — in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund to which the proceedings relate, — in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the trust, — in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property stock or assets of the partnership, — in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates. Provided always that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of thirty shillings.

There shall also be paid, in all proceedings in Equity the fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction	20	6	0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0	2	6
Each notice to party, ordered for or other claimant	0	1	0
Filing defendant's answer or or disclaimer	0	1	0
For each sitting in which the clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0	6	0
For every additional hour, or part of an hour, beyond one hour	0	3	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	0
Entering any such report and certificate	0	5	0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	0	1	6
On each common petition or motion	0	2	6
On each suggestion	0	3	6
On each bond or recognisance	0	2	6

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration, including fee to be paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, on the necessary reference to him	0	10	0
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For the appraisement of goods distrained, three-pence in the pound on the value. For the sale of goods, including advertisements, catalogues and commission, and delivery of goods, one shilling for every pound on the net proceeds of the sale.

In cases other than by sale, where the Sheriff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as Auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of two and a half per centum on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of one and a quarter per centum on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock, and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the bailiff four per centum, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum. Provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money, shall be charged and reckoned from that Court House of the parish, which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

A commission of two-and-a-half per cent. on receiving money instead of levy shall be paid to the Bailiff.

#### PART II.—LAND.

For the execution of each warrant of possession under the Law, five shillings with mile money according to the rate in Part I. of this Schedule. The other fees shall be the same as under Part I. of this Schedule.

#### PART III.—EQUITY.

The same fees as under Part I. of this Schedule.

#### PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For serving every process which he shall be required to serve, the like fee and mileage as in Part I. of this Schedule.

#### HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 81 of Law 43 of 1887 the Justices of the Peace of any Parish assembled by the Court in a Special Session, from time to time fix the times and places for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed by the Justices as he may see fit. Should the Justices fail to fix the times and places within two months prior to the expiration of any previous fixtures made, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Justices.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the office of the Clerk at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in the absence of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 81.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 62 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any prisoner, and any application or request for the taxation of costs, and also any application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made separate and without notice to the other party.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of hearing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall, until it is decided to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders under Section 26c, as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

The following Tables give the place and dates of holding of the Resident Magistrate's Courts for the year 1896.



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. Kingston	Civil Business.	18	16	15	13	17	21
	Original Business.						
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	7.14.21.23	4.11.18.26	4.11.18.26	1.8.6.22.29	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24
	Stony Hill	6.20	3.17	10.17	14.26	8.19	19.23
	Gordon Town	8.23	6.20	6.20	10.24	8.22	5.9
	Green Ridge	18.30	13.27	13.27	2.17	1.16	12.26
	Bell Bay	27	24	31	21	26	30
St. Thomas	Civil Business.						
	Halfway-Tree	26	23	23	20	26	22
	Stony Hill	30	17	24	20	19	23
	Gordon Town	33	20	20	24	22	19
	Bell Bay	27	24	31	21	26	30
Portland	Civil Business.						
	Marant Bay	19	16	16	20	18	16
	Bath	31	13	13	22	17	17
	Kingston	15	12	12	14	14	11
	Cedar Valley	26	23	23	27	26	8
St. Mary	Civil and Original Business.						
	Port Antonio	11	9	8	12	10	14
	Half Way	23	25	25	28	27	24
	Hope Bay	29	26	26	30	28	26
	Manchester	23	19	19	23	31	13
St. Mary	Original Business.						
	Port Maria	Every Wednesday to the year except it be a Public Holiday.					
	Attole Bay	7.21	4.18	4.18	6.23	6.20	3.17
	Richmond	6.19	2.16	2.16	6.20	4.16	1.12
	Recess	12	9	9	13	11	8
St. Mary	Lucky Hill	26	23	30	27	25	29

## SINISTER MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business.</i> Kingston	19	-	20	18	16	20
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway Tree St. Mary Hill Gordon Town Glen's Ridge Bull Bay	1, 8, 15, 22, 29 7, 21 10, 24 17, 31 28	5, 12, 19, 26 4, 18 7, 21 14, 28 26	2, 9, 16, 23, 30 1, 15 4, 18 11, 25 29	7, 14, 21, 28 6, 20 2, 18 9, 23 27	4, 11, 18, 25 3, 17 8, 20 13, 27 24	2, 9, 16, 23, 30 1, 15 4, 11 18 25
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Halfway Tree St. Mary Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	23 21 24 28	24 18 21 26	21 15 18 22	26 20 16 27	23 17 20 24	21 15 11 20
St. Thomas	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morant Bay Nassau Falmington Cedar Valley	20 27 13 27	24 26 20 31	21 23 17 29	19 31 18 26	16 12 23	21 23 17 23
Portland	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio St. Mary Bay Hill Bay Maboumneal	12 22 23 16	9 26 27 20	13 23 24 17	11 28 23 22	8 25 26 19	13 23 24 17
St. Mary	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Port Maria Annotto Bay Richmond Bathurst Lucky Hill	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday. 8, 22 6, 20 17 27	5, 19 3, 17 10 31	9, 23 7, 21 14 28	7, 21 6, 19 12 26	4, 18 2, 16 8 30	9, 23 7, 17 14 21

# RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

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## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. Mary, continued	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	6	6	5	2	7	4
	Amnetto Bay	28	28	26	29	27	24
	Liebmoud	15	12	12	23	14	11
	Retreat	12	9	8	13	11	8
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Lucky Hill	26	28	30	27	26	29
	St. Ann's Bay	4	1	1	5	5	14
	Brown's Town	13	10	10	7	6	2
	Monarque	19	16	16	20	18	16
St. Andrew	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios	26	23	23	27	31	29
	St Ann's Bay	8, 23	6, 19	6, 19	2, 20	14, 28	11, 23
	Brown's Town	17	16	16	20	17	16
	Monarque	23	23	23	27	31	29
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth	14	11	11	22	18	17
	Hamshire	20	17	17	14	12	9
	Dunago	19	10	10	21	17	16
St. Elizabeth	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring	21	18	18	16	19	10
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. George	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. James	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. John	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Water Spring						
	St. Ann's Bay						
	Brown's Town						
	Monarque						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Ocho Rios						
	Falmouth						
	Hamshire						
	Dunago						
St. Kitts	<i>Civil Business.</i>						

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Mary, continued	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Port Maria	2	6	8	1	5	8
	Annotto Bay	29	26	20	28	25	23
	Richmond	16	18	17	15	13	17
	Retreat	13	10	14	12	9	14
St. Ann	Lucky Hill	27	31	26	26	30	21
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	5	9	6	4	8	6
	Brown's Town	14	11	8	6	3	1
	Moneague	18	17	21	19	16	21
Trelawny	Ocho Rios	20	24	23	26	23	18
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	St. Ann's Bay	Every Monday, except it be a Public Holiday.	8, 20	8, 17	1, 15	12, 26	10, 24
	Brown's Town	9, 23	6, 20	3, 17	1, 15	12, 26	10, 24
	Moneague	13	17	21	19	16	21
Trelawny	Ocho Rios	20	24	23	26	23	18
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	15	12	23	21	18	15
	Hampshire	7	18	16	15	10	8
	Duncane	14	11	22	20	17	25
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	8	19	16	14	11	9
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Falmouth	On any day when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.	when the Resident Magistrate is not otherwise engaged, and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.
	Hampshire	7, 21	4, 18	1, 15, 29	18, 27	10, 24	9, 22
	Duncane	14, 28	11, 25	8, 22	6, 20	3, 17	1, 15, 29
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	8	19	16	14	11	9

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE COURTS, continued.

Parish	Court Station	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
St. James*	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i> Montego Bay Aberdeen	21 13	3 12	4 12	13 23	10 14	14 18
Hanover	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucena Island Mill Town Sandy Bay <i>Criminal Business.</i> Green Island Mill Town Sandy Bay	4 13 23 15, 29 11 23	1 12 19 12, 26 9 13	1 12 19 12, 26 8 19	6 30 28 30 13 23	8 14 21 14, 28 11 21	8 11 15 18 11, 25 15 18
Westmoreland	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Waltham Morgan's Bridge Little London Bethel Town Dorchester Blackside <i>Civil Business.</i> Savanna-la-Mar Waltham Bethel Town	Every Tuesday. 28 8 7 29 — 27	25 3 4 — 28 —	26 6 4 26 — 24	29 1 1 20 —	27 7 6 28 — 26	24 4 3 25 —
St. Elizabeth	<i>Civil Business.</i> Black River Sandy Bay Mabou <i>Criminal Business.</i> Black River Sandy Bay Mabou	12 13 21 19, 26 8, 22, 29 21	3 12 20 2, 15, 22 2, 19, 26 18	9 12 20 2, 16, 23, 30 5, 10, 26 18	6 9 23 13, 20, 27 2, 25, 30 23	11 14 20 4, 18, 25 7, 31, 28 20	8 11 17 1, 15, 22, 29 4, 18, 25 17

\* In addition to the Court for St. James fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any indictable offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday and at the out-station immediately before the opening of the Courts of Petty Sessions fixed above.



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE COURTS, continued

Parish	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. James*	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i>						
	Montego Bay	12	9	13	11	8	12
	Adelphi	16	13	17	16	13	17
Bamover	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Lucea	5	5	6	4	1	6
	Green Island	16	13	10	16	12	17
	Mt. Lee Town	13	10	14	12	9	14
	Sandy Bay	23	20	17	22	19	21
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Green Island	16, 30	13, 27	10, 24	15, 29	12, 26	17
	Mt. Lee Town	13	10	14	12	9	14
	Sandy Bay	23	20	17	22	19	21
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
Westmoreland	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Savanna-la-Mar	Every Tuesday.					
	Whitmore	29	26	23	28	25	30
	Morgan's Bridge	3	6	3	8	5	9
	Little London	1	5	2	7	4	8
	Bethel Town	30	27	24	—	26	31
	Darlington	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blacksfield	28	—	25	—	24	—
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Savanna-la-Mar	21	18	15	20	17	22
	Wh. Horn	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Bethel Town	30	27	24	26	23	17
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
St. Elizabeth	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Black River	13	10	14	12	9	7
	Santa Cruz	16	13	17	16	12	10
	Malvern	22	19	23	21	18	16
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Black River	6, 20, 27	3, 17, 24, 31	7, 21, 28	6, 19, 26	2, 16, 23, 30	14, 21, 28
	Santa Cruz	2, 9, 23, 30	6, 20, 27	10, 24	1, 8, 22, 29	5, 19, 26	3, 17, 24, 31
	Malvern	22	19	23	21	18	16
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Black River	6, 20, 27	3, 17, 24, 31	7, 21, 28	6, 19, 26	2, 16, 23, 30	14, 21, 28

\* In addition to the Courts for St. James fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any 1000 or more offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday and at the other stations immediately before the opening of the Courts of Petty Sessions as fixed above.

Parish.	Court Station	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Manchester*	<i>(Civil Business.)</i>						
	Christiana	13	15	15	20	17	21
	Terre	21	18	18	22	20	17
	Wigton	25	22	22	26	21	24
	Manderillo	25	23	23	26	23	23
	The Cottage	28	23	25	29	27	30
	<i>(Criminal Business.)</i>						
	Payne	5 21	7 18	7 18	6 22	4 20	1 17
	Wagon	14 23	11 22	11 22	16 26	13 31	10 24
	The Cottage	12 26	9 23	9 20	13 29	11 27	8 30
Clarendon	Christiana	18	15	15	20	17	21
	<i>(Criminal Business.)</i>						
	May Pen	13 27	10 24	10 24	14 28	19 28	9 23
	Chapelton	12 26	9 23	9 23	13 27	11 26	8 22
	Alley	8 22	5 19	5 19	9 23	7 21	4 18
	Rest	21	18	18	23	20	17
	Frankfield	29	26	26	30	28	25
	<i>(Civil and Criminal Business.)</i>						
	May Pen	6 20	3 17	17	7 21	6 19	2 16
	Chapelton	5 19	2 16	4 16	6 20	4 18	1 15
St. Catherine	Alley	6 22	5 19	5 19	9 23	7 21	4 18
	Rest	21	18	18	23	20	17
	Frankfield	29	26	26	30	28	25
	<i>(Criminal Business.)</i>						
	Spanish Town	6 12 19 28	3 9 18 25	2 6 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
	Libatead	6 18 20 27	3 10 17 24	5 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 12 9 26	2 9 16 23 30
	Old Harbour	7 21	4 18	4 16	1 15	6 20	3 17
	Point Hill	26	23	22	26	31	28
	<i>(Civil Business.)</i>						
	Spanish Town	4 23	1 25	1 25	5 29	7 27	4 24
	Linstead	11	8	8	12	10	14
	Old Harbour	18	15	15	22	17	21
	Point Hill	25	22	22	26	31	28

\* In addition to the Courts fixed as herein stated, the Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal cases, and will hold sittings for Preliminary Examinations at Mandeville on any day when he is not engaged at an Out-Station, and where there is any case awaiting adjudication.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July	August	September.	October.	November.	December.
Manchester.	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Christiana	19	15	20	19	16	20
	Winton	20	16	20	21	18	7
	Winton	25	23	27	25	22	16
	Marville	27	24	28	26	23	21
	The Cottage	30	26	30	28	25	14
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Peris	6, 22	3, 10	7, 23	6, 21	2, 8	7
	Winton	15, 26	12, 23	16, 27	14, 25	11, 22	16
	The Cottage	18, 29	10, 26	14, 30	12, 28	9, 25	14
Clarendon.	Christiana	19	15	20	18	15	20
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	14, 28	11, 25	8, 22	13, 27	10, 24	8, 23
	Chapelton	13, 27	10, 24	14, 28	17, 26	14, 23	14, 28
	Alley	9, 23	6, 20	8, 17	8, 22	5, 19	9, 17
	Reot	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Frankfield	30	27	24	29	26	19
	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.</i>						
	May Pen	7, 21	4, 18	1, 15	6, 20	3, 17	1, 15
	Chapelton	6, 20	3, 17	7, 21	8, 19	5, 16	7, 21
St. Catherine.	Alley	9, 23	6, 20	3, 17	8, 22	5, 19	8, 17
	Reot	23	10	16	21	18	16
	Frankfield	30	27	24	29	26	19
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	6, 19, 30, 27	3, 10, 17, 24, 31	7, 14, 21, 28	5, 12, 19, 26	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	7, 14, 21, 28
	Spanish Town	7, 14, 21, 28	4, 11, 18, 25	8, 15, 22, 29	6, 13, 20, 27	3, 10, 17, 24	8, 15, 22, 29
	Old Harbour	1, 16	5, 13	1, 22	7, 21	4, 8	2, 23
	Point Hill	28	30	27	25	22	17
	<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Spanish Town	5, 29	9, 26	3, 30	6, 23	1, 30	6, 30
St. Catherine.	Spanish Town	11	15	18	11	18	13
	Old Harbour	14	22	25	15	16	20
	Point Hill	28	30	27	25	23	17
	Point Hill						

\* In addition to the Court held as herein stated the Resident Magistrate will hold his Court for the trial of (civil and criminal) cases and will hold sittings for (civil and criminal) cases at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, and Point Hill, on any day when he will be engaged at any of the above stations and when there is any case pending.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
		£ s. d.	
Superintending Resident Magistrate	Ed. Vickers	800 0 0	April, '86
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	Lodging allowance	100 0 0	
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Van W. Lucie-Smith	800 0 0	Nov. '96
Asst. Resident Magistrate	L. J. Preston	500 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Clerk	H. S. Finlay	350 0 0	8th Feb., '89
Assistant Clerk	J. A. Mosses	300 0 0	1st Feb., '76
Do	A. H. Pacey	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Do	C. A. J. James	120 0 0	1st Oct., '71
Do	J. E. Radford	120 0 0	Feb., '91
Do	M. H. Aronson	110 0 0	Feb., '90
Do	C. E. McIlhenny	100 0 0	Feb., '92
Do	J. A. Mullings	95 0 0	Feb., '93
Do	F. C. Weller	95 0 0	Feb., '92
Do	W. A. Rogers	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '90
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. L. Vandryen	600 0 0	Feb., '80
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	A. H. Quattle	75 0 0	April, '76
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	F. J. W. Davis	110 0 0	19th Oct., '87
Do	A. C. Broadhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. Egerton	750 0 0	July, '92
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	J. L. Hill	300 0 0	22nd July, '76
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	190 0 0	1st April, '88
Do	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Do	C. J. Clarendon	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
Do	D. Hamilton	10 0 0	
<i>Port Antonio.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	John T. Munson	750 0 0	Nov., '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	W. F. Langley	310 0 0	1st Nov., '78
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. H. P. Cathcart	120 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Do	E. T. Moore	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Do	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st Jan., '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	S. L. Thornton	700 0 0	1st Dec., '96
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	C. M. Cudde	350 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. L. S. Stewart	160 0 0	1st April, '88
Do	J. A. Lawrence	85 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Do	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '71
Do	J. M. Walsh	30 0 0*	1st Oct., '93
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	J. S. Thomas	350 0 0	17th Sep., '83
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	D. A. Tucker	200 0 0	Oct. '91
Do	A. C. McIntosh	100 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Do	H. G. Headly	90 0 0	1st Mar., '89
Do	J. A. G. Smith	90 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Do	Saml. Delmon	80 0 0*	1st April, '88

\* And fees.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica
		£ s. d.	
<i>Trelawny</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. B. Dignum	600 0 0	18th Dec., '64
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	A. V. Kingston	350 0 0	1st Oct., '59
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. Broderick	190 0 0	1st April, '85
Ditto	R. E. Fowler	100 0 0	Feb., '80
Bailiff	W. Hogarth	60 0 0*	1st April '88
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Maxwell Hall	600 0 0	1st April '54†
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	J. C. Hamber	350 0 0	1st Aug., '69
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. A. Mendis	120 0 0	1st Feb., '80
Ditto	A. J. Baabury	105 0 0	1st Feb., '80
Ditto	F. T. Goodson	100 0 0	1st Feb., '82
Bailiff	R. F. Linds	80 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. F. Clark	600 0 0	Dec., '92
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	L. Lewis	340 0 0	10th Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	170 0 0	1st April '88
Bailiff	S. Gordon	80 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	700 0 0	..
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	C. F. Higgins	350 0 0	Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Lopez	130 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	E. G. Cooper	90 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	F. H. Morris	85 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto	W. D. Maxwell	90 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	B. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '93
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. A. Perry	750 0 0	Jan., '92
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	F. E. Cole	350 0 0	29th Oct., '91
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. P. Michelin	150 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	..
Ditto	Vacant	80 0 0	..
Bailiff	F. C. Young	80 0 0*	7th Jan., '86
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. W. Fisher	650 0 0	13th Sep., '96
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	W. G. Clough	350 0 0	5th June, '73
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. P. E. Nagent	160 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	R. E. Seaton	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	J. O'Grady	60 0 0*	1st June, '79

\* And fees.

† Acting Stipendiary Magistrate permanent appointment September, 1891.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE COURTS, *continued*.

Office	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Clarendon.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	R. A. Walcott	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	G. H. Palmer	500 0 0*	6th Feb., '71
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	G. F. Robertson	120 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	S. A. G. Fox	120 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Ditto	T. S. Threlwell	80 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Bariff	H. Lindo	60 0 0†	1st April, '89
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Lench	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	James Ayley	400 0 0	16th May, '81
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	120 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	Edw. W. Tenny	150 0 0	Dec., '75
Ditto	Lenworth A. Hopwood	95 0 0	20th June, '93
Ditto		80 0 0	
Bariff	F. S. Manning	60 0 0†	Nov., '94.

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English Conquest of the Island when the jurisdiction for the peace and good order of the island was settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35 which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is ex officio a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorized to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

## PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of

\* Of this amount £150 is personal allowance

† And Fees.

the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law. — Law 3 of 1870, s. 2. In other cases the following fees are payable:—

Of each Information . . . . .	£0 3 0
“ Summons . . . . .	“ 3 6
“ Warrant . . . . .	“ 3 6
“ Affidavit to get out search warrant and warrant . . . . .	“ 3 0
“ Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour . . . . .	“ 3 6
“ Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names . . . . .	“ 2 0
“ Warrant of distress . . . . .	“ 2 0
“ Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages . . . . .	“ 3 6
“ Order of Court . . . . .	“ 2 0
“ Certificate to be annexed to proceedings . . . . .	“ 2 6
“ Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court . . . . .	“ 17 6
“ Certain copy of proceedings, for every 100 words . . . . .	“ 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part. — Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

Witnesses in police cases who have given evidence may on application to the Court obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem:—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or houses, merchants, bankers, and professional persons . . . . .	£20 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers, and bookkeepers . . . . .	“ 6 0
Artisans and journeymen . . . . .	“ 3 0
Labourers and the like . . . . .	“ 1 6

Females according to their rank in 1 sh., but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.  
Travelling expenses, as is reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.  
Duly qualified medical practitioners.

For attending to give professional evidence . . . . . £1 1 0

For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give evidence . . . . . 1 0 0

Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Pariish.	Court Station	January	February	March	April	May	June
Kington*	East Royall	Daily—except on holidays and Public Holidays. 14.28	11.25	11.25	8.22	5.20	10.24
St. Andrew	Halfway-Trio	4.18	1.15	1.16	5.12	3.17	14.59
	Beary Hill	6.30	3.17	10.17	14.58	6.19	9.28
	Corrier Town	9.23	6.30	6.20	10.24	8.23	6.19
	Graven Ridge	16.30	13.27	13.27	3.17	1.13	12.26
	Bull Bay	27	24	31	21	26	30
St. Thomas	Merant Hay	—	Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday	—	—	—	—
	Path	7.21	6.18	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17
	Emington	15	12	12	14	11	11
	Cedar Valley	12.25	9.23	9.23	13.27	11.25	6.22
Portland	Port Antonio	—	Every Tuesday	—	—	—	—
	Bull Bay	14.28	1.25	11.28	8.30	13.27	10.24
	Rope Bay	16.29	12.30	12.26	9.30	14.28	11.25
	Manchoual	8.22	6.19	6.19	8.28	7.21	4.18
St. Mary	Port Maria	—	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday	—	—	—	—
	Arnotto Bay	7.21	4.18	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17
	Richmond	5.19	3.18	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.16
	Bedstead	12	9	9	13	11	8
	Lucky Hill	25	23	30	27	26	29
St. Ann	St. Anna Bay	6.30	3.17 24	17.31	14.28	12.26	9.23
	Emmet's Town	15.29	12.26	12.26	9.23	7.21	4.18
	Monaco	5	2	3	6	4	1
	Ocho Rios	13	9	9	13	11	8
Trinity	Palmerston	—	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	—	—	—	—
	Hampshire	6.30	3.17	4.17 31	14.58	12.26	9.23
	Pinchard	13.27	10.24	10.24	7.21	5.19	2.16 30
	White Spring	21	18	18	12	13	10

\* The Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of Criminal Cases and will be sitting for Preliminary Examinations at his Police Station, Kingston, on any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

† The Assistant Resident Magistrate will attend the Court at Port Antonio at Port Royal on the first, second, third and fourth Thursday in each month for the purpose of issuing Process.

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston <sup>a</sup>	Kingston Fort Henry	Daily—except on Sundays and Public Holidays. 8 22	5 19	2 23	7 21	4 18	— 9 28
St. Andrew	Halfway Tree	12 26	9 23	6 20	4 18	1 15	8 20
	Stony Hill	7 21	4 18	1 15	6 20	3 17	1 16
	Good Hope Town	10 24	7 21	4 18	2 16	6 20	4 11
	Goats Ridge	17 31	14 26	11 23	9 23	13 27	18
	Bull Bay	28	26	29	27	24	29
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday. 1 22	8 26	9 23	7 21	4 18	— 9 23
	Bath	16	20	17	16	12	17
	Eastington	13 27	10 31	14 28	12 26	9 23	7 28
Portland	Cedar Valley	Every Tuesday 8 22	12 26	9 23	14 28	11 25	8 23
	Port Antonio	9 23	19 27	10 24	15 29	12 26	10 24
	Ruff Bay	8 16	6 20	3 17	8 22	5 19	3 17
	Manchester	Every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday. 8 22	5 19	2 23	7 21	4 18	— 9 23
St. Mary	Port Maria	8 22	5 19	2 23	7 21	4 18	— 9 23
	Annotto Bay	8 20	5 17	2 21	6 19	2 16	7 17
	Ridgmont	13	10	14	12	8	14
	Reister	27	31	28	26	30	21
	Lucky Hill	7 21	4 18	1 15 29	13 27	10 24	8 22
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	2 16 30	13 27	10 24	8 22	5 19	3 17 31
	Brown's Town	1	3	7	5	2	7
	Monrovia	6	10	14	12	9	14
	Ocho Rios	Every Monday except it be a Public Holiday 7 21	4 18	1 15 29	13 27	10 24	8 22
Trelawny	Falmouth	7 21	4 18	1 15 29	13 27	10 24	8 22
	Unacadine	14 28	11 26	8 22	6 20	3 17	1 15 29
	Panacea	8	19	16	14	11	—
	Water Spring	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> The Resident Magistrate will hold his Courts for the trial of 'minima' cases and will hold sittings for Preliminary Examinations at his Head Station, Kingston at any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjournment.

† The Assistant Resident Magistrate will attend these Courts. A Clerk from the Head Office will act as at Port Royal on the first, second, third and fourth Thursday in each month for the purpose of seeing Process.

Parish	Court Station.	January	February	March	April	May	June
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Thursday except it be a Public Holiday, &c. Courts will be held on Wednesday the 17th instead of on the Thursday.	16 18 22	12 15 19	11 18 26 11 18 26 11 18 26	10 February and Wednesday the 23rd June.	14 11 25
Hanover	Adolph Moogettel Spring Mount	14 21 28 15 22 29 16 23 30	11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27	11 18 26 12 19 26 13 20 27	1.15.22 29 1.15.22 29 1.15.22 29	18 20 27 19 21 28 20 22 29	8.17 24 8.17 24 8.17 24
Westmoreland	Green Island M. des Toes Sandy Bay	27 28 29	19 20 21	19 20 21	23 24 25	21 22 23	18 19 20
	Bay de Mar Whitfern Morgan & Bridge Little London Bethel Town Enliston Blackfields	Every Tuesday 27 28 29 30 31	19 20 21 22 23	19 20 21 22 23	23 24 25 26 27	21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22
St. Elizabeth	Black River (Pellenbath) Loccyle Mitre Santo Cruz Bataclava	6 14 19 26 7 15 20 27 8 16 21 28 9 17 22 29 10 18 23 30 11 19 24 31	2.11 16.23 3 17 22 29 4 18 23 30 5 19 24 31 6 20 25 1 7 21 26 2	2.11 16.23 3 17 22 29 4 18 23 30 5 19 24 31 6 20 25 1 7 21 26 2	2.11 16.23 3 17 22 29 4 18 23 30 5 19 24 31 6 20 25 1 7 21 26 2	4.13 18 26 5.14 19 27 6.15 20 28 7.16 21 29 8.17 22 30 9.18 23 31	1.10 16 22 29 2.11 17 23 30 3.12 18 24 31 4.13 19 25 1 5.14 20 26 2 6.15 21 27 3
Manchester	Manley He Korua The Cottage Wigton Christiana	8 16 22 29 9 17 23 30 10 18 24 31 11 19 25 1 12 20 26 2	5.12 19.26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31	5.12 19.26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31	5.12 19.26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 1 12 19 26 2	4.11.18 26 5.12.19 27 6.13.20 28 7.14.21 29 8.15.22 30 9.16.23 31
Clarendon	May Pen Capeleton Alley Roe Frankfield	13 27 14 28 15 29 16 30 17 31	10.24 11 25 12 26 13 27 14 28 15 29 16 30 17 31	10.24 11 25 12 26 13 27 14 28 15 29 16 30 17 31	14.23 15 24 16 25 17 26 18 27 19 28 20 29 21 30 22 31	12 26 13 27 14 28 15 29 16 30 17 31 18 32 19 33 20 34 21 35 22 36 23 37 24 38 25 39 26 40 27 41 28 42 29 43 30 44 31 45	9 33 10 34 11 35 12 36 13 37 14 38 15 39 16 40 17 41 18 42 19 43 20 44 21 45 22 46 23 47 24 48 25 49 26 50 27 51 28 52 29 53 30 54 31 55
St. Catherine	Spanish Town Linstead Old Harbour Point Hill	6 12 13 26 7 14 27 8 15 28 9 16 29 10 17 30 11 18 31	2.9.10 23 30 3 10 24 31 4 11 25 1 5 12 26 2 6 13 27 3 7 14 28 4	2.9.10 23 30 3 10 24 31 4 11 25 1 5 12 26 2 6 13 27 3 7 14 28 4	2.9.10 23 30 3 10 24 31 4 11 25 1 5 12 26 2 6 13 27 3 7 14 28 4	4.11.18 26 5.12.19 27 6.13.20 28 7.14.21 29 8.15.22 30 9.16.23 31	1.8 15 22 29 2.9 16 23 30 3.10 17 24 31 4.11 18 25 1 5.12 19 26 2 6.13 20 27 3 7.14 21 28 4 8.15 22 29 5 9.16 23 30 6 10.17 24 31 7 11.18 25 1 8 12.19 26 2 9 13.20 27 3 10 14.21 28 4 11 15.22 29 5 12 16.23 30 6 13 17.24 31 7 14 18.25 1 8 15 19.26 2 9 16 20.27 3 10 17 21.28 4 11 18 22.29 5 12 19 23.30 6 13 20 24.31 7 14 21 25.1 8 15 22 26.2 9 16 23 27.3 10 17 24 28.4 11 18 25 29.5 12 19 26 30.6 13 20 27 31.7 14 21 28



## COUNTS OF BETTY SESSIONS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station	July	August.	September	October.	November.	December.
St James	Montego Bay	Every Thursday except it be a Public Holiday, but Courts will be held on Wednesday instead of on the Thursday					
	Adelphi	16	13	17	16	12	17
	Montpelier	9	6	10	8	5	10
	Spring Mount	23	30	24	22	19	24
Hamover	Tacoo	1, 16, 22, 30	10, 19, 26	2, 16, 23, 30	14, 21, 28	11, 18, 26	2, 16, 30
	Green Island	30	27	24	20	26	17
	Mallet Town	13	10	14	12	9	14
	Sandy Bay	30	20	17	22	19	31
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar	Every Tuesday					
	Waltham	29	26	23	24	20	30
	Mexico's Bridge	2	6	3	8	6	3
	Little Lissen	1	6	2	7	4	2
	Reddell Town	30	—	24	—	26	—
	Darvelton	—	27	—	20	—	31
	Blackfield	24	—	22	—	24	—
St. Elizabeth	Black River	6, 16, 20, 27	3, 12, 17, 24, 31	7, 16, 21, 28	6, 14, 19, 26	2, 11, 16, 23, 30	14, 18, 21, 28
	Chapelton	1	5	2	7	4	2
	Liveria	10	14	11	13	13	11
	Mulvern	22	19	23	21	18	16
	Santa Cruz	23	20	24	23	19	17
	Bachuan	24	21	26	24	20	18
Manchester	Mandavi lo	6, 18, 20, 27	3, 10, 17, 24	3, 10, 17, 24	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	6, 13, 19, 26	3, 10, 17
	Foro	6	3	7	5	2	7
	The Cottage	18	10	14	12	9	14
	Wigton	15	12	16	14	11	16
	Christiana	19	16	20	18	15	20
Clarendon	May Pen	14, 23	11, 20	8, 23	13, 27	10, 24	8, 23
	Chapelton	13, 27	10, 31	11, 26	12, 26	3, 23	14, 28
	Ady	9, 23	4, 20	8, 17	8, 23	5, 19	3, 17
	Rent	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Frankfield	30	27	24	29	26	10
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	6, 13, 20, 27	3, 10, 17, 24, 31	7, 14, 2, 29	5, 12, 19, 26	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	7, 14, 21, 28
	Port Antonio	7, 14, 21, 28	4, 11, 18, 25	8, 15, 22, 29	6, 13, 20, 27	3, 10, 17, 24	6, 13, 20, 27
	Old Harbour	1, 15	6, 10	1, 24	7, 11	4, 18	2, 23
	Point Hall	26	30	27	24	22	17

## THE MAGISTRACY

Name	Address	Name	Address
KINGSTON		KINGSTON, continued.	
<i>Custos.</i>		Thomas M. Martin	Kingston
Hon Charles James Ward, C. M. G.	Kingston	Arthur H. Pincock	"
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Lt. Col. W. H. Spaight, R. S. *	"
Van W. Lucie Smith	"	Dr. James Neish	Port Royal
Lucie Julius Preston, Asst. R. M.	"	Commodore R. M. Lloyd, R. S. *	"
<i>Justices.</i>		Colonel F. B. P. White	Up-Park Camp
Dr. James Scott, M. B. C. S.	"	Dr. James Ogilvie	Portus
Eng.		Joseph Lockwood Wingate	Kingston
Stephen W. M. M. M.	Halfway Tree	E. A. H. Haggart	"
Richard H. H. H.	Kingston	Peter Blaise Desnoes	"
George S. S. S.	"	Charles E. DeMottado	"
Lucie Verley	"	Joseph Lewis Ashenbourn	"
Daniel B. B.	"	Archibald M. M.	"
Alfred DeCosta*	New York	Major F. P. Washing- ton, R. S. *	Up-Park Camp
Henry Delgado	Kingston	Roger Swire Houghton	Kingston
Thomas Francis Roxburgh	Charmont	Thomas Norman Cripps	"
Francis Robinson Lyons	Kingston	August Winter	"
Alfred DeCosta*	"	Commodore T. S. Jackson, R. S. *	Port Royal
James Chapman Melville	Guy's	Commodore Herbert W. Dwyer	"
William Thomas James	Kingston		
<i>Justices.</i>		ST ANDREW.	
Sir John Soutar	Kingston	<i>Custos.</i>	
David Palmer Ross, M. D., C. M. G.	Demerara	Hon S. G. Burke	Kingston
Oscar Marescaux	Kingston	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Capt. K. H. A. Marmstrong, R. S. *	London	A. I. Vondryen	Halfway Tree
Capt. George E. Parkes	"	<i>Justices.</i>	
Eugene P. P.	Kingston	Stephen W. M. M.	"
Thomas Laurence Roxburgh	"	John McLean	Gold Spring
Albert H. Jones	"	Lucie Verley	Kingston
Thos. Charlton Thompson	"	James Chapman Melville	Guy's
Hon V. G. Bell	"	Augustus Miles*	"
Capt. W. P. Forwood	"	Richard McEnery	Gordon Town
J. W. Whithorne	"	John Thomas Orrett	Kingston
L. P. Brundage	"	Oscar Marescaux	"
Major L. W. Parsons*	"	John Casserly	Gordon Town

\* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name	Address.
<b>ST. ANDREW, continued.</b>		<b>ST. THOMAS, continued.</b>	
John Charles Macglashan	Kingston	W. T. Jamison	Kingston
Simon Soutar	Kingston	W. G. Porter	Morant Bay
William Elom Sant	Kingston	Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.*	Kingston
John Hollingworth	..	Richard McEnery	Gordon Town
Frederick D. Marshall	..	J. C. Melville	Gayle
Major L. W. Parsons, R.R.*	..	R. S. Haughton	Kingston
Arthur Warrington	Stony Hill	John Wallace	Halfway Tree
Lt.-Col. W. H. Spaight, R.R.*	..	T. C. D. Thompson	Kingston
A. M. Nathan	Kingston	Arthur C. James	Port Morant
W. R. MacPherson	"	G. H. Weitzmann*	..
A. H. Pinnock	"	W. W. McEwan	Vere
A. M. Robinson	"	John McFarlane	Trinity Ville
J. L. Verley	"	John A. Stephens	Hagley Gap
Hon. Chas. J. Ward, C.M.G.	"	David John Davis	Spanish Town
A. Lanton	Stony Hill	J. S. Marchallock	Morant Bay
Colonel R. W. Dugely*	..	E. G. Kerridge	"
Major F. P. Washington, R.R.*	Up-Park Camp	I. J. Mordecai	"
Major Frederick Howard, R.A.*	..	Capt. G. G. Taylor	Cedar Valley
Colonel F. B. P. White*	Up-Park Camp	Capt. William Stewart, R.N.R.	Blue Mtn. Valley
Major F. W. Reader*	"	Charles Hope Levy	"
Rebt. Sidgwick	Gordon Town	Harry McGee	Chapelton
H. C. Muir	Kingston	A. E. Hollis	Portland
G. E. Burko	"	J. Watson Taylor*	..
W. P. Forwood	"	H. M. R. Crichton.*	..
A. R. Hamilton	Coldspring	J. P. Provan	Trinity Ville
E. L. Verley	Kingston	William James Cathcart	St. David's
Col. A. G. Spencer	Up-Park Camp	James Anthony Dougall	P. G. River
Hon. J. E. Kerr	Montego Bay	Capt. Sir R. Poore, Bart., K.N.*	..
Arthur C. James	Gordon Town	Henry Steer	Bath
Col. H. E. C. Kitchener	Up Park Camp	<b>PORTLAND.</b>	
E. G. Orrott	Halfway Tree	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Major Edw. H. Peacock*	Up-Park Camp	J. T. Musson	St. Margaret's Bay
Dr. Logan D. H. Russell	Half-way Tree	<i>Justices.</i>	
Berensford S. Gossett	Bul Bay	John T. Wigham	Halfway Tree
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>		George Solomon	Kingston
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Peter Burke	Port Antonio
R. Egerton	Morant Bay	Alexander A. Akin	Kingston
<i>Justices.</i>		George Ffrench	Kingston
James Harrison (Senior Resident Justice)	P. G. River	Charles Rampin*	..
W. C. Miller	..	E. G. Farquharson	Mile Gully
Samuel Shortridge*	..	Burton Sedlock	Manchioneal
		Ross B. Robinson	Port Maria
		Bernard C. Orgill	Kingston

\* Off the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
PORTLAND, continued.		ST MARY, continued.	
James Alex. Small	Halfway-Tree	Edgar Croughton Stiles	..
Thomas D Broughton	Buff Bay	Albert Edward Silvers.	Gayle
Dowell O'Reilly	Port Antonio	Robert P. Sullmonds	Port Maria
Robert Elworthy	Priestman's River	Charles Low Walker	Walker's Wood
James Francis	Cold Spring	Vicki E Silvers	Oracabessa
Augustus A. Lindo*	..	Aug Fred Gay Ellis	Annotto Bay
Harry Kemble*	..	A. D'C Levy	Port Maria
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	Capt Sir Richd Poore,	Port Royal
P. A. Moodie	Port Antonio	Bart., R.S.*	..
John Alexander Hinchelwood	Manchioneal	Lucius Melborne Clark,	Gayle
Edward Sutherland	Kingston	L.S.P., Edn.)	..
Robert Russell	Hays Bay	Wilmot Henry Walter	Richmond
David S. Gideon	Port Antonio	Waatomond	..
H. Clark	Port Antonio	Ernest Moray Main	Retreat
R. R. C. Karle	Buff Bay	Arthur Charles West	Annotto Bay
Percy J. Wates	Manchioneal	McLeland	..
Comdr E. C. Hall, R.N.	Manchioneal	Lawson Gifford, M.N.	"
Capt Sir Richd Poore,	..	(Edn.)	..
Bart., R.S.*	..	Leopold George Silvers	Retreat
ST MARY.		ST ANNE	
Justices.	..	Justices.	..
Hon John Pringle, M.N.	Annotto Bay	Hon C. W. Steer	Claremont
Resident Magistrate	..	Resident Magistrate.	..
S. L. Thornton	Port Maria	I. R. Roosa	Pedro
Justices.	..	Justices.	..
Henry Cooke	Kingston	Thomas Beecher Scott.	Ocho Rios
Alexander J. Lindo	Port Maria	Stephen W. Main	Halfway Tree
Gilbert A. McLean	"	Joseph Shearer	Duncans
Frederick H. Barker*	Retreat	Thomas F. Roxburgh	Claremont
Henry Graham	Annotto Bay	John Townsend*	..
John Augustus Wegg,	Spanish Town	Joseph H. Levy	Brown's Town
M.D.,	..	Hon George McCreath	Swanton
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	H. A. L. Conran*	..
Rose Bigham Robinson	Port Maria	J. C. Lewis	St. Ann's Bay
Thomas G. D. Broughton	Buff Bay	David Archer	Cave Valley
Edward Pigou	Kingston	Alun W. Anderson*	..
J. T. Cartwright*	..	Richard Todd	Bio Bueno
T. B. Scott	Ocho Rios	Charles L. Walker	Ocho Rios
Henry S. Westmerland	Richmond	William Conran*	..
Alex. C. McGregor	"	Thomas W. Miller	Brown's Town
John B. Goffe	Port Maria	William Vincent Town	Pedro
Richard Lucien Benbow	Annotto Bay	and*	..
David Robert Clementson	Port Maria	Alam Roxburgh	Walker's Wood
George Henry Moebe	Buff Bay	Arthur W. Douet	Claremont
Henry Tracy Philpotts*	..	Edmund Brown Ste	Dry Harbour
Therphus C. Dixon	Retreat	phenson	..
Henry James Redolf	Hampstead	Fred Benjn. Sturridge	Moussague
James H. Cohen	Annotto Bay	Arthur Dalgwail O'Brien	Ocho Rios
James A. Dougall	P. G. River	head	..
Edward E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay	Robert Loycenter Young	Brown's Town

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST ANN continued</i>		<i>TRINIDAD, continued</i>	
William Cover, jun.	Brown's Town	A. Townend	Laughlands
Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay	Alfred L. Delgado	Falmouth
Alexander Lake	Lucas	J. H. T. Main	"
Edward Pratt	St. Ann's Bay	T. M. dePass	"
A. J. Hopwood	Brown's Town	Chas. A. Nunes	"
A. J. Webb	Laughlands	Joseph Shore	Little River
H. Brown	Pedro	H. E. Reuben	Falmouth
A. C. C. Colthurst	Ocho Rios	James Bayne	Stewart Town
Chas. Costa	Brown's Town	John H. Hall	Uster Spring
Chas. A. Orrett	"	Hugh D. Carroll	Falmouth
Wm. S. Graves	Ocho Rios	Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...
H. W. Weyrauch	"	Bart., R.N.	
S. Isaacs	Brown's Town		
Dr. W. H. Miller	"	<i>ST JAMES.</i>	
Henry T. Steer	B. M. Valley	<i>Custos.</i>	
Thomas Kemp	Cave Valley	Hon. William Kerr	Falmouth &
A. B. D. Reerie	St. Ann's Bay	<i>Resident Magistrate</i>	Montego Bay
Percy Fox	Claremont	Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay
C. P. Delgado	Brown's Town	<i>Justices.</i>	
Frank E. Ewan	Claremont	George Ricketts Phil-	...
Thomas Dobson	"	Ipps	
J. D. Ormsby	Lime Hall	William Dewar	Chester Castle
R. W. Harris	St. Ann's Bay	Henry Goodall	Brown's Town
Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	"	Jacob Jackson	Cope
Bart., R.N.		James Scott, M.D.C.R.,	Kingston
		Rug	
<i>TRINIDAD.</i>		Alexander Kerrie	Montego Bay
<i>Custos.</i>		Jacob Samah Corinaldi	"
Hon. James Wauchope	Stewart Town	Maxwell Hall	"
Fisher		John E. Kerr	"
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Charles W. Stirling	...
A. B. Dignum	Falmouth	Philip A. Hart	Montego Bay
<i>Justices</i>		William L. Kerr	Hampton
Hon. William Kerr	Falmouth	Edward Fray	...
Leicester Colville Shirley	Duncans	John William H. Parkin	Montego Bay
Richard Bradford	Alley	Dutton Trench	Cambridge
Frederick Gilchrist Anderson	Falmouth	G. L. P. Corinaldi	Montego Bay
Charles R. Sivewright	Montego Bay	Bereford Sunley Gos-	Hagley Gap
John R. Searlett	Ewarton	sett	
George Dewar	Duncans	Frederick W. Taylor	Montpelier
Martin Soriano Strick-	...	Robert Sheddun Good-	Adelphi
land		rich	
Joseph Shearer	Duncans	J. M. Mills	Montego Bay
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Falmouth	C. D. Whittingham	Flint River
Archibald C. Houchen	Duncans	A. C. Houchen	Duncans
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	James Keith Fisher	Montego Bay
Henry Carvalho	"	Lionel Pengelly Kerr	"
Alexander B. Gentles	"	Samuel Hart	"
William D. Hall	"	John Coke Farquharson	Adelphi
John Henry Bruce	Falmouth	C. C. Plunkett	Falmouth
John Higginson Clerk	"	Alvir Doull	Montego Bay
Alexander Lake	Lucas	Joe Shore	Little River
		Capt. Sir Richd. Poore,	...
		Bart., R.N.	



Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<b>MANOVER.</b>		<b>WESTMORELAND, contd</b>	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		William Neilson Farquharson	Sav-la-Mar
W. P. Clark	Lucea	Alexander Kerrie	Montego Bay
<i>Justices.</i>		Edward John Sadler	Sav. la Mar
DeBonville Spencer	Ramble	Dr. Octavus Charles Harvey	"
Heaven		Joseph Swaby Segré	"
Jacob Jackson	Copps	Zachary Jones	"
Charles Montague Phillips	Port Antonio	Hugh Anthony Vickers	"
Robert Henry Robertson	Ramble	Edward M. Kario	Spanish Town
William Dewar	Chester Castle	Charles S. Farquharson	Sav la Mar
Richard Ryan	Sav la Mar	W. Y. Garmis	Kingston
Wm S. Need	Montego Bay	Conrad Pile Boyell	Sav la Mar
Alexander Emanuel Davis	Lucea	Dr William Augustus Nicol	Mandeville
Arthur W. Watson Taylor	...	John Williamson Menzies	Darlington
John Rigg	Ramble	Robert McFarlane	Bethel Town
Beresford S. Gosssett	Hagley Gap	Charles Benjamin Vickers	Blackholde
John W. Edwards	Ramble	Narcisse Soulange Savatien	Sav. la-Mar
Adolphus Harold Browne	Lucea	Frank Bastian	"
Robert Watson	Green Island	John Hudson	Little London
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	Robert Henry Robert	Ramble
Frederick Wilmot Taylor	Chester Castle	Thomas Stewart Menzies	Whitchouse
Charles D. Wittingham	Montego Bay	Samuel Halton Morris	Sav. la-Mar
Lewis Grant	Lucea	John Coke Farquharson	Montego Bay
Frank John Constable Curtis	...	John W. Edwards	Ramble
Martin Sorzano Strickland	...	Charles C. Plunkett	Montego Bay
John W. H. Sauttleben	Lucea	James M. Farquharson	Back River
William Hylton Cooke	Sav. la-Mar	Walter H. Farquharson	Little London
Charles H. N. Ringer	...	Andrew B. Aguilar	Sav. la-Mar
Geo A. L. Sauttleben	Lucea	W. H. Cooke	Newmarket
W. G. Kinnamonth	Falmouth	W. M. Doult	Sav. la-Mar
A. Lake	Lucea	W. Woolmerst	"
Aug Chas. Bancroft	Green Island		
Lord Malcolm, C.B.*	...		
Chas. E. Isaacs	Green Island		
Ben E. H. Ellis*	...		
Capt Sir Richard Poore, Bart., R.N.	...		
Beresford S. C. Heaven	Ramble		
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>		<b>ST. ELIZABETH</b>	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. William Ewen	Orange Hill	Hon William Harnott Coke	Black River
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Vacant	Sav. la-Mar	Harold Arthur Perry	Malvern
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
David King	Whitchouse	Lionel Isaacs*	...
Charles Millward Gifford	New Market	William Neilson Farquharson	Sav-la-Mar
		Arthur Beswick	Lucea

\* Of the Island

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<b>ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i></b>		<b>MANCHESTER, <i>continued.</i></b>	
Stephen Charles Peynado	Black River	Francis H. Bonitto	Mandeville
John William Barlo	"	George A. Douet	Four Paths
Charles Earle Isaacs*	"	R. H. Robertson	Banville
Francis Salmon Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Quentin Logan	Four Paths
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	"	Edward Francis Coke	Mile Gully
John Edward Kerr	Montego Bay	David Walker	"
William Hill	Siloah	R. J. Miller	Christiana
Charles Gordon Farquharson	Black River	Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville
John Vassall Calder	Santa Cruz	S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Walter Henry Farquharson	Little London	Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville
Charles Walter Treleaven	Balaclava	H. S. Brubaker	Porus
Henry Phillips Maxwell	Santa Cruz	Arthur Farquharson	Spanish Town
John Cooper	Mid Quarters	Clark	
Walter H. Allport	Newmarket	Carr John Georges	Old Harbour
C. F. Fongelley	Balaclava	Robert Burton Parker	Mile Gully
F. J. Lowry	Black River	George Hubert Galway	Mandeville
T. P. Loyden	"	Sturridge	
Geo. R. Smith	Malvern	Hon. Chas. S. Farquharson	Sav-la-Mar & Mandeville
K. T. Forrest	Black River	H. H. Heron	Mile Gully
C. D. Leylen*	"	Ralph Adair Stewart	Newport
W. V. Edwards*	Balaclava	H. A. Jacobs	Mandeville
C. M. C. Farquharson	Black River	S. A. Hendricks	Porus
M. H. M. Farquharson	Mid Quarters	Aubrey M. Lewis	Mandeville
Y. H. K. Farquharson	Balaclava	Charles E. Braham	"
		Alexander Geo. Heron	Newport
		George Nash	Mandeville
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>		<b>CLARENCE</b>	
<i>Custos</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate</i>	
Hon. John Powell Clark	Shooter's Hill	R. A. Walcott	May Pen
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Justices</i>	
Wm. Woodhouse Fisher	Mandeville	George Ireland (Senior Resident Justice)	"
<i>Justices</i>		Henry Cook	Linstead
Alexander Woodburn Heron	Shooter's Hill	Alexander James Melville	Chapelton
Lionel Isaacs*	"	George Solomon	Kingston
Alexander Napier	Spur Tree	Thomas Ellis	Hayes
George Sturridge	Mandeville	Hon. J. M. Farquharson	Santa Cruz
Michael Austin Muirhead	"	Kenneth Charles Elliott	Spanish Town
Joseph Stewart	Newport	Thomas Abrahams	Chapelton
Nathan G. Farquharson	Mile Gully	George Abrahams	May Pen
Thomas Glenville	"	John Christie Foulkes*	"
Samuel T. Scharschmidt	Mandeville	Robert Craig	Chapelton
Richard Walter Miles	Newport	Isaac K. Latreille	Kingston
		George A. Douet	Four Paths
		Ernest H. Mullen*	"
		H. T. Riddison	Mile Gully
		Quentin Logan	Four Paths
		Arthur James	Port Morant
		Wallace Wood McGowan	St. Ann's Bay

\* Of the Island.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<b>CHALENDON, contd.</b>		<b>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</b>	
Robert Charles Gibb	Alley	William Clumet	...
R. Bruford*	...	James Richmond	Spanish Town
L. Anderson	...	Arthur W. Donet	Charlemont
Sidney Mossy	Chapelton	Septimus Fernando	Spanish Town
George D. Murray	Hayes	Charles E. Harrow	Kingston
Isaac Fox	Alley	Dagall Campbell	Linstead
James C. Elliott	Hayes	Ralph H. B. Hotchkiss	Kingston
George W. Mearhead	Alley	Ernest Henry Morrice	Kingston
William C. R. Chandler	Male Gully	David Haldington Menden	Old Harbour
Thomas W. Milner	Brown's Town		
Alfred Pawsey	Kingston	Reginald E. H. Melhado	Kingston
E. G. T. Farquharson	Pear Path	Henry L. Isaacs	Old Harbour
Arthur F. Clark	Spanish Town	G. O. Lingo	"
Cecil R. Isaacs	Milk River	Francis G. Bathier	Linstead
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	J. H. McPhail	Log Walk
Leonard Sutton	Frankfield	L. D. H. Russell	Halfway Tree
Thomas Kemp	Cave Valley	S. C. T. Dey	Mont Bay
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	St. Lager A. G. Tivy	Linstead
R. G. S. McI., M.D.	May Pen	W. M. Gyles	"
H. E. Upton	Hayes	P. H. Bathier	Hog Walk
J. W. M. Edleston	May Pen	G. A. Boettcher	Spanish Town
R. J. Milner	Christiana	W. G. Farley	Kingston
Alfred Walder	Wanderston	M. H. Edwards	Linstead
		J. Mackinnon	Old Harbour
		W. R. Marchant	Spanish Town
		T. H. Sharp	"
		E. L. Stangar	Linstead
		W. R. Turner	Spanish Town
		E. L. Verley	Kingston
		John Hurty Pock,	Linstead
		CLERK, E. H.	
		Charles Albert Thomas	Spanish Town
		Farrelton	
		A. F. Clarke	"
		S. B. H. Bray	Old Harbour
		Charles T. Isaacs	Hog Walk
		Sidney Mossy	Chapelton

## ST. CATHERINE

Clerks

Hon. Geo. McIlraith

Resident Magistrate

J. V. Leach

Justices

Stephen Weiss Malt

Louis Varley

Jasper Cargill, M.D.

James Falconer

George A. Mahanna

James Ryday

John K. Scarlett

## JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

1911

(In Supreme Court  
as trialled)

1904	1905	1906
No. of writs issued, Common Law, including Writs of Habeas Corpus	No. of writs issued, Common Law	No. of writs issued, Common Law
165	152	180
No. of writs issued, Equity	No. of writs issued, Equity	No. of writs issued, Equity
10	11	16
Admiralty	Admiralty	Admiralty
1	1	1
Total No. issued	Total No. issued	Total No. issued
175	163	196

## DEFULT JUDGMENTS

1904	1905	1906
41 Default Judgments amounting to—	40 Default Judgments amounting to—	72 Default Judgments amounting to—
Damages	Damages	Damages
Costs	Costs	Costs
£4 57 5 34	£4 24 15 41	£11 308 4 94
300 15 0	200 15 7	441 0 1
Total	Total	Total
£4 57 5 34	£4 44 14 1	£11 308 4 94

\* Have not taken the oath.

† Off the Island

1894.	CONTENDED CAUSES.		1895.	CONTENDED CAUSES.		1896.	CONTENDED CAUSES.	
15 Contended Causes amounting to—	15 Contended Causes amounting to—		16 Contended Causes amounting to—	16 Contended Causes amounting to—		17 Contended Causes amounting to—	17 Contended Causes amounting to—	
Damages	\$200 11 0	Damages	\$1,350 0 0	Damages	\$1,350 11 0	Damages	\$1,350 11 0	
Costs	15 17 11	Costs	155 14 0	Costs	1 02 14 11	Costs	1 02 14 11	
Total	1,054 5 11	Total	1,910 14 0	Total	2,006 4 5	Total	2,006 4 5	

1894.	SATISFACTIONS.		1895.	SATISFACTIONS.		1896.	SATISFACTIONS.	
16 Satisfaction of Judge amounting to—	16 Satisfaction of Judge amounting to—		17 Satisfaction of Judge amounting to—	17 Satisfaction of Judge amounting to—		18 Satisfaction of Judge amounting to—	18 Satisfaction of Judge amounting to—	
Damages	\$244 12 0	Damages	\$272 14 0	Damages	\$270 4 1	Damages	\$270 4 1	
Costs	241 07 0	Costs	—	Costs	—	Costs	—	
Total	1,29 10 3	Total	12 14 0	Total	270 4 1	Total	270 4 1	

**EQUITY**  
(In Supreme Court.)  
NO. OF SUITS FILED IN THIS DEPT.

No.	Object.	Result.
<b>1894.</b>		
1	For appointment of new Trustee under deed of settlement, and for injunction, &c., &c.	Pending.
2	For an account, &c.	Pending.
3	For sale of real estate and distribution of proceeds, &c.	Decree as prayed.
4	For a declaration that Welmer's Free School is the High and Grand of Kingston is an Endowed School within the meaning of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, &c.	Decree as prayed.
5	For specific performance of contract &c.	Pending.
6	For an account, &c., for a receiver, and for an injunction.	Pending.
7	For specific performance of an agreement, &c.	Pending.
8	For money due, and to have the real and personal estate administered, &c.	Pending.
9	For a sale of all that Freehold Estate known as a distribution &c.	Pending.
10	For a partition or sale of 2 lots of land at Rio Bueno called Sea View and People's House, and Belgrave, Rugby Park, and Rising Sun, &c.	Pending.
<b>1895.</b>		
1	To have Accounts taken	Pending.
2	To establish title to land and for injunction to prevent registration of Title	Pending.
3	To establish title to land and for injunction to prevent registration of Title	Pending.
4	For an Account and for a Receiver	Pending.
5	Balance of purchase money and for sale of premises	Pending.
6	For an Account	Pending.
7	To establish Title to land	Pending.
8	For a partition and sale of land	Pending.
9	Charity of annuity under will	Pending.
10	For execution of trust in will	Pending.
11	To have trusts of agreement carried out	Pending.
12	For sale of land, &c., and distribution	Pending.
13	For damage, &c., for breach of contract	Pending.

EQUITY, continued.  
NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1896.		
1	To establish title to land, etc., and for injunction to prevent registration of title.	Decree as prayed.
2	same	Pending.
3	For accounts and for Receiver	Pending.
4	For balance of purchase money and for sale of premises	Pending.
5	For accounts to be taken	Decree as prayed.
6	To establish title to lands	Decree as prayed.
7	For partition and sale	Settled.
8	Claim of ab intestat under will	Settled.
9	same	Settled.
10	For execution of trust under will	Pending.
11	To carry out trusts of agreement	Decree as prayed
12	For sale of land and distribution of proceeds	Pending.
13	For annuities due under agreement	Pending
14	For sale of land and distribution of proceeds	Settled.
15	To have real and personal estate administered and for injunction and for appointment of Receiver	Pending.
16	For accounts to be taken and for appointment of Receiver	Pending

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, continued.

1894

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	\$100 0 0	24	\$100 0 0	47	\$500 0 0
2	880 10 0	25	unascertained	48	700 0 0
3	100 0 0	26	330 0 0	49	3,000 0 0
4	226 16 3	27		50	3,800 0 0
5	3,150 0 0	28	1,300 0 0	51	420 0 0
6	150 0 0	29	50 0 0	52	100 0 0
7	500 0 0	30	400 0 0	53	1,870 0 0
8	1,029 13 1	31	25 0 0	54	112 10 0
9	---	32	176 0 0	55	450 11 10
10	50 0 0	33	50 0 0	56	20 0 0
11	240 0 0	34	275 0 0	57	300 0 0
12	20,400 0 0	35	400 0 0	58	unascertained
13	250 0 0	36	100 0 0	59	unascertained
14	50 0 0	37	229 16 0	60	5 0 0
15	unascertained	38	unascertained	61	450 0 0
16	280 0 0	39	197 0 0	62	200 0 0
17	250 0 0	40	591 0 0	63	310 0 0
18	5,000 0 0	41	20 0 0	64	unascertained
19	1,500 0 0	42	385 0 0	65	unascertained
20	1,000 0 0	43	250 0 0	66	180 0 0
21	300 0 0	44	5,000 0 0	67	15,000 0 0
22	310 0 0	45	50 0 0		
23	16 0 0	46	250 0 0		
					273,785 17 2



1895

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	Personalty sworn at	
1	25,000 0 0	22	2131 0 0	43	22,160 0 0
2	270 0 0	23	12 14 4	44	625 0 0
3	370 0 0	24	50 0 0	45	500 0 0
4	200 0 0	25	300 0 0	46	270 0 0
5	50 0 0	26	300 0 0	47	unascertained.
6	1,092 0 0	27	25,000 0 0	48	250 0 0
7	500 0 0	28	144 0 0	49	283 0 0
8	170 0 0	29	3,000 0 0	50	205 0 0
9	461 0 0	30	1,000 0 0	51	272 0 0
10	200 0 0	31	400 0 0	52	50 0 0
11	1,000 0 0	32	50 0 0	53	300 0 0
12	1,500 0 0	33	50 0 0	54	550 0 0
13	600 0 0	34	50 0 0	55	2,000 0 0
14	518 0 0	35	200 0 0	56	6,050 0 0
15	332 2 0	36	8 0 0	57	187 0 0
16	60 0 0	37	350 0 0	58	1,800 0 0
17	200 0 0	38	3,750 0 0	59	3,000 0 0
18	120 0 0	39	150 0 0	60	1,041 0 0
19	50 0 0	40	350 0 0	61	1,600 0 0
20	1,847 0 0	41	50 0 0		
21	15 0 0	42	700 0 0		
Total				273,973 16 4	

1896.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	2130 0 0	28	£500 0 0	56	4581 13 2
2	50 0 0	29	95 0 0	57	130 0 0
3	1,847 0 0	30	300 0 0	58	unascertained.
4	10 0 0	31	250 0 0	59	100 0 0
5	431 0 0	32	283 0 0	60	1,200 0 0
6	unascertained.	33	205 0 0	61	450 0 0
7	50 0 0	34	272 0 0	62	135 0 0
8	300 0 0	35	50 0 0	63	710 0 0
9	300 0 0	36	300 0 0	64	605 18 4
10	26,000 0 0	37	550 3 9	65	50 0 0
11	144 0 0	38	2,600 0 0	66	166 0 0
12	3,000 0 0	39	6,050 0 0	67	2,200 0 0
13	1,000 0 0	40	167 0 0	68	3,350 0 0
14	400 0 0	41	1,800 0 0	69	29 12 0
15	unascertained.	42	3,000 0 0	70	100 0 0
16	50 0 0	43	1,044 0 0	71	550 0 0
17	50 0 0	44	1,000 0 0	72	unascertained
18	200 0 0	45	No personalty.	73	1,069 0 0
19	8 0 0	46	800 0 0	74	100 0 0
20	300 0 0	47	30 0 0	75	394 10 0
21	2,750 0 0	48	No personalty.	76	799 0 0
22	120 0 0	49	60 0 0	77	500 0 0
23	300 0 0	50	10 0 0	78	20 0 0
24	50 0 0	51	1,000 0 0	79	10 0 0
25	700 0 0	52	50 0 0	80	700 0 0
26	2,450 0 0	53	50 0 0	81	125 0 0
27	625 0 0	54	1,415 0 0		555 4 0
Total					291 659 17 6

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

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## DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition	Grounds of Application for Divorce or for Judicial separation	Result
1894		
May 19	- Intercourse	- Pending
26	- Adultery	- Pending
July 5	- Adultery	- Pending
6	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending
August 11	- Adultery	- Pending
25	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending
October 2	- Adultery and desertion	- Pending
1895		
2nd February	- Intercourse	- Pending
12th February	- Adultery	- Pending
21st March	- Adultery	- Decree nisi
last date	- Adultery	- Pending
1896,		
February 14	- Adultery	- Decree nisi.

## INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1895-96.

Results.	Murder	Manslaughter	Attempt at Murder	Concealment of Birth	Rape.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person	Married Injury to Person	Liberty with Violence	Personal Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences	Total
Obtained	-	5	12	3	2	9	4	11	2	3	11	171
Acquitted	-	2	2	1	1	4	5	5	-	-	23	33
Abandoned for want of prosecution	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	19	20
Total	-	7	14	4	3	13	9	16	2	3	53	224

## OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remands	10,407	20,823	21,540	21,390	24,491	26,783	27,000	28,041	27,441	29,134
The number of summary convictions —										
1 For offences against the person	1,404	1,069	1,871	1,638	2,318	2,496	2,870	3,627	2,326	2,348
2 For public decency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 For offences against property other than private larceny	825	685	690	470	608	669	660	662	497	640
4 For other offences	5,780	6,559	5,978	6,410	7,568	7,924	7,708	9,274	7,709	6,707
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts —										
1 For offences against the person	720	644	597	556	703	686	768	748	904	1,064
2 For public decency	425	333	246	475	791	840	921	617	512	889
3 For offences against property other than private larceny	602	407	642	804	1,039	1,139	1,220	1,100	1,142	1,260
4 For other offences	775	704	434	704	898	1,100	1,400	1,475	1,874	1,754
The number of persons acquitted —										
1 In the Inferior Courts	2,470	3,780	3,791	3,286	2,792	2,411	2,567	1,927	3,619	3,807
2 In the Superior Courts	1,654	1,218	1,143	1,176	1,420	1,607	1,664	1,344	1,667	1,681

CRIMINAL.  
CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

## Summary Convictions.

## Convictions in Superior Courts.

Colony and Year.	Population.	Offences against Person.	Fraudul Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Fraudul Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Fraudul Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Fraudul Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Grand Total.	Percentage of Convicted to Population.
1884.													
Barbados	171,860	2,300	949	784	3,379	7,389	33	-	31	10	74	7,856	4.6
British Guiana	274,111	2,111	626	1,040	2,455	1,715	130	-	116	23	268	11,011	3.2
Trinidad	178,270	1,982	97	900	7,167	9,131	68	-	18	21	107	11,048	5.6
Jamaica	290,801	1,331	-	903	4,985	7,222	75	583	433	640	2,323	2,562	1.6
1887.													
Barbados	180,000	2,356	1,320	506	3,136	8,842	9	-	43	11	63	8,905	4.8
British Guiana	274,111	2,441	163	365	6,098	10,080	26	-	111	37	213	11,093	3.8
Trinidad	180,000	1,871	172	917	6,986	8,868	62	-	29	11	80	8,947	4.8
Jamaica	290,801	1,305	-	831	5,781	8,112	330	437	462	211	2,439	2,650	1.8
1888.													
Barbados	180,000	2,379	984	652	3,320	7,316	38	-	47	1	91	7,406	4.1
British Guiana	274,111	2,431	284	365	6,098	10,111	12	-	149	85	229	11,340	4.1
Trinidad	180,000	1,871	88	917	6,986	8,868	76	-	32	11	108	8,976	4.6
Jamaica	290,801	1,359	-	685	6,556	9,180	548	333	402	204	2,077	11,257	1.8
1889.													
Barbados	180,000	2,370	965	702	3,480	7,370	37	-	68	6	96	7,466	4.2
British Guiana	274,111	2,402	391	1,353	6,098	9,941	143	-	143	35	317	10,258	3.4
Trinidad	180,000	2,004	99	1,814	6,986	9,797	28	-	31	9	108	9,905	5.0
Jamaica	290,801	1,371	-	689	6,678	8,146	507	746	242	464	2,549	10,695	1.9
1890.													
Barbados	185,000	2,506	10,18	741	4,700	7,781	26	-	52	17	94	7,875	4.2
British Guiana	274,111	2,503	270	914	8,472	12,121	2	-	17	94	196	12,317	3.8
Trinidad	208,772	1,827	100	1,729	7,231	11,082	68	-	27	10	106	11,188	1.9
Jamaica	630,491	1,868	(1)	(1)	6,400	8,868	556	476	894	701	2,530	11,408	8
1891.													
Barbados	182,000	2,447	937	1,077	2,971	8,204	36	-	58	8	102	8,306	4.6
British Guiana	274,111	2,520	181	1,174	9,711	14,281	131	-	132	37	230	14,511	4.83
Trinidad	208,028	1,914	22	1,629	6,680	9,668	137	-	28	16	148	9,816	4.8
Jamaica	630,491	2,318	-	606	7,068	10,882	735	791	1,039	688	3,453	14,035	6
1892.													
Barbados	182,000	2,562	1,181	922	4,528	9,163	26	-	67	6	98	9,261	5.09
British Guiana	274,111	2,503	190	1,505	4,547	8,548	142	-	143	32	304	8,852	1.9
Trinidad	208,028	1,814	171	1,680	7,598	10,181	77	-	31	3	111	10,292	5.06
Jamaica	630,491	2,320	-	661	8,708	11,088	766	821	1,220	1,400	4,207	15,295	2.47
1893.													
Barbados	182,000	2,711	708	836	4,586	8,336	19	-	42	10	78	8,414	4.51
British Guiana	274,111	2,571	1,00	779	8,472	11,500	79	-	71	16	166	11,666	4.47
Trinidad	208,028	1,878	178	991	8,322	11,449	70	-	33	14	117	11,566	3.8
Jamaica	630,491	2,627	-	612	9,478	12,547	743	617	1,038	1,478	3,874	15,421	2.40
1894.													
Barbados	185,000	2,644	931	930	4,588	9,139	10	-	48	9	96	9,235	4.98
British Guiana	274,111	2,706	166	1,123	9,470	13,200	40	-	88	14	151	13,351	4.88
Trinidad	208,028	1,900	100	982	9,760	12,200	13	-	62	12	195	12,395	5
Jamaica	630,491	2,224	-	495	7,779	10,430	904	512	1,112	1,574	4,522	14,952	2.7
1895.													
Barbados	185,000	2,684	1,172	1,171	3,002	8,835	26	-	89	90	180	8,974	4.77
British Guiana	274,111	2,688	303	1,173	5,776	9,593	73	-	92	26	200	9,793	3.16
Trinidad	208,028	1,878	70	1,080	9,470	12,802	61	-	37	15	105	12,907	5.6
Jamaica	630,491	2,249	-	616	9,771	11,045	1,080	889	1,350	1,766	5,065	16,670	2.8

## PART VII.

## JAMAICA FINANCES.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Financial Year ended 31st March, 1896, commenced with a surplus of £51,005 and the General Revenue yielded £646,103, making together a sum of £710,108 while the expenditure including £21,429 for Sinking Funds amounted to £626,924, thus leaving at the close of the year a surplus of £83,173.

The details of Revenue and Expenditure are contained in the tables on the following pages.

The net increase in general Revenue of £22,078 is due to increases in the receipts for imports (£13,886) chiefly in respects of food stuffs for stamps (£3,004) certain arrears and fines on account of Legacy Duties having been paid during the year for Postal and Telegraphs (£1,784) due to the extension of business and for rein sursements generally (£1,152). The items of decrease are few and small and do not call for any remarks.

The revenue devoted to main roads under Law 17 of 1890, shows but slight variation.

The Parochial Revenues show a net increase of £2,051. The amounts vary with the rates imposed.

Immigration Revenues gave an increase of £8,064, due to payments on the arrival of Coolies by the "Volga" and "Juana."

The net increase in general expenditure of £34,703 is mainly due to increases in Legislative Council and Public Works under "Administrative" (£1,994) in the Revenue Department owing to its recent re-arrangement (£1,944) in Excise Crown Witnesses and other Judicial Services (£1,422) in Constabulary due to an increase in the Force and to the paying of gratuities formerly met exclusively from the Constabulary Pension Fund. There are also increases in Medical (£1,020), and Harbours and Pilotage (£1,491) for new works buoys and beacons, &c. Miscellaneous chiefly for the Jamaica Agricultural Society (£1,462). Public Works increase of new works of main roads £2,515, Railway for extension track (the expenditure having previously been met from deposits) £6,624.

The most important decrease is that of £2,276 under Education owing to decrease in the grants earned, consequent on the falling off in the attendance of pupils. The other items of decrease are few and do not call for special comment.

Main road expenditure under Law 17 of 1890 shows an increase of £1,640.

Parochial expenditure proper (exclusive of Kingston Streets Fund) shows a net increase of £3,684. The funds which show increased expenditure are Parochial Roads and Sanitary while the only important decrease is in expenditure from the Surplus Fund.

Immigration expenditure shows an increase of £1,313.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum of £25,000 was raised by loan under Law 28 of 1894 for the purpose of defraying the expense of certain works connected with the Kingston Improvements scheme specified in Section 57 of Law 31 of 1890, this arrangement having been substituted for the original one in the latter law, of paying the amount direct from the Public Treasury.

£8,100 of the amount was raised in Debentures at 4 per cent. and £16,600 in 4 per cent. Local Inscribed Stock. The premiums offered in respect of the former were at the rate of 2 per cent. and of the latter at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent.

The public debt directly secured on the General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt:

1886	.	.	£1,478,790	3	8
1887	.	.	1,491,993	3	9
1888	.	.	1,502,684	9	8
1889	.	.	1,506,883	0	0
1891	.	.	1,458,221	12	7
1892	.	.	1,520,088	4	3
1893	.	.	1,523,944	2	11
1894	.	.	1,672,399	14	6
1895	.	.	1,678,744	11	2
1896	.	.	1,686,177	14	3

Of the above amount on 31st March last, £768,119 15s 11d was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Railway to Ewarton and Portia, £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £107,220 for the erection of new bridges and £116,000 for reconstruction and conversion of parochial roads into main roads.

The following are the amounts due for debentures guaranteed by General Revenue raised on account of the several undertakings specified:

Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	.	278,020
Kingston Gas Works	.	14,900
Kingston Slaughter House	.	10,000
Kingston Improvement	.	50,000



A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88, 1888-89.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	258,954	267,148	265,624	247,745	261,526	299,279
Export Duties	5,257	4,578	4,887	5,004	5,070	9,582
Excise	101,777	82,331	81,581	80,125	77,739	101,461
Licenses	14,431	15,447	15,987	15,843	15,087	17,588
Stamp	15,083	18,463	18,906	14,524	16,038	15,936
Post Office	15,800	17,333	16,928	16,531	16,838	17,422
Telegraph	3,777	4,511	4,244	4,053	4,058	4,148
Tax on Stock	4,944	4,845	4,946	4,684	4,907	4,835
Town Fees	6,937	7,041	7,018	6,071	5,804	6,463
Fees of Office						
Finest Ac.	2,880	2,620	2,545	3,244	3,037	3,399
Jamaica Railway	26,839	27,082	32,012	31,824	43,025	55,080
Rembursements	17,159	16,556	15,913	18,718	24,417	19,178
Miscellaneous	7,411	5,476	14,314	6,738	6,067	4,390
Revenues now Appropriated	85,634	87,980	90,437	91,028	95,000	103,624
Interest on Sinking Funds	7,358	8,306	9,427	10,446	11,163	12,183
Savings Bank	3,144	2,092	3,322	3,097	3,305	4,755
Total	577,241	581,257	595,158	564,875	590,192	679,770
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.						
Export Duties	12,824	12,828	12,075	8,127	11,406	6,129
Registration Tax, &c.	3,206					
Miscellaneous		5,107	5,167	6,621	3,902	5,549
Total	17,030	18,434	17,242	13,948	15,307	11,478
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.						
Light Dues						
Poor Rates (a)	30,440	28,300	29,678	30,377	33,225	35,734
Kingston Streets	703	2,937	2,317	2,785	2,793	3,140
Market Dues (b)	2,845	2,587	3,007	3,259	3,390	3,464
Pounds (c)	361	371	382	1,011	992	1,009
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1880						
Parochial Roads	39,810	39,514	40,486	38,546	39,670	42,935
Sanitary (d)	3,651	4,074	4,490	4,430	5,590	6,781
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,261	1,463	1,420	1,811	1,190	1,003
Trade Licenses, Surplus	3,662	3,883	4,128	4,172	4,248	4,280
Fund (f)						
Gas Rates, &c.	2,479	2,580	3,421	3,413	2,511	2,349
Paroch. & General Purposes						
Miscellaneous		1,021	1,008	1,600	467	2,349
Total	85,634	87,980	90,437	91,028	95,000	103,624

(a) Appropriated by Law 8 of 1908.

(b) " " " of 1878.

(c) " " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1877.

(e) " " " Law 44 of 1878.

(f) " " " Law 9 of 1885.

\* Duty increased for year to 5s.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, continued.

	1889-90. Half Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	185,011	371,836	324,479	303,637	320,976	346,529	360,896
Export Duties†	4,232	8,487	654*				
Excise	58,910†	150,160	123,418	120,003	127,479	188,923	138,725
Licenses	9,090	2,915	1,203	785	779	776	750
Stamp	9,315	19,298	19,317	20,814	22,394	20,133	22,137
Post Office	6,723	17,685	18,278	19,095	20,286	21,886	25,524
Telegraph	2,525	6,302	5,087	5,734	6,087	4,793	5,868
Tax on Stock	1,634	4,753	4,754	134	11	4	
Court Fees	4,029	7,578	8,442	8,547	8,566	9,043	9,149
Tax in lieu of Education Fee				10,270	12,178	12,360	12,414
Fines, &c.	1,809	4,839	4,611	3,359	5,451	4,432	4,652
Jamaica Railway	119,124†	496	23,545†	4,507	6,774		
Rent-allowments	11,082	22,405	24,408	30,508	32,378	32,442	33,794
Miscellaneous	3,916	6,972	17,802	15,303	18,744	15,370	16,841
Revenue now Appropriated	58,383	155,436	166,65	164,596	160,519	159,785	129,002
Interest on Sinking Funds	4,584	9,465	9,455	10,433	11,581	12,442	13,428
Savings Bank	8,434	11,222	3,036	4,302	3,348	3,995	4,103
Total	406,678	784,366	746,776	715,760	757,049	783,808	775,706
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties	1,106	2,598	448				
(Capitation Tax, &c.) Laws 7		1,428			824†	1,930	10,538
of 1874 and 14 of 1891							
Miscellaneous	1,608	379	31,390	31,838	547	209	255
Total	2,706	4,405	31,838	31,838	1,371	2,139	10,793
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (a)	22,445	40,631	38,748	40,755	42,189	42,923	42,000
Kingston Streets	1,961	6,339	7,437	4,540	3,054	3,415	3,777
Market Place (b)	2,138	4,438	4,615	5,106	5,514	6,024	6,422
Pounds (c)	506	1,029	971	987	809	830	977
Main Road Revenue, Law 17		30,615	32,012	30,386	31,800	32,234	32,149
of 1891							
Parochial Roads	20,740	50,317	44,845	48,520	60,109	47,111	48,798
Salt tax (d)	4,740	8,238	6,621	7,100	9,151	8,327	9,039
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	584	1,315	1,771	1,550	1,460	956	1,331
Traffic, Metal, Hawker and	832	5,228	5,483	5,278	5,967	6,325	6,304
Gunpowder Licenses Sur-							
plus Fund (f)							
Gas Rates, &c.	1,456	2,503	2,611	3,511	2,523	3,446	2,699
Parochial General Purposes	247	2,017	1,875	1,977	2,948	3,348	4,179
Miscellaneous	2,636	2,242	0,177	4,109	4,920	4,874	4,125
Total*	58,383	155,436	166,165	164,596	160,519	159,785	129,002

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1861.

(b) " " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " " Order of Government

(d) Appropriated by Law 16 of 1873

(e) " " " 44 of 1872

(f) " " " 9 of 1872

\* Duties abolished

† Duty increased to 6s. a gallon

‡ No duty paid Includes 2100 on account of sale.

§ No duty paid on Government Mortgage Bonds

|| Amended Law 14 of 1891

## A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Charges of Debt	43,777	43,159	63,823	72,423	74,343	77,454	83,127
Governor and Staff	7,707	6,467	6,966	6,551	6,814	6,868	6,783
Privy Council	94	81	86	11	177	44	32
Legislative Council	968	820	1,613	752	951	1,726	1,341
Colonial Secretariat	5,470	5,236	6,212	6,100	6,314	6,215	6,345
Director of Public Works	9,149	8,388	8,550	8,738	7,768	10,082	13,733
Arch Office	1,034	3,000	3,000	3,253	3,301	3,371	3,401
Treasury	3,372	3,208	3,346	3,359	3,248	3,180	3,137
Savings Bank	1,917	2,108	2,621	2,180	2,144	2,256	2,284
Stamp Office	682	815	718	851	428	881	1,050
Post Office and Telegraphs	21,434	23,022	22,637	21,437	20,116	24,148	26,378
Customs, &c.	31,838	32,332	31,458	30,387	30,413	31,225	30,882
Judicial	35,266	34,761	34,715	35,218	35,392	36,384	36,058
Ecological	7,881	7,450	7,469	6,983	6,334	6,781	6,277
Medical	50,141	48,606	49,031	49,786	62,166	48,786	43,515
Police	48,670	49,173	48,924	48,650	48,218	48,134	47,837
Prisons and Reformatories	26,396	24,086	22,553	23,562	23,836	25,341	24,184
Education	25,044	25,863	26,946	30,833	33,123	36,500	37,515
Hourly Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	816	...	925	1,322	1,325	1,478	1,473
Military and Navy	...	837	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	4,417	...	3,668	6,700	7,279	7,890	7,648
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...	4,768	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	16,164	16,798	20,718	*15,196	16,443	14,974	20,164
<b>CHARGES.</b>							
Steam Communication	5,335	5,047	2,116	2,153	2,000	1,797	2,619
Stationery and Printing	7,051	6,102	5,760	8,600	5,596	6,618	8,336
Library and Museum	927	620	137	850	1,128	1,049	942
Colonization	...	7,723	9,800	4,488	129	3,822	...
Plantations and Gardens	4,851	5,348	5,000	4,258	4,391	4,736	6,070
Railway	14,112	12,048	18,617	27,124	34,060	32,364	33,167
Main Roads and Buildings	53,345	48,166	47,614	54,286	48,080	62,318	67,037
Provisions, &c.	13,411	13,150	12,620	12,730	12,803	13,498	16,033
Parochial	2,053	2,088	...	...	...	...	...
Repeated Lands	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...
Provision supplied by Appropriated Excesses	78,343	86,743	92,340	96,087	120,088	107,481	112,633
Japanese share of "Florence" damages	4,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Expenditure from Income</b>	<b>529,851</b>	<b>532,097</b>	<b>562,702</b>	<b>582,755</b>	<b>613,960</b>	<b>612,999</b>	<b>637,233</b>
<b>Sinking Funds, &amp;c.</b>	<b>13,648</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>24,607</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>20,950</b>	<b>26,946</b>	<b>27,462</b>
<b>Total Payments from Income</b>	<b>543,499</b>	<b>555,086</b>	<b>587,309</b>	<b>596,758</b>	<b>634,910</b>	<b>639,945</b>	<b>664,695</b>
<b>Less Debt Payments as above</b>	<b>13,648</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>24,607</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>20,950</b>	<b>26,946</b>	<b>27,462</b>
<b>Add Expenditure from Money raised by Loans</b>	<b>529,851</b>	<b>531,895</b>	<b>562,702</b>	<b>582,755</b>	<b>613,960</b>	<b>612,999</b>	<b>637,233</b>
	<b>180,033</b>	<b>141,348</b>	<b>204,241</b>	<b>20,815</b>	<b>23,634</b>	<b>15,672</b>	<b>37,745</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>709,984</b>	<b>673,233</b>	<b>766,943</b>	<b>612,050</b>	<b>637,593</b>	<b>628,671</b>	<b>674,978</b>
<b>Imposition</b>	<b>23,34</b>	<b>30,701</b>	<b>14,715</b>	<b>11,563</b>	<b>8,567</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>8,973</b>

\* See details, see the head "Miscellaneous."

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, continued.

	1889-90 Fiscal Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	40,709	76,509	77,314	77,650	79,561	90,948	81,111
Governor and Staff	3,460	6,947	6,819	7,86	7,089	7,368	7,306
Privy Council	-	195	11	27	131	12	31
Legislative Council	477	1,464	1,448	2,126	3,756	2,083	3,497
Colonial Secretariat	2,780	5,184	5,047	5,571	6,706	5,569	5,731
Director of Public Works*	5,584	12,378	14,668	16,854	16,201	17,774	17,667
Audit Office	1,61	1,151	3,521	3,605	3,715	3,581	4,241
Treasury	158	4,079	5,838	4,112	4,108	4,41	4,476
Savings Bank	1,765	2,371	2,628	2,492	2,899	2,894	3,087
Stamp Office	148	1,043	1,062	1,119	1,099	1,867	1,644
Post Office and Telegraphs	9,300	27,384	30,245	38,452	30,479	42,133	33,476
Revenue Departments	15,570	32,637	33,111	34,286	36,927	36,359	38,974
Judicial	8,27	18,574	39,761	41,210	43,429	43,300	44,122
Prisoners	9,798	6,138	5,762	4,402	5,824	1,885	1,556
Police	21,563	49,602	56,088	67,162	67,446	67,422	58,842
Prisons, and Reformatories	21,664	50,133	51,380	51,476	51,255	53,110	59,150
Education	20,582	40,793	43,700	56,088	76,873	64,646	65,371
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	604	1,416	1,802	2,214	1,760	1,680	2,251
Official Allowances and Military Expenditure	3,661	8,590	8,596	9,681	9,627	11,662	11,053
Miscellaneous	10,391	25,783	74,214	31,662	48,824	24,264	32,386
Census	-	44	6,292	-	-	-	-
Steam Communication	1,333	2,583	2,156	2,503	2,092	1,800	1,500
Stationery and Printing	1,867	6,531	6,386	8,741	7,550	7,560	7,418
Library and Museum	16	8,586	1,832	1,774	1,784	2,109	1,913
Flower and Gardens	2,686	6,332	5,167	5,479	5,401	5,061	5,054
Railway	9,708	13,86	1673	-	-	-	-
Mails, Roads and buildings	82,210	9,659	91,659	83,718	58,400	65,647	68,854
Pensions, &c.	7,192	14,167	13,227	13,583	14,438	16,229	16,196
Payments now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	58,627	126,289	135,897	127,419	124,976	162,869	133,476
Total Expenditure from Income	319,935	689,321	746,143	707,179	717,386	743,672	738,690
Sinking Funds, &c.	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,906	33,621	36,747	21,428
Total Payments from Income	332,571	698,340	775,132	740,084	750,998	780,419	760,109
Less Debt Payments as above	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,906	33,621	36,747	21,428
	319,935	669,321	746,143	707,179	717,385	743,672	738,681
Add Expenditure from Mo- ney raised by Loans	23,671	34,141	115,361	86,169	54,996	54,312	60,301
Total	343,606	703,462	861,504	793,348	772,381	797,984	800,000
Immigration	1,383	8,411	36,640	5,183	7,677	11,185	13,048

\* Includes Land Department

† Now for salary of Government Director only

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Rates (a)	30,465	30,498	31,267	32,599	35,239	35,043	35,567
Kingston Streets	117	18	291	919	648	1,315	892
Markets (b)	4,104	8,088	6,530	4,500	4,461	4,502	3,228
Pounds (c)	1,011	947	980	1,032	931	906	1,002
Parochial Roads	38,746	34,555	41,167	41,844	53,900	47,799	51,639
Sanitary (d)	3,528	3,923	4,789	8,151	17,346	8,571	8,241
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,301	2,686	1,577	1,188	1,350	1,314	1,147
Dog Tax	.	8,269	8,608	.	.	.	.
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	2,184	2,588	2,898	2,892	2,906	2,936	2,495
Gas Appropriation	1,693	.	.	2,494	2,528	1,897	3,041
Parochial General Purposes	.	.	.	969	1,419	2,635	2,387
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	522	.
Total	78,343	86,743	92,340	95,087	107,086	107,481	112,633
	1889-90 Half-Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor (a)	20,088	43,231	43,908	45,304	42,975	45,896	45,755
Kingston Streets	223	892	600	906	1,110	2,022	1,966
Markets (b)	1,823	5,101	7,726	7,169	5,054	7,773	6,773
Pounds (c)	570	1,040	997	853	166	918	845
Parochial Roads	27,718	60,148	60,562	53,402	50,070	61,178	54,70
Sanitary (d)	3,261	5,523	6,791	8,960	9,054	8,004	9,683
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	792	1,501	1,863	1,405	1,468	1,500	1,467
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	1,384	3,008	3,006	2,529	1,930	2,689	1,867
Gas Appropriation	1,339	2,701	2,854	3,300	2,361	3,097	3,136
Parochial General Purposes	1,439	3,157	3,963	5,069	5,816	7,500	7,072
Kingston Streets Fund	.	.	.	.	.	22,300	.
Kingston Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	.	753
Total	68,827	126,299	131,520	127,419	124,976	162,600	133,475

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1885.

(b) " " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " " Law 2 of 1874.



## DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96
Clerk Parochial Boards	£ 1,344	£ 1,294	£ 1,300	£ 1,300
Miscellaneous	11,596	27,097	9,753	9,715
Registrar General's Department	3,346	4,191	4,173	4,407
Board of Supervision	446	417	432	506
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Inland Record Office	1,503	1,367	1,462	1,346
Registration of Titles	627	844	825	1,102
Extension Track Jamaica Railway	7,347	7,191	...	6,623
“ “ (Railway)	..	1,067	1,917	1,996
Industrial Schools	1,272	1,237	969	966
Immigration Department	2,131	2,129	1,961	1,723
Agricultural Society	..	..	..	1,000
£	31,852	48,324	24,264	32,585

## PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Parish.	Land at 3d per Acre.	Land at 1d per Acre.	Land at 3d per Acre.	Land at 1d. per Acre.	Total.
Kingston	£ s. d. 0 4 1½	£ s. d. 1 4 1½	£ s. d. 0 18 11½	£ s. d. 1 0 6	£ s. d. 3 7 7½
St. Andrew	169 19 7½	22 13 0½	41 3 4	65 9 8½	239 5 8
St. Thomas	236 8 8½	11 3 1½	52 1 0	90 8 8½	390 1 1½
Portland	175 14 6	5 10 0½	50 19 0	93 11 7½	325 15 2½
St. Mary	290 17 7	29 18 9	112 18 1½	6 4 8½	504 14 2½
St. Ann	204 15 6	162 3 4	208 18 4½	124 5 5½	696 4 8
Trelawny	145 15 2½	100 8 8	80 11 3½	80 18 4	407 13 0½
St. James	104 7 7½	47 11 3½	65 5 4½	91 14 2½	308 15 6½
Hanover	105 18 3	46 14 4½	87 1 2½	55 1 9	294 15 7½
Westmoreland	146 17 8	63 16 10½	146 1 6½	131 7 8½	484 3 10½
St. Elizabeth	148 2 11½	114 1 5½	108 17 7½	169 3 0½	528 5 0½
Manchester	178 11 3	56 7 2½	87 18 2½	98 9 6	416 6 2½
Clarendon	200 18 10½	43 0 1½	78 3 8½	184 0 4½	506 3 0½
St. Catherine	288 9 4½	95 14 8½	112 2 3½	176 18 0½	673 4 4½
Totals	£ 2,466 0 11	786 8 9½	1,230 15 0½	1,418 15 6½	£ 5,901 18 3½

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON WHICH POOR RATE HAS BEEN COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR, 1895-96.

PARISH.	RATED HOUSES.			HOUSES OTHER THAN RATED.			HOUSES (other than rated)		Total No. of Houses.	Total Poor Rate.	
	No.	Amount.	£ s. d.	Every other.		Total.	Amount.	Floored.			Unfloored.
				Owed.	Tenanted.						
Kington	5,097	9,840 8 34	537	.	537	126 2 24	537	2,986 11 1	5,894	2,986 11 1	
St. Andrew	3,564	2,221 6 8	1,368	270	1,638	344 2 21	247	2,566 8 104	5,235	2,566 8 104	
St. Thomas	1,804	1,208 10 44	2,632	848	3,480	1,033 9 4	806	2,343 18 84	5,234	2,343 18 84	
Portland	2,349	1,291 6 74	1,700	1,026	2,726	537 18 8	699	1,848 4 24	4,132	1,848 4 24	
St. Mary	3,480	1,560 9 13	2,300	427	2,727	610 1 0	186	2,470 10 84	6,087	2,470 10 84	
St. Ann	3,975	1,912 7 1	1,867	224	2,091	314 17 9	1,000	2,228 4 10	8,356	2,228 4 10	
Trelawny	2,047	1,194 18 114	1,653	423	1,976	478 12 11	1,348	1,673 11 101	4,023	1,673 11 101	
St. James	1,964	1,273 18 8	1,022	672	1,694	330 0 104	812	1,612 19 44	3,568	1,612 19 44	
Haver	2,799	1,384 19 42	416	599	1,015	377 11 4	142	1,462 10 104	3,314	1,462 10 104	
Westmoreland	2,660	2,842 13 16	775	956	1,731	461 9 4	506	3,104 2 2	3,301	3,104 2 2	
St. Elizabeth	2,497	1,176 9 44	3,941	364	4,305	820 9 3	1,609	2,038 18 74	3,797	2,038 18 74	
Manchester	4,692	1,830 4 8	1,786	189	1,944	397 13 0	461	2,227 17 8	6,636	2,227 17 8	
Clarendon	4,464	2,027 19 11	2,383	373	2,756	612 9 34	426	2,660 8 44	7,009	2,660 8 44	
St. Catherine	4,604	2,891 13 8	3,290	1,147	4,437	1,376 9 91	618	4,267 8 24	9,711	4,267 8 24	
Total 1895-96	48,976	38,668 4 48	26,234	7,337	33,571	7,891 7 64	2,638	40,869 11 114	92,517	40,869 11 114	

## STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Law under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Debt.	Redeemed.	Issued in and converted into Incht. Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 Vic. c. 38 15 Vic. c. 20 18 Vic. c. 20, &c.	Curates Fund ... Rectors Fund—Do. ductions from salaries for support of Widows and Orphans of Clergy	6 0/0 do.	28,000 0 0 18,460 8 0		
Law 11 of 1875	Widows and Orphans' Fund.—Deductions from salaries of 10% general service for their Widows and Orphans	do.	61,578 10 2		
Guaranteed Loans			108,067 8 3		
Law 39 of '69	To pay off certain guaranteed Loans	4 0/0	387,600 0 0	0,500 0 0	..
Loans for General Purposes secured by Land Revenue					
Law 1 of '79	Electric Telegraphs	5 0/0	5,065 19 3	5,065 19 3	124,500 0 0
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and restoration of Railway	4 1/2 0/0	140,000 0 0	7,100 0 0	330,000 0 0
Law 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4 0/0	400,000 0 0	10,700 0 0	309,000 0 0
Law 9 of '90	Conversion of Redemption of certain Debentures	do.	400,700 0 0	12,800 0 0	309,000 0 0
Law 17 of '84	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	185,000 0 0	8,600 0 0	146,500 0 0
Law 20 of '92	Jamaica Bridges	do.	34,000 0 0	..	34,000 0 0
Law 17 of '80	For Main Roads	do.	146,000 0 0	..	146,000 0 0
Law 13 of '85	To cover expenses of Conversion	do.	4,285 10 8	..	4,285 10 8
Law 14 of '86	Extension Railway Further Loan	3 1/2 0/0 & 4 0/0	52,000 0 0	2,400 0 0	11,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	ditto	do.	30,100 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,825 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Conversion of R.R. Coll. Debentures	do.	82,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	13,500 0 0
Law 26 of '88	Extension Railway Further Loan	4 0/0	28,000 0 0	400 0 0	7,575 0 0
Law 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Beikang River, St. Thomas & Portland	3 1/2 0/0 & 4 1/2 0/0	120,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	63,100 0 0
Law 31 of '90 & 25 of '84	Kingston Improvement	4 0/0	25,000 0 0	..	16,500 0 0
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue			2,016,241 9 11	55,755 19 3	1,209,985 10 8
Law 27 of '85	E. & L. Water Works	do.	17,600 0 0	..	..
Law 4 of '90	ditto	do.	80,520 0 0	..	..
Law 30 of '88	Redemption of Debentures issued under Law 31 of 1872 for Kgn. Gua Wha	do.	14,900 0 0	..	..
Law 5 of '89	Kingston Slaughter House Contn.	do.	10,000 0 0	..	..
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Improvement	do.	50,000 0 0	..	..
			152,820 0 0	..	..
			2,270,241 18 2	55,755 19 3	1,209,985 10 8

OF THE COLONY, 31st MARCH, 1896.

Outstanding

Debentures.	Issued Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Outstanding	Banking Fund and Debentures.	Net Present Liability.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	108,087 8 3	..	108,087 8 3
358,100 0 0	..	...	358,100 0 0	319,307 9 5	208,792 10 7
8,300 0 0	129,384 0 0	8,250 0 0	1,278,277 10 8	83,282 0 4	1,191,906 10 4
58,600 0 0	320,747 0 0				
78,900 0 0	203,751 0 0				
83,900 0 0	145,754 0 0				
..	34,000 0 0				
...	146,000 0 0	11,184 0 0	320,644 0 0	2,341 14 11	327,902 5 1
..	4,285 10 8				
26,300 0 0	...				
36,075 0 0	...				
67,500 0 0	...				
21,025 0 0	...	7,272 0 0	62,920 0 0	..	..
25,800 0 0	...	62,920 0 0			
8,400 0 0	..	6,000 0 0			
752,600 0 0	1,088,121 10 8	122,400 0 0	1,963,021 10 8	404,931 4 8	1,066,177 14 3
17,500 0 0	..	..	17,500 0 0	65 18 3	17,434 1 9
60,520 0 0	..	..	60,520 0 0	2,410 4 0	58,109 15 8
14,900 0 0	...	...	14,900 0 0	...	14,900 0 0
10,000 0 0	..	..	10,000 0 0	204 0 0	9,796 0 0
60,000 0 0	..	...	60,000 0 0	19,362 18 4	80,337 1 8
154,520 0 0	..	...	154,520 0 0	21,243 1 1	130,975 18 11
906,420 0 0	1,088,121 10 8	122,400 0 0	2,224,023 18 11	126,814 5 9	1,746,164 13 2





CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

1081 O. 5581 & V. 8 WITH FOUND GRADUALLY. DO NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR THE 1081 O. 5581 & V. 8

Parish.	1887-88.						1888-89.						1890-91.					
	Under		From £2 and up wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.		Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.		Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	
	£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2	£1	£2		£1	£2					
Kington	1,281	840	1,941	3,761	1,323	894	2,021	4,968	1,440	956	2,422	4,840	1,067	1,345	2,459	4,660		
Sgt. Andrew	3,790	579	614	4,824	3,373	353	683	4,784	4,024	1,076	549	5,626	3,407	1,369	724	5,740		
Sgt. Thomas	7,120	420	262	6,900	4,179	623	335	5,900	6,226	737	304	7,406	6,480	931	439	7,909		
Portland	4,390	1,916	460	4,768	5,081	999	911	5,991	5,488	643	397	6,478	5,286	698	425	6,399		
Sgt. Mary	6,001	518	283	5,945	6,116	471	376	5,861	4,349	1,082	470	6,871	4,464	1,073	491	6,060		
Sgt. Catherine	8,014	1,003	741	10,988	8,766	1,589	806	11,351	9,166	1,762	554	11,782	9,387	1,416	1,066	13,789		
Sgt. Ann	2,625	505	483	3,613	3,514	549	525	3,588	3,360	680	685	10,465	12,794	931	893	14,453		
Clarendon	9,240	719	533	10,482	9,145	895	617	10,460	9,308	897	573	10,773	7,243	4,015	664	12,164		
Manchester	5,861	589	430	6,390	6,379	579	374	7,332	6,668	563	320	7,476	6,564	577	395	7,765		
Trelawny	4,738	528	376	5,642	4,326	586	629	6,125	4,772	514	379	6,655	5,760	539	354	6,634		
Sgt. James	3,377	487	364	4,665	3,431	701	382	4,454	3,617	440	278	4,385	3,657	634	352	4,643		
Haver	3,737	531	307	4,565	2,706	1,046	354	4,108	2,900	967	344	4,231	3,289	1,074	392	6,695		
Westmoreland	5,924	790	425	7,139	4,598	557	382	5,897	4,521	696	370	6,686	6,079	817	481	7,327		
Sgt. Elizabeth	8,862	1,007	441	10,310	7,454	916	390	8,759	7,931	956	465	9,355	6,706	908	490	8,183		
Total	76,189	9,459	5,399	97,586	75,014	10,898	7,997	93,697	80,683	11,913	8,423	101,639	84,733	12,180	9,779	110,692		

For 1997-2001

**CLASSIFIED STATEMENT**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEARS 1892 TO 1896.**

Parish.	1891-92.				1892-93.				1894-95.			
	Under		From		Under		From		Under		From	
	£1	£2	£2 and up. wards.	Total.	£1	£2	£2 and up. wards.	Total.	£1	£2	£2 and up. wards.	Total.
Kingston	1,496	970	3,214	5,679	1,183	1,801	2,748	5,730	900	1,568	3,682	6,150
St. Andrew	4,140	962	632	5,734	3,614	1,130	713	5,457	3,687	1,900	889	6,476
St. Thomas	6,006	668	311	7,265	6,821	727	334	7,882	6,027	1,067	387	7,421
Portland	6,640	864	534	8,038	6,764	854	543	8,161	7,767	982	628	9,374
St. Mary	4,678	1,098	501	6,277	4,905	1,100	581	6,586	5,017	1,174	313	6,704
St. Catherine	8,820	2,134	967	11,921	8,984	1,927	794	11,705	8,417	2,176	824	12,417
St. Ann	13,644	967	860	15,471	13,420	846	572	14,838	11,657	5,662	631	18,950
Clarendon	2,512	1,322	1,006	4,840	2,474	2,674	1,008	6,156	2,240	3,872	690	6,802
Manchester	5,936	504	546	7,486	7,028	795	368	8,191	6,319	836	309	7,464
Trinidad	6,134	454	334	6,922	4,628	619	418	5,665	3,929	629	387	5,005
St. James	3,316	641	366	4,323	4,431	741	418	5,590	3,160	763	470	4,393
Hanover	4,302	977	328	5,607	5,027	999	429	6,455	3,374	927	406	4,707
Westmoreland	6,666	1,003	443	8,112	6,629	1,118	537	8,284	6,554	1,066	619	8,239
St. Elizabeth	7,466	866	463	8,795	7,961	963	679	9,603	8,676	1,104	520	10,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,672</b>	<b>13,614</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>87,567</b>	<b>63,710</b>	<b>13,649</b>	<b>10,369</b>	<b>87,728</b>	<b>60,487</b>	<b>14,012</b>	<b>9,829</b>	<b>84,328</b>

## STATEMENT OF PAROCIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1895-96.

Parish	No. of Horses and Cattle			No. of Wheels (2)			Total	Total Yield.
	@ 11.	@ 7	Total	11	6	30		
Kingston	1,160	81	1,241	132	940	824	2,996	22,671 12 9
St Andrew	1,046	84	1,130	124	1,152	...	2,168	2,563 12 0
St Thomas	1,143	...	1,143	1,015	564	4	1,583	3,081 1 9
Portland	1,737	19	1,756	302	458	42	1,296	1,557 4 1
St Mary	3,136	4	3,140	279	791	28	1,431	2,356 13 9
St Ann	3,383	106	3,489	1,065	1,062	162	1,687	2,714 7 14
Trelawny	3,304	28	3,332	811	68	654	1,130	1,474 14 6
St James	1,660	95	1,755	801	168	32	1,004	1,586 7 3
Manchester	2,449	23	2,472	822	395	54	1,271	1,626 8 0
Westmoreland	3,435	19	3,454	1,095	646	36	854	1,776 2,880 0 6
St Elizabeth	2,509	44	2,553	1,448	980	96	762	1,774 2,572 2 4
Manchester	2,450	68	2,518	1,281	914	110	542	1,768 2,406 12 7
Clarendon	3,470	21	3,491	1,488	784	48	1,304	2,136 3,321 9 7
St Catherine	3,569	17	3,586	1,429	912	56	1,364	2,400 3,530 10 6
Total 1895-96	33,387	469	33,856	14,060	11,000	1,070	15,374	20,778 33,532 12 10
" 1894-95	32,870	492	33,362	13,687	10,466	904	15,354	20,550 33,133 6 1
Increase	167	...	144	372	414	...	148	228 399 6 9
Decrease	...	21	...	...	...	34	...	...

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRAGRANCE AND PERFUMES IN THE YEAR 1895-96.

Parish.	Merchandise.	Scented Soap.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Superintendents.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	24	51	67	141	267	495	14	...	...	13
St Andrew	...	...	...	15	202	217	...	...	...	...
St Thomas	...	4	3	11	274	288	8	...	...	...
Portland	1	...	12	33	247	282	13	...	...	1
St Mary	2	2	5	29	352	386	9	...	...	...
St Ann	3	4	11	28	357	396	8	...	...	...
Trelawny	3	1	8	26	191	226	9	...	...	...
St James	2	5	9	18	210	239	11	...	...	3
Manchester	3	3	3	17	133	153	8	...	...	...
Westmoreland	6	3	5	22	340	369	6	...	...	...
St Elizabeth	1	5	17	28	482	497	8	...	...	...
Manchester	1	1	8	26	414	444	1	...	...	...
Clarendon	...	...	8	16	386	410	4	...	...	...
St Catherine	8	4	15	35	313	366	...	...	...	...
Total	49	83	191	443	4,144	4,869	99	1	24	17

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1895-96.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	26	...	116	26	1
St Andrew	...	67	20	5	1
St Thomas	...	109	15	2	...
Portland	...	75	16	2	...
St Mary	...	148	22	2	...
St Ann	...	87	20	2	1
Trelawny	...	35	15	1	...
St James	...	65	13	4	1
Manchester	...	43	5	1	...
Westmoreland	...	47	17	...	...
St Elizabeth	...	142	13	2	...
Manchester	...	133	13	...	1
Clarendon	...	143	7	2	...
St Catherine	...	144	24	13	1
Total	28	1,478	326	63	6



## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

1885-86	21,825,009	1891-92	21,759,890
1886-87	1,361,894	1892-93	1,941,481
1887-88	1,895,806	1893-94	2,167,794
1888-89	1,597,600	1894-95	2,191,743
1890-91	2,185,837	1895-96	2,285,846

And the Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics	29,8,729
" II. Raw Material—	
(a) Textile	2415
(b) Metal	5
(c) Other	64,467
" III. Manufactured Articles—	
(a) Textile	25 8,806
(b) Metal	188,178
(c) Other	570,977
" IV. Coin and Bullion	17,560

The feature of the trade of 1895-96 has been a continued increase in the receipts of articles of food, drink and narcotics which constituted about 39 per cent. of the total imports of the year, this increase being most apparent on the following items, viz:—bread and biscuit, £7,537; butter and butter substitutes, £1,810; cheese, £1,001; flour, £33,272; corn, £3,171; meal, £8,101; peas and beans, £498; bacon and ham, £3,991; rice, £3,771; farinaceous substances, £1,546; milk condensed, £4,289; fresh vegetables, £1,877; tea, £1,005; beer and ale, £2,523; whisky, £707; and wine, £2,716. There was also a considerable increase in the imports of tobacco although this is not apparent on a comparison of values owing to large receipts of cheap cigarettes.

The Collector General thus accounts for the increase in the imports of food-stuffs, "the increase may be ascribed to: (1) a severe and protracted drought which prevailed in the southern parishes during a considerable portion of the year and which seriously interfered with the local food supply of the peninsula in that part of the country, (2) work on the Port Antonio extension of the Railway, the Kingston Improvement and other Public Works which congregated large numbers of men together who mainly subsisted on imported foods, (3) the prevalence of general idleness which makes the industrious loth to plant crops to be reaped by the idle and dissolute, (4) in a large measure no doubt to a gradual evolution in the tastes of a section of the community, and (5) low freight rates, frequent transit opportunities and cheap foreign markets."

Under Manufactured Articles which comprised about 57 per cent. of the total imports there was an increase in the receipts of apparel and cloths: cotton piece goods; linen piece goods; pure woolsens; cloths and watchos; hardware and cutlery; books, bound and unbound; candles other than tallow; cement; unenumerated manufactures of paper; pitch pine lumber and shooks; while there was shrinkage in the importation of enumerated cotton goods, haberdashery and millinery, mixed woolsens, unclassified woolsens, manufactured enumerated textiles, implements and tools of agriculture, steam engines for agriculture, stails, galvanized roofing, tubs and pipes, painted ware, carriages for pleasure, bricks, earthen and china ware, household furniture, rubber goods, leather goods, drugs and medicines, paper, writing, millinery and harness, and wood white pine. The Collector General



ral observation that the difference between 1893-96 and 1894-95 in the importation of the goods noted can, in this mean, be accounted for by ordinary fluctuation and that if more comprehensive heads of classification were adopted, such as "dry goods," "builders' materials," "ironmongery," "stationery and bookellers," "wares," &c., the trade of the two years in manufactured goods would be more remarkable for close similarity than for anything else.

The imports into this colony during each of the last three years were drawn from the several countries in the following proportions, viz. —

	1893-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
United Kingdom	48.1	50.5	55.1
Province of Canada	7.5	8.5	8.8
United States	41.8	36.6	33.2
Other Countries	2.6	4.4	2.9

In an annual report for 1896 the Collector General gives the following interesting table showing the trade in manufactured goods. In each of the years noted the amount received and supplied of manufactured goods from the countries named, in the proportion set against each.

	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
<b>Textile goods:—</b>			
United Kingdom	88.5	90.7	95.1
United States	10.	8	4.
Germany	1	8	5
Other countries	.5	5	4
<b>Metal goods:—</b>			
United Kingdom	55.4	58.6	72
United States	41.6	28.8	26.1
Germany	1.5	2.2	7
Other countries	.6	4	1.2
<b>Other manufactured goods:—</b>			
United Kingdom	48.5	49.	51.6
United States	50.2	46.1	44.4
Germany	1.4	1.9	1.1
Other countries	1.0	3.	2.0
<b>Total manufactures:—</b>			
United Kingdom	63.8	69.5	72.9
United States	33.9	27.5	24.8
Germany	1.3	1.6	.9
Other countries	1	1.3	1.4

The value of the exports in each of the last ten years is shown below:—

Year.	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony	Of Brit. sh. Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
1886-86	£1,078,315	£20,803	£1,280,118
1886-87	1,334,465	174,542	1,509,007
1887-88	1,661,031	186,939	1,828,500
1888-89	1,811,680	113,164	1,924,844
1889-90	1,807,044	96,730	1,903,814
1890-91	1,628,777	98,319	1,727,096
1891-92	1,690,637	69,169	1,759,806
1892-93	1,982,396	93,093	2,075,489
1893-94	1,818,377	72,744	1,891,121
1894-95	1,775,615	98,009	1,873,624

The exports for 1895-96 are accounted for under the four general heads referred to above as follows:—

Head I. Food, Drink, &c.	.		£1,259,625
" II. Raw Material:—			
(a) Textile	.	£1,103	
(b) Metal	.	—	
(c) Other	.	352,772	352,772
" III. Manufactured Articles:—			
(a) Textile	.	2540	
(b) Metal	.	1,431	
(c) Other	.	25,039	27,470
" IV. Coin and Bullion	.		15,685

The volume of exports under the head of food, drink, &c., in 1895-96, shows a considerable falling off on comparison with 1894-95 the principal items under which this occurs being coffee, banana, honey, rum, sugar and cigars, while grape fruit, oranges, ginger, limejuice and pimento show an improved output, the number of oranges exported being in excess of the sum of those exported during the four preceding years. The large increase in the exportation of citrus fruit is due to the disaster which overtook the orange groves of Florida recently and the decrease in the exports of the older staples to unfavourable seasons, restricted cultivation and depressed foreign markets.

The value of each of the several articles of island produce exported bears the following proportion to total value of Produce and Manufacture of the Colony:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Sugar	15.6	14.3	14.3	12.9	11.
Rum	15.7	11.3	7.4	10.1	9.3
Coffee	20.7	20.1	17.3	19.2	16.
Dreewoods	18.7	21.1	24.3	18.9	20.4
Fruit	17.7	22.1	23.6	27.9	29.9
Pimento	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.5	5.1
Other	5.6	6.8	6.4	6.5	8.3

The exports from the colony during the past six years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
United Kingdom	22.7	22.1	20.7	26.7	27.6
Dominion of Canada	5.6	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
United States	50.9	54.2	57.3	58.7	57.
Other Countries	12.9	14.1	14.3	13.	13.8

## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

ARTICLES	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>FOOD STUFFS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	50,307 3 4	69,232 19 4	84,338 2 1	85,381 6 10
" British Possessions	148,967 8 11	174,552 1 4	181,180 10 4	157,856 10 4
" U.S. of America	3,946 2 6	30,526 13 2	321,877 6 11	333,767 3 4
" Other Countries	1,010 2 0	1,374 18 7	763 6 1	312 1 4
Total Food Stuffs	639,116 16 8	496,386 12 3	538,179 19 4	573,967 1 10
<b>LIQUORS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	41,691 2 4	71,040 9 8	68,936 5 2	63,960 17 3
" British Possessions	175 4 2	3 3 6	3 10 0	611 10 7
" U.S. of America	1,103 3 1	1,400 6 9	3,224 17 3	3,601 18 2
" Other Countries	2,372 17 4	629 30 2	649 3 1	872 6 0
Total Liquors	47,144 7 9	73,073 10 2	72,214 3 6	69,044 11 0
<b>TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	311 7 3	343 18 6	556 14 3	441 12 3
" British Possessions				57 8 1
" U.S. of America	9,680 10 3	13,560 12 3	12,559 4 10	14,129 16 8
" Other Countries	1,395 11 2	1,089 9 0	1,376 8 4	662 19 6
Total Tobacco	11,236 8 8	14,992 19 1	14,491 7 5	15,281 16 6
<b>HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.</b>				
From United Kingdom	14,967 10 10	13,042 2 0	16,131 18 4	16,303 16 7
" British Possessions	8 11 0	13 2 4	11 19 9	97 16 3
" U.S. of America	5,722 7 9	5,667 16 0	6,427 11 6	5,753 18 1
" Other Countries	860 11 6	808 15 3	407 2 0	885 19 6
Total Household Furniture	21,559 1 1	19,530 10 7	21,866 11 7	22,941 7 6
<b>CLOTHING INCLUDING HATS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	337,550 16 0	356,080 3 1	519,720 19 7	417,608 3 11
" British Possessions	1,201 10 11	604 8 7	179 11 10	907 8 0
" U.S. of America	11,447 17 6	12,360 16 9	10,244 16 2	16,273 9 2
" Other Countries	984 2 1	70 3 9	233 18 8	1,204 11 1
Total Clothing	361,186 5 9	369,133 12 2	631,091 6 10	434,868 12 2
<b>HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.</b>				
From United Kingdom	60,620 18 6	40,104 2 3	66,366 18 6	57,124 8 0
" British Possessions	602 18 3	182 3 2	107 15 8	216 10 10
" U.S. of America	14,327 17 8	6,164 2 2	6,272 19 2	11,061 2 7
" Other Countries	33 1 3	54 15 2	39 9 6	33 19 2
Total Hardware and Ironmongery	66,544 13 8	46,495 2 9	63,786 15 11	69,406 0 7

## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
184,570 15 1	90,427 8 0	97,597 4 6	100,894 15 6	100,842 14 0	115,578 6 9
16,112 7 8	187,088 15 4	97,216 15 6	136,182 13 11	185,836 15 3	171,236 5 1
315,764 1 10	407,206 2 6	306,751 7 6	305,432 12 6	414,844 10 1	493,119 6 0
1,935 8 2	1,956 1 5	1,647 9 5	1,253 4 8	1,141 9 6	3,433 6 11
616,182 12 9	687,728 7 4	602,612 13 4	643,143 12 7	706,466 9 10	783,950 3 9
48,054 12 10	64,949 4 1	62,806 10 10	81,989 17 3	70,241 10 7	72,832 9 10
4,869 7 6	5,126 10 5	5,362 18 11	5,324 9 10	4,402 6 11	3,748 14 2
4,474 16 2	3,369 1 10	5,145 14 1	4,114 15 10	4,364 7 1	12,077 17 6
1,469 5 7	2,171 10 10	1,658 5 8	1,786 9 13	2,871 1 9	4,119 11 3
95,854 2 1	75,715 13 2	75,471 9 6	83,205 12 9	41,361 6 4	90,808 13 8
428 11 4	483 9 7	993 1 7	1,714 14 9	1,349 8 3	1,518 7 10
357 17 8	314 11 3	44 15 6	8 0 1	4 19 4	26 11 2
16,881 12 19	15,306 2 5	16,381 13 4	18,005 10 3	16,276 13 9	16,021 1 3
791 5 6	280 15 0	477 1 7	354 7 5	324 10 1	761 16 0
16,461 14 2	17,014 14 1	17,776 13 6	20,675 16 7	17,468 6 5	16,957 16 3
23,681 9 8	10,146 13 10	13,943 9 4	24,376 2 9	27,363 18 8	19,270 16 11
497 3 7	971 10 2	221 0 4	111 18 8	19 1 5	32 13 8
11,029 12 9	7,886 17 4	7,384 11 8	8,584 16 2	10,284 1 11	10,123 7 6
1,253 7 5	240 14 4	422 18 1	1,345 13 11	3,240 2 2	2,714 13 6
46,531 12 2	25,853 16 7	31,951 18 5	14,146 10 6	40,936 5 0	32,154 11 7
351,727 3 7	407,275 11 2	521,282 17 8	604,578 7 10	529,512 4 2	504,011 12 7
4,773 18 9	3,332 7 10	3,016 19 11	408 14 2	1,041 16 0	870 1 1
26,714 2 11	22,165 1 8	25,047 3 11	44,444 13 5	36,404 1 3	73,557 0 8
6,320 9 4	2,401 19 11	1,722 9 2	5,402 5 10	5,697 10 1	8,044 17 11
346,830 12 7	435,973 10 2	553,103 10 8	656,274 1 8	603,446 17 6	586,668 2 2
78,249 17 0	69,806 9 1	79,103 14 1	72,025 3 6	68,790 16 3	60,944 13 8
278 7 8	706 19 11	383 12 1	185 18 8	83 2 7	187 6 11
13,960 6 4	20,730 0 10	21,486 12 11	23,286 13 8	24,197 9 8	25,697 12 9
432 3 3	756 19 11	569 16 7	706 15 3	750 8 4	1,480 17 11
113,920 14 3	81,729 18 11	102,038 4 8	96,204 11 1	93,640 18 10	97,558 14 4

## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

ARTICLES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>BUILDING MATERIALS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	8,143 5 11	11,580 10 10	11,734 11 4	15,137 7 10
" British Possessions	8,429 14 1	4,321 8 9	5,436 5 4	6,069 18 9
" U.S. of America	24,541 9 6	25,260 3 8	30,000 19 4	41,021 15 4
" Other Countries	47 8 1	144 4 10	42 2 0	11 18 2
<b>Total Building Materials</b>	<b>49,231 17 7</b>	<b>41,306 8 1</b>	<b>47,814 1 0</b>	<b>63,231 0 1</b>
<b>ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.</b> (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom	12,541 7 5	6,941 18 11	11,073 7 8	8,197 1 0
" British Possessions	1,598 5 11	225 12 8	14 0 0	...
" U.S. of America	10,184 13 6	12,796 19 0	19,231 6 4	7,648 0 4
" Other Countries	...	1,120 0 0	50 12 0	5 0 0
<b>Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies</b>	<b>24,324 6 10</b>	<b>22,383 10 5</b>	<b>30,869 6 0</b>	<b>16,860 1 4</b>
<b>OTHER MACHINERY &amp; TOOLS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	13,070 5 10	10,404 11 11	3,904 16 5	14,338 2 4
" British Possessions	11 9 9	...	...	3 0 0
" U.S. of America	1,592 0 2	1,824 2 5	3,548 11 6	2,931 14 11
" Other Countries	378 4 5	78 5 9	34 19 1	64 11 0
<b>Total Other Machinery &amp; Tools</b>	<b>15,062 0 3</b>	<b>12,307 0 1</b>	<b>12,538 7 0</b>	<b>17,436 8 3</b>
<b>COALS AND COKE.</b>				
From United Kingdom	37,144 16 4	25,614 1 7	38,671 11 11	33,263 1 0
" British Possessions	166 18 10	...	...	...
" U.S. of America	6 5 4 0	79 6 8	215 1 0	137 17 6
" Other Countries	351 4 0	...	10 4 0	...
<b>Total Coals and Coke</b>	<b>38,277 8 2</b>	<b>25,898 7 10</b>	<b>38,796 16 11</b>	<b>33,465 18 6</b>
<b>BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.</b>				
From United Kingdom	8,275 4 11	7,754 16 1	9,906 6 1	8,972 1 0
" British Possessions	14 0 6	112 10 0	4 10 0	36 11 5
" U.S. of America	1,206 18 8	944 8 1	1,097 12 10	935 17 9
" Other Countries	37 13 12	14 5 0	4 14 0	18 13 0
<b>Total Books and other Printed Matter</b>	<b>9,533 10 0</b>	<b>8,826 19 2</b>	<b>11,016 1 11</b>	<b>9,936 11 11</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
From United Kingdom	82,605 0 11	110,266 7 2	240,093 19 8	172,600 6 10
" British Possessions	4,448 0 2	12,178 8 9	22,484 4 2	8,107 7 5
" U.S. of America	80,169 15 7	68,262 5 5	67,187 5 3	63,885 14 1
" Other Countries	13,280 9 5	8,594 8 11	3,125 17 1	3,261 8 4
<b>Total Miscellaneous</b>	<b>160,618 6 1</b>	<b>191,701 8 8</b>	<b>322,840 4 2</b>	<b>237,854 1 6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,325,602 17 6</b>	<b>1,322,336 8 7</b>	<b>1,695,605 1 7</b>	<b>1,562,922 11 8</b>



## IMPORTS.

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## VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,902 14 2	27,415 16 7	13,991 1 2	8,251 15 8	36,099 17 3	10,301 12 3
6,318 14 4	8,709 2 6	6,456 8 6	6,556 18 5	7,441 10 7	4,680 1 6
71,453 15 6	60,706 13 4	62,214 12 0	70,528 1 5	80,981 7 0	79,212 11 7
50 10 8	10 6 2	731 5 2	1,292 1 6	5,981 11 6	30 5 5
94,625 14 7	96,840 19 1	82,923 7 5	86,627 16 11	127,504 6 4	94,104 10 3
10,772 1 11	7,471 18 6	11,334 7 11	23,119 13 10	31,420 15 11	16,167 12 9
390 0 0	162 13 8	328 2 3	410 0 0	2,168 9 8	246 10 0
2,612 2 3	10,442 2 11	5,164 13 2	6,617 13 2	8,081 13 10	1,675 11 2
2 10 0	15 0 0	20 11 5	...	162 9 0	164 17 6
13,606 14 2	18,091 15 1	16,737 14 2	30,347 7 0	41,633 8 0	33,544 10 4
11,187 17 1	11,362 0 0	26,666 10 4	17,439 7 2	21,220 17 2	30,907 7 8
50 18 0	467 13 0		23 11 1	16 15 0	57 7 10
34,447 2 9	12,433 10 7	11,148 3 9	10,632 0 8	17,553 4 11	40,387 12 11
374 6 0	683 18 4	381 12 1	654 2 10	2,899 0 6	1,084 15 6
46,060 1 7	26,391 1 11	37,196 5 2*	28,819 1 9	41,789 17 7*	75,935 3 11
31,519 7 9	31,881 6 5	36,673 14 0	38,443 13 10	50,618 13 6	46,374 8 8
300 13 0	769 6 3	1 0 0	68 0 0	478 0 0	6 0 0
2,744 6 11	8,403 7 0	7,101 2 0	5,141 8 0	6,933 15 6	5,960 10 5
..	8 13 3				17 10 0
34,574 7 8	35,998 4 9	43,975 16 0	43,658 1 10	58,050 9 0	52,258 8 6
11,010 2 0	9,209 14 2	11,423 12 8	15,680 17 5	15,278 19 4	14,080 0 4
188 8 9	142 16 9	273 1 10	245 2 9	161 8 2	187 0 4
3,918 0 3	4,562 0 11	2,604 19 10	4,714 15 4	3,954 3 10	8,086 13 7
34 2 9	89 12 9	76 6 3	161 6 1	192 15 11	186 11 0
13,459 0 9	14,004 3 7	14,378 0 4	20,652 0 6	19,587 10 3	22,533 5 3
245,120 8 0	148,622 2 0	126,549 11 1	168,022 16 9	151,636 11 11	184,148 8 10
3,503 14 8	8,172 17 11	16,913 4 1	5,434 12 5	25,970 3 5	11,681 14 8
207,822 7 8	63,928 14 3	109,426 19 5	117,396 2 8	152,039 1 1	171,118 8 10
25,557 15 7	7,501 1 3	15,106 1 3	19,780 16 2	29,232 1 8	13,320 12 8
682,373 5 11	248,024 14 5	268,995 15 10	331,253 8 0	358,287 18 1	379,278 19 7
2,153,179 15 9	1,702,999 3	1,924,656 12 7	2,135,112 19	2,219,712 11	2,235,637 0 8

\* Including Railroad Plant and Bridges.

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>SUGAR.</b>	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	3,112	44,506	2,354	24,322	3,302	104,000	2,449	32,792
" British Possessions	2,622	27,968	1,698	16,000	2,488	26,444	2,219	24,021
" United States of America	12,140	134,647	21,200	219,758	14,054	141,000	12,359	176,463
" Other Countries	512	5,488	390	4,144	844	8,920	399	4,420
<b>Total Sugar</b>	<b>18,286</b>	<b>262,703</b>	<b>26,044</b>	<b>264,508</b>	<b>27,248</b>	<b>280,400</b>	<b>17,966</b>	<b>244,306</b>
<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>RUM.</b>	Punks.	£	Punks.	£	Punks.	£	Punks.	£
To United Kingdom	12,520	156,000	21,428	267,780	15,731	181,901	2,160	121,001
" British Possessions	240	2,876	758	3,412	947	2,651	223	2,133
" United States of America	212	2,664	558	6,180	234	2,184	374	3,744
" Other Countries	1,802	22,515	1,872	23,412	1,373	15,912	991	9,511
<b>Total Rum</b>	<b>14,774</b>	<b>184,045</b>	<b>24,120</b>	<b>300,784</b>	<b>18,285</b>	<b>202,648</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>137,429</b>
<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>COFFEE.</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	26,477	57,827	18,448	68,163	38,217	124,129	30,264	104,229
" British Possessions	3,019	12,925	810	2,393	1,600	1,404	1,713	9,163
" United States of America	14,18	20,984	29,306	108,445	50,809	166,418	48,443	176,422
" Other Countries	8,336	18,208	8,022	29,962	4,124	20,389	3,306	11,120
<b>Total Coffee</b>	<b>54,919</b>	<b>119,544</b>	<b>56,586</b>	<b>208,963</b>	<b>94,755</b>	<b>321,440</b>	<b>84,606</b>	<b>291,333</b>
<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>PIMENTO.</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	35,925	27,159	43,932	30,152	51,075	34,322	21,367	32,032
" British Possessions	506	283	21	11	21	19	24	37
" United States of America	75,080	18,951	17,520	12,270	14,171	9,522	14,507	25,390
" Other Countries	266	201	3,836	2,000	1,281	867	3,11	323
<b>Total Pimento</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>46,704</b>	<b>65,497</b>	<b>45,445</b>	<b>66,559</b>	<b>44,728</b>	<b>40,179</b>	<b>47,842</b>
<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>DYEWOODS.</b>	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	40,000	120,677	29,762	90,168	50,821	175,419	60,468	196,852
" British Possessions	501	1,603	110	1,100	110	1,152	431	1,411
" United States of America	5,52	16,504	9,355	27,500	12,883	69,120	27,602	89,149
" Other Countries	18,760	50,275	20,001	70,410	32,302	113,160	24,560	82,907
<b>Total Dyewoods</b>	<b>65,082</b>	<b>191,059</b>	<b>49,114</b>	<b>204,076</b>	<b>103,431</b>	<b>360,750</b>	<b>117,014</b>	<b>379,759</b>

\* At a Standard of 100

EXPORTS.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
1,912	13,436	1,991	2,479	1,181	12,499	792	9,282	1,206	12,328	3,126	27,042
2,033	22,865	1,164	15,076	1,634	11,420	455	5,114	1,151	11,800	67	5,708
17,506	136,863	22,067	238,523	15,506	157,442	22,771	246,162	20,051	218,694	18,956	191,136
243	2,734	194	2,097	232	2,228	127	1,477	132	1,546	100	1,588
20,994	265,194	23,664	265,474	16,943	241,685	21,145	262,244	23,462	232,210	19,066	195,450
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
16,026	175,328	14,421	216,324	15,381	173,077	11,939	112,377	16,119	154,440	16,091	162,227
249	3,105	328	4,922	302	1,175	34	2,136	436	4,371	95	1,500
637	5,484	828	12,008	282	3,142	201	2,014	364	2,068	41	1,200
1,224	15,296	1,600	21,004	927	10,041	2,139	21,805	2,764	22,842	2,449	21,533
16,936	199,197	17,047	255,738	16,902	91,055	4,610	145,122	19,562	167,478	18,811	171,600
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
30,543	114,650	25,677	39,600	26,487	22,707	17,208	66,681	10,058	71,449	18,911	64,824
5,813	18,086	8,624	35,420	6,417	25,317	5,540	11,790	3,646	11,217	3,365	11,458
83,075	127,100	40,055	137,500	46,559	62,028	57,779	223,120	55,666	212,490	47,611	57,000
6,099	22,870	12,467	38,406	11,700	42,013	10,468	4,546	16,465	61,511	24,444	87,000
75,680	263,800	86,933	328,340	97,304	34,566	88,283	342,136	85,129	256,734	84,306	171,221
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
54,495	49,046	25,067	30,064	25,808	24,282	37,753	33,033	25,898	25,538	30,856	28,142
201	181	720	56	785	668	573	784	509	505	979	906
29,779	26,713	31,996	26,500	31,611	26,691	31,437	27,507	41,661	41,661	44,537	41,197
5,896	5,306	5,961	4,775	14,757	11,695	17,592	15,480	16,449	16,449	20,975	19,461
90,362	91,320	62,799	60,965	60,710	55,284	87,756	76,769	89,566	83,456	97,947	9,046
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
57,870	801,436	37,525	131,335	40,180	145,540	47,930	280,659	36,064	180,341	37,155	157,658
53	160	100	140	55	100	364	1,120	17	150	75	221
22,254	77,604	22,056	79,311	22,445	8,114	15,863	78,651	17,524	17,150	25,197	100,800
39,617	167,773	27,343	95,650	36,005	120,099	34,441	170,058	24,881	111,633	26,147	28,675
110,994	287,064	87,743	248,475	99,082	256,752	101,008	481,344	78,172	349,124	85,574	365,122

Equid gallons each.

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1887		1888.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>FRUIT.</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	3,229	...	3,381	...	113	...	2,492
" British Possessions	...	2,237	...	844	...	539	...	1,557
" United States of America	...	226,409	...	210,042	...	346,553	...	316,004
" Other Countries	...	683	...	604	...	448	...	40
Total Fruit	...	232,960	...	215,231	...	337,653	...	320,333
<b>TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	lbs. 822	370	lbs. 575	287	lbs. 1,302	501	lbs. 609	312
" British Possessions	1,130	509	176	88	207	143	2,323	82
" United States of America	642	289	1,457	722	1,715	857	456	257
" Other Countries	3,109	1,028	3,542	1,323	4,394	2,013	2,134	1,380
Total Tobacco	6,703	2,196	5,150	2,420	7,108	3,520	6,072	2,977
<b>MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	47,932	...	46,218	...	18,719	...	44,185
" British Possessions	...	6,371	...	1,326	...	715	...	3,125
" United States of America	...	22,485	...	18,150	...	30,064	...	15,117
" Other Countries	...	14,661	...	23,235	...	15,124	...	9,273
Total Minor Products	...	91,949	...	89,136	...	29,522	...	72,367
<b>CATTLE.</b>	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	106	1,080	92	1,000	79	790	18	180
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	80
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	12	122	1	10	...	...	...	...
Total Cattle	118	1,212	93	1,010	79	790	26	260
<b>HORSEKIND.</b>	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
" British Possessions	17	850	...	...	34	943	69	3,299
" United States of America	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	21	365	18	341	66	1,434	4	77
Total Horsekind	39	1,265	18	341	100	2,377	87	3,426
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		£		£		£		£
<i>Wine.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>								
To United Kingdom	...	60,140	...	44,147	...	63,258	...	67,445
" British Possessions	...	4,218	...	17,927	...	6,406	...	4,661
" United States of America	...	66,889	...	55,763	...	27,263	...	18,578
" Other Countries	...	27,537	...	60,705	...	71,606	...	24,255
Total Miscellaneous	...	201,803	...	174,542	...	168,989	...	114,739
<b>Grand Total</b>	...	1,280,119	...	1,309,910	...	1,828,590	...	1,614,824

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF REPORTS.

1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	3,677	...	2,225	...	1,627	...	1,991	...	1,384	...	1,116
...	3,770	...	2,698	...	4,446	...	5,001	...	3,218	...	2,998
...	524,080	...	308,694	...	394,789	...	619,862	...	611,716	...	627,670
...	49	...	56	...	42	...	17	...	34	...	36
...	531,720	...	314,678	...	400,564	...	627,871	...	616,342	...	631,819
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
...	581	3,276	1,585	1,169	734	2,535	1,582	2,742	1,366	2,031	1,041
...	2,287	5,723	2,881	4,008	2,434	6,986	3,491	10,292	5,162	10,405	5,202
...	385	1,136	663	1,116	108	112	56	101	86	378	189
...	2,345	9,714	1,449	3,846	1,917	4,993	2,189	5,411	2,878	2,438	1,216
...	5,598	19,848	9,163	10,439	5,183	14,614	6,926	18,620	9,006	16,397	7,648
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...	52,954	...	58,173	...	17,520	...	68,416	...	61,683	...	77,028
...	2,162	...	1,784	...	4,273	...	6,676	...	3,462	...	4,552
...	17,643	...	31,517	...	30,003	...	38,223	...	37,143	...	44,737
...	8,354	...	16,151	...	6,678	...	7,088	...	4,197	...	11,813
...	61,103	...	127,543	...	95,263	...	116,401	...	106,485	...	137,920
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.
...	100	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	815	12	1,128	...	9	207	...	9	684	14	585
...	...	9	345	...	5	141	...	2	...	2	75
...	1,092	23	1,643	...	14	348	...	11	694	19	745
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...	3,417	...	31,538	...	7,719	...	25,499	...	24,422	...	24,558
...	10,081	...	27,721	...	8,424	...	26,379	...	9,105	...	14,233
...	75,154	...	24,671	...	44,444	...	34,147	...	31,387	...	54,748
...	6,205	...	9,946	...	5,582	...	8,075	...	7,530	...	1,550
...	96,730	...	93,319	...	69,169	...	93,093	...	72,544	...	96,089
...	1,902,614	...	1,722,000	...	1,759,206	...	2,075,689	...	1,921,422	...	1,873,306



## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

## BRITISH.

Year.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1885-86	163	23,789	1,280	58,436	464	23,789	75	8,115
1886-87	167	18,779	1,280	58,436	464	18,779	68	18,750
1887-88	169	20,229	1,260	60,117	482	20,229	86	20,308
1888-89	164	16,353	1,090	58,436	469	16,353	57	14,467
1889-90	164	20,386	1,250	60,117	477	20,386	67	18,587
1890-91	169	23,811	1,277	61,808	486	23,811	62	18,263
1891-92	166	11,163	1,071	24,861	467	11,163	77	27,477
1892-93	204	17,447	1,245	26,814	558	17,447	68	22,831
1893-94	204	20,260	1,260	27,590	560	20,260	86	22,831
1894-95	222	17,486	1,270	38,912	600	17,486	92	33,378
1895-96	290	202,700	11,609	66,338	1,261	202,700	82	42,196
1896-97	299	37,539	11,816	66,338	1,187	37,539	17	4,739
1897-98	320	37,539	14,080	94,460	1,500	37,539	20	11,004
1898-99	361	367,067	14,080	66,338	801	367,067	36	23,723
1899-00	38	65,887	11,611	36,238	899	65,887	17	71,799
1900-01	127	60,847	14,080	26,814	67	60,847	128	11,691
1901-02	296	60,847	14,080	60,847	1,884	60,847	137	69,425
1902-03	300	44,802	17,814	67,616	1,512	44,802	131	67,221
1903-04	4	68,250	14,080	36,238	800	68,250	154	92,128
1904-05	314	43,707	14,620	69,100	5,000	43,707	194	108,232

## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

## BRITISH.

Year.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1885-86	212	29,989	1,400	51,819	488	29,989	148	52,207
1886-87	194	20,581	1,300	43,528	467	20,581	116	40,508
1887-88	204	30,745	1,400	43,528	467	30,745	223	84,450
1888-89	88	36,114	1,300	43,528	467	36,114	14	93,511
1889-90	172	27,575	1,260	51,819	467	27,575	213	85,123
1890-91	120	18,000	573	66,816	18	18,000	211	76,748
1891-92	13	13,113	124	62,510	107	13,113	215	81,679
1892-93	80	19,013	1,193	44,802	1,073	19,013	211	84,083
1893-94	181	15,887	1,471	50,701	506	15,887	108	64,468
1894-95	176	17,719	1,441	80,854	600	17,719	173	68,166
1895-96	317	207,482	12,114	20,760	5,000	207,482	93	46,781
1896-97	320	425,710	12,998	24,510	1,000	425,710	30	16,425
1897-98	448	12,104	14,711	16,130	1,000	12,104	26	14,457
1898-99	424	37,136	11,473	8,500	1,000	37,136	40	30,320
1899-00	308	61,559	16,000	24,861	1,000	61,559	207	67,279
1900-01	318	61,559	16,000	24,861	1,000	61,559	72	91,510
1901-02	341	60,710	14,144	28,117	1,000	60,710	212	62,506
1902-03	418	61,559	16,000	24,861	1,000	61,559	216	66,119
1903-04	432	1,743	17,438	1,000	1,000	1,743	224	28,304
1904-05	280	332,047	12,645	146,201	5,000	332,047	220	119,163

\* Year ending Alex. Mar. 1, 1901

# SHIPPING.

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## STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN						TOTAL.					
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.											
92 4,136	910	107	80,767	1,566	268	46,980	1,426	148	60,59	1,374	400
103 41,521	1,089	106	60,671	1,816	230	37,829	1,698	187	62,800	1,429	387
161 86,72	1,589	17	4,688	2,366	267	50,54	1,916	22	80,440	2,414	126
197 1,795	1,908	261	20,002	2,411	211	10,620	1,733	27	26,728	2,428	406
155 89,720	1,900	222	88,177	2,319	271	39,785	1,744	186	80,171	1,770	187
149 6,414	1,40	211	85,112	2,333	231	47,074	1,740	17	10,472	1,601	301
169 64,150	1,650	244	93,257	2,368	231	62,970	1,671	123	74,111	1,692	424
161 67,661	1,610	232	20,225	2,180	272	40,479	1,894	184	7,178	1,708	450
118 46,882	1,143	304	8,888	1,40	305	52,845	2,155	143	49,089	1,882	448
120 46,125	1,131	215	78,799	1,932	314	50,809	2,171	168	60,649	1,440	472
VESSELS.											
14 3,493	234	98	47,426	2,360	372	438,298	18,705	40	8,338	1,126	441
131 4,743	220	38	11,532	520	316	128,18	12,116	79	4,706	1,190	306
6 2,181	121	20	16,85	500	417	383,460	14,802	100	18,472	2,411	517
9 4,113	80	46	28,606	473	927	983,460	16,730	54	77,911	1,001	453
46 19,295	790	199	46,694	1,654	531	442,880	17,182	82	4,442	1,692	616
65 28,880	1,114	160	80,500	1,40	158	172,565	16,411	40	58,16	1,771	541
79 36,17	1,188	116	10,787	4,051	188	125,380	18,826	130	91,887	3,330	372
101 48,500	1,877	22	11,716	4,361	717	509,13	18,19	158	94,207	3,117	673
204 4,506	1,660	235	14,074	4,220	558	507,553	20,270	127	64,168	2,420	689
75 51,010	2,004	902	150,642	6,309	638	536,611	18,805	164	161,893	3,448	702

## STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN						TOTAL.					
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VESSELS.											
24 10,140	239	175	62,347	1,616	380	81,136	2,812	85	18,278	616	446
11 3,67	86	126	14,478	1,162	309	61,880	2,104	54	9,246	370	361
8 2,822	61	291	57,177	2,394	426	115,166	3,615	46	6,847	254	472
8 2,290	26	355	25,740	2,400	430	118,630	3,066	41	3,588	261	471
12 5,379	135	371	90,602	2,203	490	112,698	3,385	70	10,757	454	600
28 10,14	731	779	55,602	2,137	427	95,645	2,860	83	17,17	605	410
30 9,562	234	247	41,231	2,261	418	57,192	2,771	92	16,17	506	410
26 6,18	188	234	91,006	2,203	30	108,104	3,460	61	10,11	492	600
25 5,810	192	194	74,464	1,797	457	80,41	2,654	77	6,841	517	432
41 17,740	847	214	83,806	1,976	949	83,885	2,770	121	24,504	863	470
VESSELS.											
11 3,300	40	96	47,791	2,239	410	443,263	4,593	27	19,510	590	433
3		30	13,420	547	66	55,155	2,140	24	5,111	105	380
8 139	30	27	13,176	601	164	38,141	2,142	10	1,777	364	480
8 572	20	42	83,488	701	161	40,091	16,117	19	1,61	84	471
13 2,84	180	220	6,083	4,081	603	473,428	8,896	84	28,298	827	642
1 502	19	171	32,013	3,136	490	447,069	6,304	24	56,04	682	514
6 2,018	88	227	4,39	4,11	75	50,387	8,302	91	8,877	877	588
8 2,68	89	210	11,172	4,210	234	86,493	20,550	82	48,119	1,88	660
11 3,728	107	235	152,680	4,947	356	639,543	22,316	48	57,715	1,364	704
17 30,442	1,481	367	158,606	6,282	608	451,810	17,449	103	211,368	4,748	808

## CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II. chap. 12 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 40 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 10th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under sixpence are legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51) and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40), but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each), all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.), gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 48 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of six pence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations	-	-	-
Doubloons Mexican and Spanish	-	at	£3 4 0
Colombian	-	-	3 0 0
Aliquot parts in proportion.			
American (United States) Gold	-	-	-
" Double Eagle	-	at	£4 2 0
" Single	-	-	2 1 0
" Half	-	-	1 0 6
" Quarter	-	-	0 10 3
" Dollar	-	-	0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold

and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1877, to 31st December, 1896:—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1877	26,000 0 0	263,732 10 0
1878	Nil	20,317 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,646 8 0
1881	Nil	29,341 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,375 0 0
1884	33,200 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0
1886	2,600 0 0	91,882 0 0
1887	28,400 0 0	15,476 0 0
1888	52,400 0 0	31,776 0 0
1889	20,400 0 0	46,126 0 0
1890	52,400 0 0	69,498 8 8
1891	10,100 0 0	41,500 0 0
1892	Nil	31,260 0 0
1893	Nil	44,326 0 0
1894	Nil	27,616 0 0
1895	14,200 0 0	31,262 10 0
1896	31,200 0 0	26,076 0 0 to 30th Sept.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow:—

## RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	-	1 per cent. prem.
60 Days	-	3/4
30 Days	-	7/8
Sight	-	1 1/2 per cent.

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates:—1 1/2 per cent. premium with a minimum charge of 1s.

## RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued, price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

## STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marcocaux, Manager.	R. S. Wilcoxon	Clerk.
E. W. Lucia-Smith, Asst. Manager.	S. A. Morgan	"
A. H. Richard, Accountant.	G. H. N. Haly	"
E. L. Marshall, Sub Accountant.	P. W. Jarvis	"
J. A. Robinson, Cashier.	O. C. Uber	"
H. D. B. Edwards, Clerk.	H. J. Priceman	"
J. L. Davidson	W. C. Syer	"
J. F. Kirton	T. A. Smith	"
J. H. Arkman	C. L. Hall, Jr.	"
W. J. Moeserby	G. A. Martyn	"
S. A. Cumberland		

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for twenty years, that is, from 1876 to 1896 inclusive.

\* Of this amount £2,526 8s. 4d. was exported to Lloyd.

## COLONIAL BANK.

Year	Quarter	Weekly Average Circulation	Yearly Average
1876	31st March	162,783	162,118
	30th June	163,771	
	30th September	147,124	
	31st December	134,381	
1877	31st March	152,687	142,722
	30th June	151,302	
	30th September	136,493	
	31st December	150,566	
1878	31st March	137,566	130,537
	30th June	134,939	
	30th September	126,689	
	31st December	124,935	
1879	31st March	135,929	134,238
	30th June	138,224	
	30th September	126,817	
	31st December	135,983	
1880	31st March	146,907	138,539
	30th June	145,711	
	30th September	124,383	
	31st December	127,094	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1876-80		..	£144,304
1881	31st March	128,660	118,324
	30th June	126,748	
	30th September	112,006	
	31st December	117,002	
1882	31st March	124,764	134,765
	30th June	126,739	
	30th September	127,610	
	31st December	124,007	
1883	31st March	147,978	152,381
	30th June	162,491	
	30th September	152,141	
	31st December	146,485	
1884	31st March	150,287	152,160
	30th June	159,563	
	30th September	154,650	
	31st December	144,151	
1885	31st March	140,977	137,100
	30th June	145,363	
	30th September	147,944	
	31st December	124,096	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1881-85		...	£139,123



## COLONIAL BANK.

Year	Quarter	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average
		£	£
1886	31st March	121,313	98,716
	30th June	120,674	
	30th September	122,514	
	31st December	121,075	
1887	31st March	122,644	106,040
	30th June	133,066	
	30th September	128,023	
	31st December	136,279	
1888	31st March	151,842	124,148
	30th June	169,345	
	30th September	167,061	
	31st December	162,336	
1889	31st March	154,518	150,797
	30th June	152,079	
	30th September	143,376	
	1st December	152,678	
1890	31st March	168,205	164,514
	30th June	161,346	
	30th September	164,000	
	31st December	175,506	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1886-90		...	£123,147
1891	31st March	1814	160,866
	30th June	3,108	
	30th September	3,686	
	31st December	£ 1,011	
1892	31st March	165,167	152,009
	30th June	166,446	
	30th September	147,874	
	31st December	145,610	
1893	31st March	163,926	174,176
	30th June	176,393	
	30th September	172,550	
	31st December	164,864	
1894	31st March	188,841	182,673
	30th June	187,338	
	30th September	174,366	
	31st December	180,459	
1895	31st March	169,056	169,844
	30th June	166,515	
	30th September	171,875	
	31st December	180,929	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1891-95		...	£ 67,946

## STATE OF MASS. VS. JOHN MORTON.

AUST - W P Hunt

Class

W. H. Jones, Cash. J. B. Mendenhall, R. M. Robinson, Nathan Yon.

### FOREIGN MONETES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

Country	Chief Com.	English Value.	Country	Chief Com.	English Value.
Argentina, Chile and Peru		1 6 6	Bolivia and La Plata Provinces		1 6 6
Do	Dollar	0 6 8	Do	24 Piastre (gold)	0 15 0
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	9 1 11	India	Rupiee (silver)	0 1 3
Belgium	Franc	0 9 10	Do	Mohur, 15 ds. (gold)	1 7 3
Brazil	Milree	0 2 14	Italy	Lira	0 0 8 1/2
Canada and United States	Dollar	0 4 2	Japan	1 Yen	0 0 14
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 0 8	Do	20-Yen Piece (gold)	3 1 0
Do	Dollar (various)	0 6 6	Mexico, Chiapas	Dollar (silver)	0 6 1
Cuba	Dollar	0 6 8	Peru	Tonno	0 15 6
Denmark and Sweden	Kroner	0 1 14	Portugal	Milree (silver)	0 6 30
Egypt	Piastre	0 6 24	Russia	1000 Rubles (per 200)	0 2 0
Do	20-Franc Piece (gold)	0 10 24	Spain	1 Pesta	0 0 10 1/2
Do	10-Piastre	1 9 0	Sweden and Norway	14-Kroner	1 9 0
France	Franc	0 9 24	Switzerland	Franc	0 6 8 1/2
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Turkey	1 Piastre (copper)	0 0 2 1/2
Do	20 Mark (gold)	0 15 7	Do	5-Piastre	0 15 0
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 10 1/2	West India	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible but generally Foreign currencies are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange considerably varies, affecting one or several of the relative values.

\* In those, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

## PART VIII.

## EDUCATION.

Prior to the establishment of Crown Government in 1866 the public assistance given to the work of Elementary Education in Jamaica took the form first of an annual grant from the Imperial Parliament from emancipation till 1841 and subsequently of a subsidy of £3,000 annually voted by the Island Legislature. These sums were distributed on no fixed principle and without regard to the actual efficiency of the schools aided and when a new system depending on payment by results was introduced by Sir John Peter Grant and Mr. Savage in 1867, the first thorough inspection showed that little or no benefit had accrued from the unsystematic method of awarding grants hitherto followed for two-thirds of the schools entirely failed to come up to Government standards, and nearly all the rest were placed in the lowest class. Managers and teachers, however, set energetically to work to bring about an improvement, and the steady advance in the number attendance and efficiency of the schools since that time has been only interrupted by the cyclone of 1880, which destroyed many school-buildings and in other ways threw back the work of education generally all over the island. The figures in the report of the Superintending Inspector of Schools for 1893-94 showed an unprecedented advance in attendance, due in the main to the abolition of school fees by the Legislature in the spring of 1892 and it is satisfactory to be able to add that this large influx of new material has not appreciably affected the general efficiency of the schools. The increase in average attendance has not been maintained owing, to some extent, to temporary causes, and in part to the restriction in the age limits, which, under the law, only came gradually into force; but the number of scholars in the books of the elementary schools is still considerably higher than in 1883-94. The following figures will show the progressive advance since 1871.—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Building Grants.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	Fees.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.	Average Grant to each School including Building Grants.	Average Grant per unit of Average Attendance.
1871	406	33,343	10,644	£ 1,200	£ 9,460	£ 5,873	6	68	£ s. 26 5	s. d. 8 6
1878	569	46,654	27,250	1,500	16,551	6,461	35	157	30 0	10 10
1881	687	48,880	26,649	1,550	17,544	6,755	52	156	23 7	12 0
1886	729	61,571	34,825	1,600	21,376	6,798	70	254	27 10	11 5
1891	836	80,199	44,410	1,643	29,870	8,363	115	288	33 9	12 7
1892	877	83,731	45,927	1,643	30,798	8,808	128	329	33 7	12 9
1893	919	85,136	52,993	1,480	34,724	6,941	143	383	36 9	12 7
1894	967	97,458	64,695	1,435	46,291	47	160	467	46 5	13 8
1895	962	104,119	62,847	1,430	52,406	—	160	446	52 18	15 3
1896	925	100,892	60,617	1,435	61,141	—	154	355	66 5	16 8

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891:—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write	115,418	177,796
Can Read only	115,650	114,693
Total	231,068	292,489
Attending School	67,432	93,363

In 1886 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1890, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed in the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, whose functions should be mainly advisory, but without whose recommendation no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Provision was also made for the payment of a grant in lieu of fees to all schools where fees are not charged, for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he may designate for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools, and for the enforcement of a consequence clause similar to the English. The Code then in force was to remain so until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of Secondary Schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board, to be without adequate provision for Secondary Education, and for the granting of scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at High Schools or Colleges. The establishment of a Secondary School under the law at Montego Bay was in 1895 recommended by the Board of Education and sanctioned by the Governor in Privy Council. It has been since opened (Sept 1896) and is now in operation with 14 pupils.

The Central Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committee constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1895, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. A further revision was approved in March 1896. The following are the chief provisions of the present Code:—

The subjects in which Schools are examined and for which marks or grants are given are the following:—

Chief Subjects		Marks
Reading and Recitation	.	15
Writing (including Dictation and Composition)	.	15
Arithmetic (on Slate and Paper and Mental)	.	15
		45
Secondary Subjects.		
Scripture (including the Teaching of Morals)	.	6
Elementary Science	.	6
Organization and Discipline	.	6
Geography and History	.	6
English	.	6
Elementary Geometrical Drawing	.	6
Singing	.	6
		39
Special Subjects.		
Higher Drawing	.	
Needlework	.	
The Practical Teaching of Agriculture, Horticulture and Handicrafts.		

2 Standards of Classification in these subjects are supplied to all the schools and all Schools on the Annual Grant List are expected to be classified according to these standards. The marks given at Inspection are according to the following scale, viz. Little (the lowest average attainment on the part of the school thought worthy of marks at all), one-sixth of the maximum number of marks attainable, Moderate (was unsatisfactory than the foregoing, but still below the minimum standard of efficiency) one-third Fair, one-half Good, two-thirds Very Good, five-sixths, and Excellent, the total maximum number of marks attainable. This latter mark is only given when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching.

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus:

A first class must obtain 76 marks and 10 marks in each of the chief subjects or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  marks in each of the chief subjects or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of total.

A third class 20 marks and 5 marks in each of the chief subjects or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of total.

4. Grants are made by the Government based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. To schools with an average attendance of 40 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal Teacher with some 10s addition for the teaching of drawing for training Pupil Teachers and for any excess in the average attendance above 40. In addition to this grant is made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of such Assistant Teachers as the school may require, and a grant, fixed for the present at 6d per unit of average attendance, in make for school appliances. A registered Teacher engaged as an Assistant in a school with over 150 in average attendance gets £20 a year and 4s per mark, or about £40 in the case of a good, first class school. In every school with 60 or more as total average attendance and a separate Infant Department, an additional Female Teacher who goes for whole time to ordinary work of the school besides teaching the sewing, earns for the school a grant of £12 a year and two shillings per mark per annum, based on the sewing grant of 3s per unit of average attendance at the sewing class. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal Teacher grants which can in no case be less than 10s a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s per mark when the average is 80. The general result is that all small schools, and large efficient schools get more under the new Code than they did under the old, whilst large inefficient schools get less.

5. Pupil Teachers under the new Code can be engaged in nearly all second class schools, and receive grants on the same scale as before, namely, four pounds for the first year, five pounds for the second year, and a pound for the third and fourth years respectively, provided they pass the examinations. Any person who pays a fee of 2s 6d may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will learn the results of his examination from the published list. The term of engagement has been lengthened by one year for ordinary Pupil Teachers, being now four years. In December, 1880, 567 Pupil Teachers and 373 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

6. The sum of £1,500 has been now for many years annually voted by the Legislature for building grants to Elementary Schools. Under the new Code these grants may now be used for the erection of Teachers' houses.

7. In addition to the foregoing the following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:

1. 60 male students are supported at the Mier Institution in Kingston, who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation.

2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are under training for the work of school keeping.  
(See below.)

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of "certificates" to those who are successful and to the payment to such of those teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year each for a specified number of resident students under training, and of £1 for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Up to the present time 300 teachers have presented



themselves for examination, of whom 80 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are now 180 certificated teachers and 135 students who have passed the certificate examination and will receive certificates after a period of probation.

#### SHORTWOOD GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College, which is under the management of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and consisting of ladies and gentlemen, was established in September, 1885, to meet the want long and pressingly felt of trained female teachers for the Elementary Schools of the island. The College is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by competitive examination, and an entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are in most cases boarded and lodged at Government expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach for as many full years as they remain in the College in Jamaica's Elementary Schools.

The ordinary College course occupies three years, during which the course of instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Voluntary Training Colleges, but students who fail to pass the annual Government Examination are expected to remain and be again examined in the same standard, unless, in the opinion of the Lady Principal, they are not likely to profit by such extension of their time, in which case they are expected to leave at once. The Board of Visitors may also, at its discretion, on the recommendation of the Lady Principal, allow any student who shows special ability and desire for higher studies to stay and prosecute those studies, for which purpose facilities will be afforded her. The students are classified in three divisions according as they are preparing for the first, second or third year examination.

While in residence the students are expected to dress uniformly. To facilitate the carrying out of this regulation, a stock of material is kept at the College from which the students may purchase what they require, but in no case is the uniform provided by the College.

This College, which was first established at Barbours, in St. Andrew's, and subsequently transferred to Campdown Pen, was finally in September, 1887, removed to its present site at Shortwood.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School attached to the Institution.

The College library of books of reference is open to teachers in the neighbourhood on Saturday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., where the text-books recommended in the Code from time to time, may also be seen.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Hon. T. Capper, B.A.	Mrs. Roxburgh.
Right Rev. U. F. Douet, M.A.	Mrs. James Roberts.
J. J. Bowrey, Esq.	Mrs. Balfour.
Rev. W. A. Collins.	Mrs. Lamb.
Rev. T. M. Goddard.	Miss Fanny Burke.
T. R. Oughton, Esq.	

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Secretary, salary £25.

**LADY PRINCIPAL.** Miss Amy Charlotte Johnson, Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford and Certificated Teacher of the University of Cambridge, assisted by a Staff consisting of three Assistant and a Mistress of the Practising School.

An Industrial School for Girls has also been established at Shortwood which is open on the 1st April, 1897, under the Superintendence of Miss Johnson, Lady Principal of the College.

The Jointed Visitors of the College is also the Board of Visitors of this School which serves as a Practising School for the College.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education constituted under Law 31 of 1892 consists of

The Hon. Thomas Lapper, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman ex officio.  
 The Right Rev. Enoch Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Vice-Chairman.  
 The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon  
 The Right Rev. Bishop Hanna  
 The Rev. W. J. M. Gibbs  
 The Rev. Thomas M. Goddard  
 The Rev. W. Minn Pratt, M.A.  
 The Rev. William Sumner, M.A.  
 The Hon. William Ewen  
 The Hon. J. T. Fatache  
 The Hon. D. S. Gilson  
 L. A. Isaac, Esq., B.A.,  
 A. L. Walcott Esq.

Secretary—J. D. Kerfloh, Esq., B.A.

The duties and powers of the Board are laid down in the 11th Section of the Law as amended by Law 9 of 1893 and are as follow:—

- (a) To consider and advise upon, all matters specially referred to it by the Governor.
- (b) To consider, discuss and recommend, such changes in the Code of Regulations as may seem to it advisable to be made.
- (c) To consider and report to the Governor, in cases where any school or schools appear to it to be superfluous, as to the advisability of discontinuing such school or schools, or of continuing it or two or more schools only on condition of such change of management as it may deem fit, or of making the grant to a new school or schools who shall be under either its own direct management or such management as it shall approve.
- (d) To make recommendations to the Governor from time to time as to the expenditure that may be necessary for the purpose of making adequate provisions for educational requirements.
- (e) To settle any differences or differences that may from time to time arise between School Managers and Teachers, and may be brought before it.
- (f) To investigate such cases of complaint on the part of School Teachers of unfair treatment received at the hands of School Managers as may be referred to it by the Governor and in any case in which it shall appear to it that such complaint is well-founded, to report thereon to the Governor recommending the withdrawal of the grant to such school, unless such redress as it shall specify be given by the Manager.
- (g) To initiate and prosecute any enquiry arising out of any complaint, representation or other information received affecting the working of the Elementary School System in Jamaica, and to call for all necessary information.
- (h) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

## JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

There are scattered throughout the island a variety of School Endowments, to enquire into which a Commission was appointed in the year 1844. In the reports which the Commission presented they pointed out the prevalence of abuses, the inefficiency of the governing bodies, and the misapplication or non-application of many of the endowments, and recommended legislation. But though the Legislature interfered and improved a few of the charities so reported upon, the recommendations of the Commission did not meet with much attention and the larger portion of the charities continued in an unsatisfactory state. To remedy the evil the Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879), creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission for the following purposes: (1) To be a governing body for the management of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to carry out a systematic visitation of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Grammar School known as the Jamaica Free School in the parish of St. Ann (endowed partly by the funds of a Charity called Dixie's Free School and partly by an annual grant from the Legislative Council) was transferred to the Schools Commission as the basis of the High School. The character of the instruction to be given in the School was prescribed and a "conscience clause" was inserted in the law.

\* See Jamaica High School, page 316.

Soon after the passing of the law the Commission was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of its functions. It removed the Jamaica Free School from St. Ann to nearly half a mile from St. Andrew and up to the present time the Commission has prepared schemes for the management of Manning's Free School in Westmoreland, Ripon's Free School in Hanover, Titchfield Free School in Port and the several Free Schools in Manchester and Vero, and the large and important Tenate known as the Munro and Dickenson Charity in St. Elizabeth, and Wolmer's Free School in Kingston, together with one for the management of the Day-Schools for the education of a poor boy and girl, all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. In the year 1895 it prepared amended schemes for the following Schools:—viz.—Titchfield Free School, Munro and Dickenson's Free School and Vero Free Schools all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. For information as to the details of these schemes and the previous history of the Schools reference should be made to the preceding articles on these Trusts. In the year 1896 the Commission prepared after consultation with the Trustees, an amended scheme for Manning's School Trust in Westmoreland. The Commission has also submitted to the Governor a scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica which is now in partial operation, and has built and equipped University College for the purpose of enabling students to take advantage of facilities offered by the University of London for the taking of the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. The Commission also after considerable trouble and correspondence has at last induced the University of London to consent to hold in Jamaica certain examinations which the University had hitherto refused to hold in the colonies. For further information reference should be made to the article on University College.

Owing to the absence in many districts of higher education than that provided by Elementary Schools, the Commission submitted to the Legislature, through the Government, a Bill entitled "The Secondary Education Law" which was thrown out by the Council in the Session of 1891 with the understanding that it should be brought forward again in 1892. This was done and the Bill with certain amendments made by the Government and others made by the Council has now passed into Law.

The Schools Commissioners, at the request of the Governor, perform the same functions in Jamaica as the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom, with reference to the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service under the competitive examination system introduced during the Governorship of Sir Henry Wyke Newman.\*

#### JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Most Reverend Eros Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica and Primate of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Right Rev. A. F. Dunst, M.A., D.D., Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.

The Hon. T. Cuyler, B.A., B.Sc., Supdg. Inspector of Schools.

The Rev. William Gillies, Senior Co-Principal Mace Training School.

Hon. R. H. Bratham, Vice-Chairman, Parochial Board of Manchester and M.L.C. for Clarendon.

A. L. Mason, Esq., Land and Treasurer.

Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.C.

Secretary—Robert Johnston, Esq., F.R. Met. Soc. (who is also Secretary of the Board of Supervision) salary £250.

#### JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

After the establishment of Crown Government large strides were made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision was annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people—but it remained for the late Sir Anthony Mingoona to propose a scheme, having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

\* See Civil Service, page 55.

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1671 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish is pointed to the conclusion that education had not then sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, but the stimulus since afforded by the institution of the Jamaica Scholarships so raised the standard of three or four good grammar schools as to bridge over the interval which existed in 1671 between the schools of that period and the Queen's College until in 1800 the place of the Queen's College itself was filled by the establishment of University College. For a considerable number of years back the results of the examinations held simultaneously in England and the colonies have shown that Jamaica schools compare favourably with those of other colonies and even with many schools of good standing in England itself.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Mingo to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved of was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, payable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica, the boys having been resident in Jamaica for at least five years preceding the prescribed examination which was at first the January examination for matriculation at London University, but has since 1842 been the Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students held each December (see below).

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the Scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Ballinay, of York Castle High School, who passed in the second Division of the London University Matriculation Examination. Since that date the successful candidates have been—

In 1882 Tomlinson, A. E., of Potsdam.

1883 Lee, R. T., of Potsdam.

1884 Earle, E. R. O., of the Jamaica High School.

1885 Parather, D. D., of York Castle High School.

1886 Tomlinson, F. O., of Potsdam.

1887 Lockart, R. V., of York Castle High School.

1888 Martyn, E. E., of York Castle High School.

1889 Thomson, C. A. H., of the Jamaica High School.

1890 Jackson, H. O., of the Jamaica High School.

1891 Joseph, H. A., York Castle High School.

1892 Lockett, H. D., York Castle High School.

1893 Brown, H. I. C., York Castle High School.

1894 Levy, A. W., Jamaica High School.

1895 Desouza, D. B., York Castle High School.

1896 King, L. C. D., Potsdam.

(For Regulations as to Jamaica Government Scholarships see p. 316.)

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

AN important step in the advance of higher education was taken in 1882 when the Governors of the Jamaica Institute determined to make arrangements that Jamaica should be one of the centres for the Local Examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The examinations were held in Kingston for the first time in December, 1882, and have since been held annually in December.

The following are the Class Lists\* for December, 1896, so far as Jamaica is concerned.

##### BOYS.

Students under 19 years of age, who have obtained Honours—

##### CLASS I.

L. D. Stubbs (c), (distinguished in Arithmetic, Latin and French), Jamaica High School.

L. C. D. King (a), (distinguished in Arithmetic, Latin, Greek and French), Potsdam School.

\* For previous Class Lists see previous Handbooks.

The regulations and subjects for 1897 can be obtained from the Local Secretary, Rev. W. Pratt, M. A., Kingston P. O.



- d.* S. Muscardine, Jamaica High School.  
*W.* Sumner, *b.* (distinguished in Religious Knowledge), Jamaica High School.  
*A. M. I. Hart (c)*, (distinguished in French), York Castle High School.  
*F. O. Sharp (b)*, (distinguished in Latin and French), Jamaica High School.  
*G. C. Evans (d)*, (distinguished in Mathematics), Potadam School.  
*A. I. Wooley (d)*, (distinguished in French), Jamaica High School.

## CLASS II.

- J. M. Bowrey (d)*, (distinguished in Physical Geography), Jamaica High School.  
*S. Lockitt*, (distinguished in Religious Knowledge and English), York Castle High School.

## CLASS III.

- S. G. Allwood*, York Castle High School.  
*C. C. Mantua*, York Castle High School.

Students under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners:—

- T. J. R. Phillips*, Jamaica High School.  
*A. G. C. Phillips*, Jamaica High School.  
*T. H. Donaldson*, York Castle High School.  
*A. A. Myers*, Potadam School.  
*W. B. Miller*, Middle Grade School.  
*C. I. Levy*, York Castle High School.

Students under 16 years of age who have obtained Honours —

## CLASS I.—FIRST DIVISION.

- H. H. B. Bayley (c)*, (distinguished in Religious knowledge, Latin, French and Mathematics), York Castle High School.  
*M. E. H. Sadoun (c)*, (distinguished in French), Potadam School.  
*J. O'H. Pearman (c)*, (distinguished in Mathematics), Potadam School.

## CLASS I.—SECOND DIVISION.

- J. C. Sharp (c)*, (distinguished in Arithmetic and Mathematics), Jamaica High School.  
*H. P. B. Threlk (c)*, (distinguished in Religious Knowledge, Latin and French), Jamaica High School.  
*J. H. A. Todd (c)*, (distinguished in Mathematics), Potadam School.

## CLASS II.

- W. G. Nicholson (c)*, Potadam School.  
*F. C. Powell (c)*,  
*C. C. Lewis*, (distinguished in Mathematics), Potadam School.  
*R. C. L. Hubbard*, Jamaica High School.  
*A. A. Moreno*, York Castle High School.  
*C. A. Escobedo*, (distinguished in Latin and French), Jamaica High School.  
*W. R. Bayley*, York Castle High School.  
*E. A. Dodd*, Potadam School.  
*W. W. Stuller*, (distinguished in Latin), Jamaica High School.

## CLASS III.

- R. G. Roberts*, Jamaica High School.  
*P. C. Grant*, York Castle High School.  
*R. E. Buss*, Jamaica High School.  
*J. L. Archer*,  
*L. C. Arboin*, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.

Students under 16 years who have satisfied the Examiners:—

- J. B. McDermott*, Ropley School, Gordon Town.  
*A. W. Vins*, Kingston Collegiate School.  
*E. V. Clarke*, Mandeville Middle Grade School.  
*H. W. L. Scott*, York Castle High School.  
*V. F. K. Hall*, Kingston Collegiate School.  
*W. L. Deane*, St. George's College.  
*J. A. F. Levy*, Russel's School.  
*D. F. Fogarty*, St. George's College.  
*J. H. Cargill*, Kingston Church of England Grammar School.  
*G. S. Solomon*, Kingston Collegiate School.  
*J. A. Piny*,  
*S. C. Luskon*, Russel's School.  
*L. A. Henry*, Manning's Free School.



**Students between 16 and 18 who have passed the examination as Juniors :—**

G. I. Leeming,	Kingston Collegiate School.
K. W. McVicar,	(distinguished in French), Jamaica High School.
D. K. Crooks,	York Grade High School.
T. A. Perkins,	Spanish Town Graded Middle Class School.
H. C. Roberts,	Kingston Collegiate School.
O. Bowyer,	(distinguished in Arithmetic) Kingston Church of England Grammar School.
B. G. Crooks,	Russell School.
G. Y. D. Aguilar,	Kingston Collegiate School.
J. E. Campbell,	" " "
D. P. Carter,	" " "
E. M. Martin,	" " "
G. C. Gunter,	" " "

**Student between 16 and 18 who has passed as Junior in Compulsory Religious Knowledge, and English Subjects only :**

D. J. Henry,	Kingston Collegiate School.
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**Student under 14 years of age who has obtained Honours. —**

## CLASS II.

E. A. Foster,	(distinguished in Latin) Jamaica High School.
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**Students under 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners —**

E. C. Forbes,	Jamaica High School.
H. P. Fudge,	" " "
N. M. Salford,	" " "
A. A. Zink,	" " "
H. R. Thomas,	(distinguished in English), Jamaica High School.
H. H. L. —,	Kingston Church of England Grammar School.
J. W. Harris,	Kingston Church of England Grammar School.
H. A. Carter,	Kingston Collegiate School.
H. J. Forbes,	" " "
E. I. C. L. —,	" " "
P. E. Lyons,	" " "
H. A. Mady,	" " "
C. S. M. —,	Kingston Collegiate School.
L. S. —,	Waller's Upper School.
E. S. —,	Mandeville Middle Grade School.
G. F. —,	Mother's Graded Middle Class School, Gordon Town.
L. H. F. —,	Mandeville Free School.

**Students above 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners. —**

F. H. Arscott,	Jamaica High School.
G. W. Edwards,	" " "
A. S. Linton,	" " "
W. G. D. Macpherson,	" " "
T. C. Prendergast,	" " "
W. O. Reid,	" " "
H. Simpson,	" " "
D. B. Stennett,	" " "
F. A. Andrews,	Kingston Church of England Grammar School.
F. A. Harris,	Waller's Upper School.
A. C. —,	Kingston Collegiate School.
R. C. Miller,	" " "
C. E. Souter,	" " "
A. G. Connell,	Russell School.
F. E. Simpson,	" " "

## CLASS.

**Students under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners —**

V. O. M. Cunha,	Barbican High School.
K. H. Fowler,	(distinguished in Drawing), Barbican High School.
G. Simms,	Kingston High School for Girls.

**Students under 16 years of age who have obtained Honours —**

## CLASS II.

M. Wookey (s),	Mandeville High School.
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## CLASS III.

D. W. Capper (s),	Private Tuition.
L. V. Delgado (s),	Kingston Academy.

Students under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners —

M. C. Laithwaite, Kingston (Queen of England Higher Grade School).

M. L. Atkinson, Port Antonio (High School).

D. V. C. Schiller, Port Antonio (Halfway Tree).

F. F. Pether, Kingston High School for Girls.

E. B. Hendricks, Halfway Tree (High School).

Satisfied in Compulsory Religious Knowledge and English Subjects only

F. B. DeMerindo, Girls' High School, East St. Kingston.

A. C. Henriquez,

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed the examination as Juniors —

L. E. Nicholas, Barbican High School.

M. A. Innes,

Students between 16 and 18 who have passed as Juniors in Compulsory, Religious Knowledge and English Subjects only —

M. M. E. Smith, Ladies' College, Halfway Tree.

Students under 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners —

M. L. Abrahams (discontinued in History), Kingston Academy.

R. M. M. Atty, Ladies' College, Halfway Tree.

Students above 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners —

A. Abraham, Kingston Academy.

M. Marshall.

D. A. Nethercole, Kingston High School for Girls.

M. Wortley.

D. E. F. King, Ladies' College, Halfway Tree.

R. F. Payne, Girls' High School, East St. Kingston.

In June, 1908, for the first time, under the United Kingdom, the Higher Local Examination was held in Kingston, and the only candidate who entered, Miss A. C. J. Holgar, Barbican High School and Private Tutor, passed in the Third Class, satisfying the Examiners in Groups C (Mathematics), D (Psychology), and H (English History and Constitutions, History).

(a) Winner of Jamaica Scholarship.

(b) Holders of £50 Scholarships.

(c) Winners of £20 Scholarships.

(d) Winners of £10 Scholarships.

(e) Winners of £10 Scholarships.

Regulations as to the Government Scholarships awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local Examination held annually in Jamaica.

# I.

## SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Eight Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the eight boys, under the age of sixteen years, who shall stand highest on the list of the successful candidates in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

Two such Scholarships shall annually be granted to the two girls, under the age of sixteen years, who stand highest amongst the girls in the same Examination, without the requirement of any further proviso.

## SCHOLARSHIPS OF £15

Four Scholarships of £15 shall be awarded annually to each of the four boys and one to the girl who shall stand highest in the list of successful candidates under nineteen years of age in the Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students, the winners of the Jamaica Scholarship and of the £50 Scholarships awarded in accordance with No. II. of these Regulations being excluded.

The Scholarships shall commence from the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient School within the Island of Jamaica in which the Scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such Scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Board of Education that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years. The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Board of Education alter the number of Scholarships, the apportionment of them between boys and girls, or the conditions upon which they are held—provided that six months' notice shall be given in the Jamaica Gazette of any such alteration. Such alteration shall not, however, take effect until after it has been laid for two weeks on the table of the Legislative Council during its Session.

## II

## SCHOLARSHIPS OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. Two Scholarships of £60 per annum tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the two candidates in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination;

- (a) Who were born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who have resided in Jamaica for at least the two years next preceding the Examination;
- (c) Who are not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 10th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who are shown to be of good and steady personal character; and
- (e) Who, after excluding the winner of the Jamaica Scholarship and any others who cannot or do not take up one of these Scholarships, stand highest amongst those who pass the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination, provided they obtain Honours or a mark of distinction in one subject, and declare their intention of proceeding within three years to the examination for some Degree of the University of London.

2. The Scholarships shall begin on the first of July in the year in which they are granted, and shall be paid quarterly to the Scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such Scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause, if the Board of Education is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the Scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and one of these Scholarships, or to hold two of these Scholarships at the same time.

4. The Board of Education may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which some course is attended by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a degree of the London University, and the Board may, in any special case, so be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate, or diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

5. The Governor may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, alter the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held—provided that twelve months' notice shall be given in the Jamaica Gazette of any such alteration.

## III.

## JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. There shall be an Examination for the Jamaica Scholarship in the month of December in each year. Due notice will from time to time be given in the Gazette.

hours, and place of examination, as well as of the name of the Secretary of the Local Committee and the Sub-Examiner.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor, showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination; that he has resided in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the Examination; that he is of good and steady personal character, and that he will have completed his seventeenth but not completed his nineteenth year on the 16th December of the year in which he is a candidate. This evidence shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary before the 1st of September next before the Examination.

3. The Examination for the Scholarship shall be the Local Examination of the University of Cambridge for Senior Students; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that Examination provided that he obtains either a first or second class in honours, and provided further that he passes the Examination in a Classical Language, or in Mathematics, or in Natural Sciences.

4. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Committee (at present the Rev. W. Frost, Kingston).

5. No Candidate for the Scholarship who has previously competed for it and been unsuccessful will be allowed to compete for it a second time, but Students may enter for the Cambridge Senior Local Examination without being candidates for the Scholarship.

6. The name of the successful Candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary to the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, and will be duly announced by him to such candidates, and published in the *Gazette*.

7. The successful candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degrees of the University; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honours," in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

8. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, and Scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

9. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

10. The foregoing Rules shall be subject to revision from time to time; but no change shall be made in such manner as to affect the interest of Candidates to whom the Scholarship may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months notice to be published in the Government Gazette.

#### THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

Provision is made by Law 34 of 1873, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundations," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.



Under section 41 of the above-mentioned law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously named in the law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The School building at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wyke Norman G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1886. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Second and Third Masters, Matron and servants, and fifty boys. A College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Blake on the 9th July, 1880, has been opened in connection with the school. (See article on University College.)

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following —

*Scholars.*

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys:—

I.—*Foundationers.*

A. *Free scholars.* These are elected from the parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 38 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of a bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten non-vocant places in the Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time there is more than one vacant place in the said school, the Commission shall fill up the said vacancy or vacancies of the said school, and if there be more than one such vacancy, the number of St. Ann's Free scholars to be elected shall be proportioned to the number of the said vacancies, provided that any candidate who reaches the standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible candidates from other parishes.

B. *Foundationers other than Free scholars.* These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number shall not exceed that of the Free scholars.

II.—*Boys of Endowed Schools.* Special Scholarships to be created.

III.—*Boys of Special Weekly Scholarships* to be created.

IV.—*Paymg Term Boarders.*

V.—*Paymg Weekly Boarders.*

*Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers.*

Foundationers will be selected by the Commission, subject to the results of an examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys may be eligible as candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.

2. Their age must be between 7 and 15 on the day of examination.

3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to the good character.

The following is the Schedule of subjects in which boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3 will be required to pass Competitive Examination:—

Boys from 9 to 11 will be examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, Dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and of Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

Between 11 and 12 boys will be further examined in Latin, so far as the end of the 25th Exercise in Smith's Principles, and vulgar fractions, practice, proportion and interest in Arithmetic.

Between 12 and 13 they will be further examined in Latin, as far as the end of Part I in Smith's Principles with easy Translation, in Elementary French, in Decimals in Arithmetic in Elementary Algebra and in Euclid Book I, prop. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Between 13 and 14 they will be examined in the outlines of English History, Latin in the whole of Smith's Principles and translation of Caesar's commentaries, a select book in French Grammar (not including irregular verbs), translation and exercises in Algebra, fractions and simple equations, and in Euclid Book I.

Between 14 and 15 they will be examined in English History, Latin Grammar translation and exercises, French Grammar translation and exercises, Arithmetic Algebra in the end of Q. A. Smith's Principles and Euclid, Books I and II.

N.B. Boys of every age must not only be able to do the work of the school but also to show knowledge and accuracy in the elements of Latin and the elementary rules of Arithmetic.

In the case of boys above 13 the examination will take two days.



*Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.*

With the view of raising the standard of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to a higher standard, in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Elementary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is hereby directed that Scholarships from the said Schools should be granted to enable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Boards of the several Local Funds should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, or from the over-accumulations. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefit of the said Local Funds, and the general qualifications for competent or "oranch" Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated to them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It was further decided that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these Scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants as may be required in the Elementary Schools now receiving local endowments, inasmuch as they may be sufficient to cover the amounts actually expended by the Trustees in Scholarships, provided that such grants do not decrease the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to if made in the ordinary manner.

*Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.*

After consultation with the Board, it was decided to provide for Special Scholarships for a limited number of weekly boarders to the rate of £100 per annum, the said Scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a great portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School. Candidates for admission to these Special Scholarships must meet the following conditions:

- I. The nomination must be certified that the means of their parents or guardians are not so small as to prevent their forming the boys with the advantages of the School without the assistance of a Special Scholarship.
- II. There must be no more than one of each age.
- III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
- IV. They must be prepared to pass an oral or written Examination which will be arranged by the Head Master subject to the approval of the Committee, the standard of the Examination being such as to show that they are at least, to take admission in the School on a level with that of Foundationers who have been three years in the School.

*Intermediate Examination of Paying Boarders.*

1. Those who come in between the ages of 11 and 12 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.
2. Boys coming after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall take place at least twice a year, to take place in the School, not lower than the class which the average Foundationers have reached who is a year younger than the applicant. Further information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

*Payable Weekly Boarders.*

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regular boarders will be the same as those for regular boarders.

*Payments for Scholars.*

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 2nd day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, the second or the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or summer term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or autumn term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 31st day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term if under twelve years of age, if over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £21 per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly boarders' scholarships shall be at the rate of £20 per annum, and if it should not be found pos-

aid to establish a sufficient number of three Scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the Scholarships may be made at the value of £1 or £2 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportion at the beginning of each Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £35 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School. But it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £35.

*Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.*

Foundations shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years, and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years, except with the express permission of the Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. That on admission to the School, the pupils, on the advice of the Head Master, to remain at the School any Foundation showing marked ability or special diligence for each further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1896 there were in the School 10 Drax Foundationers, 12 General Foundationers, 7 Endowed School Scholars, 7 Terminal Foundationers, 4 Weekly Boarders and 3 Day Boys, or a total of 43.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston." Letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."

**Head Master**—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Praelector of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optima in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £500 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every Day Boy.

**Second Master**—W. Cowper, M.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, in 1886 and First Class in Part II, Section E, of the same Tripos, 1887, salary £300 per annum.

**Assistant Master**—A. Green, of the Battersea Training College, salary £120.

**Medical Officer**—J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London, salary £60. (See also *University College*.)

**Matron**—Mrs M. McDermot, salary £60. **Singing Master**—A. Green, £20.

**Drilling Master**—Vacant.

The Tutor of University College (which now also acts as Assistant Master in the High School).

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The Schools Commission on Oct. 29th, 1899, adopted certain "proposals for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica," which were submitted to the Governor and extensively circulated through the Island. These proposals were intended to secure for such Jamaica Students as were unable to afford the expense of leaving the Island for a period of several years to study at a University abroad the opportunity of obtaining many of the advantages of University training within the Island and of testing their training by competing for a University degree of universally admitted value. It was advised that advantage be taken of the facilities offered by the University of London, which is willing to hold the Pass examinations for the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in any Colony which makes provision for the efficient conduct of the examinations, that the Government should find scholarships to be held at any School or institution in Jamaica which was ready and willing to prepare students for the B.A. examinations of the University of London, and further should provide funds for establishing lectures to be given in Kingston, on the various subjects required for the London B.A. course. In the state of the Island finances at the time the Governor considered himself unable to submit to the Legislative Council any scheme involving increased expenditure.

The Schools Commission accordingly proceeded to make such provision as it

could for University teaching and the procuring of University degrees in Jamaica from its own resources. We quote from further "Proposals for the Extension of Higher Education in Jamaica" issued by the Commission in Dec. 16, 1889, the steps it has found itself able to take up to that date:—

On the publication of the results of the London Matriculation examination in 1887, the Commission offered scholarships in the High School to the three who stood second and third on the list but they were declined, because the students intended to study for the medical profession, and all the tuition which the High School could offer was adapted to the B.A. course only. On the publication of the results of the same examination in 1888 the Commission in the same way offered scholarships to the second and third on the list both accepted. Mr. Harrison, the second, has pursued his studies for the B.A. degree of the University of London and has passed the Intermediate Examination for that degree, held for the first time in Jamaica by the University under the management of the Commission, in July last. Mr. Croft, the third, resided at the High School for a year, remaining for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, and at the same time attending the Kingston Hospital 3 days a week for the purpose of obtaining a medical training and is now gone to London to continue his course. In 1889, when the Matriculation list was published it appeared that none had taken bencurs, but the Commission offered scholarships to the two immediately below the Laureate Scholar. The first of these scholarships having arrangements to pursue his studies at York Castle. The third on the list accepted and the other scholarship was offered to and accepted by the fourth. There are therefore at present three students in the school one of whom has passed the Intermediate B.A. examination of the University of London and is reading for the final examination, the other two are reading for the Intermediate Examination.

The Commission arranged to fund the necessary sanction from the Government has borrowed £500 for the purpose of erecting a building to receive the students, which is now approaching completion, with accommodation for eleven students.

To these statements may now be added that the College was completed and opened in September, 1890, that Mr. Harrison passed the B.A. examination in October, 1890, in the First Division and that two other students passed the B.A. Examination in October, 1891, and one in October, 1893.

In the proposals of December, 1889, the Commission stated the "aims of the College now being founded by the Commission," as follows:—

The College should, it seems to the Commission be equipped—1st, to prepare students for the P. A. and M. A. examinations of the University of London. 2nd, to carry Science and Medical Students up to their first examination, which is all that can be attempted at present, 3rd, to prepare students to take the L.L. B. degree of the University of London and 4th, to have an Agricultural Branch, which should give a certain amount of literary culture, (say in Mathematics, or Modern Languages) and should have the advantage of connection with the rest of the institution as the Agricultural School of an American University, as with the rest of the University. The Commission is unable to give details of the workings of such a branch but, speaking roughly, the teaching would include the literary culture spoken of above, and further: Practical Agricultural Chemistry with the elements of Scientific Chemistry. Practical Economic Botany with the elements of Scientific Botany. Practical knowledge of live stock with the elements of Scientific Biology, the elements of Forestry, and the management of a pen or estate. The Commission is of opinion that if the foundation of such a College be not to be necessary for a purely agricultural country like Jamaica, (a view which it holds very strongly), the College at Hope is the place for such an institution on the following grounds: (a) Very little additional expense for management would be incurred. (b) The proximity of the Hope Gardens, and of what is here long to be the residence of the head of the Botanical Department, (c) The proximity of Manna, a well worked sugar estate. (d) Convenience of access by train and steamer from all parts of the Island. The greatest difficulty would be the live stock branch.

Leaving the 3rd and 4th heads for action to be taken or not as the Government and Legislature may decide, the Commission asked for an additional grant of £300 per annum to secure the efficient carrying out of the 1st and 2nd aims. This additional grant was submitted to the Legislative Council in its session of 1890, and was by it approved of and voted.

On the application of the Schools Commission the University of London further consented on July 31st, 1891, to hold its Honour Examinations in the Intermediate and Final B. A. Examinations (except in Modern Languages), the M. A. Examination and the Scriptural Examinations in this Island, when completed four months or more only to lose. Two students have passed the Scriptural Examination, and one has taken the degree of M. A.

The College is in the grounds of the High School at Hope and is at present worked with the School with regard to its domestic arrangements, though it is sche-

lastically quite distinct. It had 3 students in the October term, 1896. The Schools Commission are its Governors and the staff is as follows.

Principal—Rev. W. J. Summa, M.A., Head Master of the High School, salary £100 in addition to his salary at the High School.

Tutor—J. E. Briggs, M.A. late Exhibitions of Clare College, Cambridge, Second Class in the Natural Science Tripos, Part I, and Third Class in Part II of the same Tripos. Salary £250 a year.

Lecturer in Classics—W. Cooper, M.A. (see Jamaica High School.)

### WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

This Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a gentleman, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rent and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first mentioned. Then it was found that the Will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the School, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons as Trustees, with power to erect or build a School house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and enabling the Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1801 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,804 currency for public purposes). In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which acted as Trustees until the new City Council was elected in September, 1885, when the management of the Institution was transferred to that Body.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to enquire into the management of the Trust, and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of Superintendent of the Institution and Second Master. The School was remodelled and became one of the best Elementary Schools in the Island.

During the next few years the School has engaged the attention of the Schools' Commission with the result that a new scheme in aid of the Trust, prepared by the Commission after conferences with the former Trustees, received the approval of the Order Authorising the Government in Privy Council and came into operation on the 10th August, 1894, and provision is now made for that Secondary Education at the School which had always been contemplated by the old Laws relating to the Trust, but entire failure to provide which had existed for nearly thirty years.

The scheme is divided into sections of which the following is a brief summary—

i. Certain old Laws (9 Geo. II. cap. 6, 15 Geo. III. cap. 14, and Law 2 of 1882) are repealed, and the following are the new Trustees, viz., six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston to be elected from time to time, and five other persons to be nominated by the Schools' Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two are to be chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman is elected annually by the Trustees, and the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

ii. The funds and property are to be devoted to (a) an Upper School and (b) a Lower School with boys and girls in each.

iii. The Upper School is to be a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The Head Master is to be appointed by the Trustees and all other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Head Master. The School is to consist of such number of formulators as may be fixed in the By



Laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education, and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The Trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the School as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

iv. The Lower School is to be a Seventh Grade School as defined in Law 31 of 1892, and the course of education is to include such subjects as practical mechanics and manual teaching in the Sloyd or any similar system. The Head Master of the old School is to be the Head Master of this Lower School, and the other Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed on the recommendation of the Head Master of the Upper School, the Trustees being required to engage the services of as many of the old Masters and Mistresses as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the new Lower School. There are provisions as to foundationers, entrance examination (not lower than the Fifth Standard), annual examination of the School and Committee of Lady Visitors similar to those for the Upper School. The present Head Master is to have charge of the new Lower School, but on the occasion of a new appointment, the Head Master of the Upper School will in addition assume charge of the Lower School. Provision is made, in the event of the concurrence of both the Trustees and the Schools Commission, for the abolition of the Lower School, and the appropriation of all the resources of the Trust to the maintenance of the Upper School.

v. An annual return of the income and expenditure of the Trust is to be forwarded to the Governor through the Schools Commission.

vi. Provision is made for grants by way of gratitudes or compassionate allowances to Teachers of the old School who are not retained in the new Lower School in such manner and to such extent as may be approved by the Schools Commission.

vii. In view of the provisions of the old Acts relating to this Trust, the Head Master and the Head Mistress of the Girls' School, if one is appointed, are required to be members of the Church of England, and the other Teachers members of the Church of England or of some Protestant Denomination. Religious teaching is to be given in accordance with the following rule: "The leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known," but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

viii. Provision is made for the possible establishment of Scholarships from Welmer's School to at least a University College.

ix. Provision is made for the making of By Laws not inconsistent with but for the better carrying into effect of the scheme.

#### TRUSTEES.

*Elected by the Mayor and Citizens.*

Mr. C. T. Burton  
" J. A. Wares  
" Henry Delande  
Hon. Philip Storr  
Mr. W. C. Lodge  
" George Ffrench

*Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.*

The Hon. Thos. Capper  
The Rev. Wm. Wallace  
" Wm. Bristow  
Mr. J. J. Howrey  
" J. DeGroot

CHAIRMAN—The Hon. Thos. Capper.

The Officers of the Trust are as follow—

#### UPPER SCHOOL.

Headmaster—Albert Dews, Esq., B.A., late Exhibitioner of Balliol College Oxford, 2nd Class in Hon. Classical Moderations (1887), 1st Class in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores (1888) and late Professor of Classics at Coleridge College, Barbados. Salary £500 and capitation fees.

Assistant Masters—

J. L. Ramsay, Esq., M.A. (London), University College, Jamaica. Salary £150 rising by increments of £10 to £300.



E D S Brown, Esq, South Kensington and Intermediate Board of Education (Ireland), Certificate. Salary £120

F. W Day, Esq, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. Salary £120

**Assistant Mistresses—**

Miss M. C Chubbett, Cambridge Senior Local. Salary £120

Miss M T Williams, 1st Class in Cambridge Senior Locals, with distinction in English. Salary £80.

**LOWER SCHOOL.**

**Headmaster—**John Tillman, Esq. Salary £296

**Assistant Master—**T A Aikman, Esq., London Matriculation. Salary £84

**Assistant Mistresses—**

Miss Colin Murray. Salary £75 and part of Government grant.

Miss E S Powell. Salary £80 and part of Government grant.

**Drill Sergeant—**Sergeant Lennan

**Secretary—**Cyril Thompson, Esq

At the beginning of the October Term of 1896 there were in the Upper School 81 boys (26 Foundationers and 55 Paying Scholars) and 29 girls (19 Foundationers and 10 Paying Scholars) making a total of 110 scholars

The funds of the Trust existed on the 31st March, 1896, of the following—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic, cap 23. £12,000 0 0

**Amount invested in Land Debentures—**

Law 19 of 1880	£5,100 0 0	
Law 30 of 1888	500 0 0	
Law 17 of 1894	200 0 0	5,800 0 0

£5,800 0 0

**In addition to which there were the following Balances—**

In Savings Bank	578 6 8	
In Colonial Bank	366 12 0	944 18 8

**Grand Total of** £8,544 18 8

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1896:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Opening Balance	2927 11 9	Salaries	2991 10 1
Interest on Funded Debt	1,306 0 0	Miscellaneous	463 6 11
" " Debentures	116 0 0		
Government Grants	137 6 0		
Fees from Paying Scholars	115 0 0		
	<b>£2,901 16 9</b>		<b>£1,456 3 0</b>

**LADY MICO'S CHARITY.**

The Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train one of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Barbados, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the five Training Institutions in Jamaica and Antigua only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows—

Dame Anna Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico Bart, formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Engage and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.

About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives retained in America by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same, and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her Will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the Will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows: "Whereas I gave Samuel Mico of record two thousand pounds when he had married one of my nieces here not performing it I give one of the said thousand pounds to redeem poor slaves, which I would have put out as my executrix think the best for a yearly revenue to redeem some yearly." By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The appropriation of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence and the question arose, what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000?

Various plans were proposed from time to time, but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, in 1834, conceived that the interest of the money might be beneficially applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Frew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and denominational in schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were —

James Gibson Esq.  
The late Hon. Stephen Lushington, M.P.  
Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, Bart.  
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.  
John James House Esq.  
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are —

Thomas Powell Buxton, Esq., Chairman  
Samuel Henry Fox, M.P., Treasurer.  
Edward H. Lushington, Esq.  
Andrew Johnston Esq.  
A. F. Buxton Esq.  
W. B. Hubbard Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution in this island belonging to the Charity, was for many years situated in Dover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a Training College for 65 students and a School for 120 scholars. In the year 1834, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a Graded Elementary School, and the Trustees purchased Quaker Lodge at the North of the Race Course where they have erected a spacious and handsome set of buildings at cost of over £12,000.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £3,550 per annum. Of this sum about £1,800 is allowed by the Local Government for training Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as Teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now eighty students in residence.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any one race, class, or color. It is not at all what its advantages it possesses.

Towards the close of the year 1886 the Institution was visited by the Secretary of the Trustees in England, the Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Mr. Gedge made a minute and careful inspection of the whole of the Mico property, examined into the teaching and training work now carried on in the Institution, was present at and took part in, several meetings with the students, and discussed with the Local Board of Directors many questions bearing on the present efficiency and future usefulness of the Training College. Before leaving he expressed his entire satisfaction with the results of his inquiries and on his arrival in England reported in the same favourable terms to the Trustees.

The Jubilee of the Institution was celebrated on the 30th June and 1st July, 1887, the Directors giving a large number of the old students along with the fifty students in residence a formal reception, a banquet, a social evening, and breakfast the day following, while a conference on practical educational questions was held on the second of the days named.

In the early part of the year 1891 a Teachers' Institute, promoted chiefly by the Directors of the Mico, but cordially joined in by Managers of other Training Colleges, was held in Kingston, perhaps the first ever held in the West Indies.

Dr. Dickinson and Prof. Boyder conducted the Institute, the lectures being attended by several hundred Teachers, from every part of the island, as well as by the Students in the various Training Colleges. From an educational point of view it was one of the most useful and successful gatherings that has ever taken place in Jamaica.

The practicing School in connection with this Institution occupies a high place among the first-class Elementary Schools of the island, and the results of the Annual Examinations of Training Colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest School of its kind in the West Indies, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of Teacher in the Elementary Schools of the island.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

The Right Reverend Dr. Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Rev. T. M. Giddes, Vice Chairman.

\*Lt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

\*Hon. Thomas Capper.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs.

Rev. W. G. Pitt.

Rev. H. H. K. Harris.

Rev. W. C. Murray.

Secretary—Rev. H. H. K. Harris.

Medical Attendant—Dr. Mansfield.

Rev. E. J. Worthy.

Rev. James Watson.

George Hicks, Esq.

J. J. Bowsey, Esq.

W. E. Hunt, Esq.

T. E. Jackson, Esq.

Accountant—Mr. C. W. Chapman.

#### TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. William Gifford.

I. G. Gifford, Esq.

George Nutt, Esq.

Mr. Robert Lindsay and Mr. King.

Mr. Charles E. Myers.

Miss E. A. Phillips.

Two Principals.

Tutor.

Assistant Tutors.

Master of the Practising School.

Mistress of the Infant School.

#### TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

The Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for creating a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1856, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its state and condition by Mr. Henry Lindlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a Commission entrusted to him by the Governor, and because the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Supreme Court of October, 1852.

The Trust remained in this "deplorable" condition until it was rescued by the Government in 1871. A law was then passed by the Legislative Council, "to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities and to provide for the future

\* Nominates of the Government.

management and carrying out of the Trust." The sum of £143 16s 0d was advanced by the Island Treasury in compromise of the debt and a new Board of Trustees was appointed, by which the School was reconstituted. Since then a scheme has been drawn up by the Schools Commission, under authority of the 39th section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the management of the Trust has been vested in the Schools Commission and a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under this scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, under the Head Mastership of Mr W H Plant, an Infant School in 1894, and there is a scheme on foot for an upper department for boys and girls, to the maintenance of which is devoted such amount not exceeding two-thirds of the annual income of the Trust as the Schools Commission may determine, the remainder being devoted to the establishment of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School, three of which have already been established.

The schools are being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Port George which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government and the general affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed. The annual income has risen considerably as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, a consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with the United States. The Schools have already proved a great success and are of great benefit to the inhabitants of Port Antonio and the neighbourhood. In 1895 the Boys' School obtained 73 marks, the Girls 66, and the Infants 50.

#### LOCAL MANAGERS.

Rev Thomas Harty, Chairman.

Rev J C Dwyer.

Rev W Williams.

H. Cork, Esq.

Dr C A Moseley.

E B Hopkins, Esq.

Rev John Thomas.

D Sauttleben, Esq.

Hon. D. S. Gordon.

W H Plant, Esq. Head Master, salary £150 per annum.

Mr L Z Brandford, Second Master Boys' School, salary £75 per annum.

Miss Elizabeth M. Atwood, Head of the Girls' School, salary £40.

Miss S E. Low son, Mistress of Infant School, salary £10 per annum.

Mr F A. Outridge, Steward and Secretary, salary £80 per annum.

Mr I G. French, Treasurer, salary £18 per annum.

#### MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain, and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's life time, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, unimproved and encumbered as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and proposed a scheme for its management: but this scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1833 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 48 (under which the Trust has been worked to 31st December, 1890) was passed with the object of securing the terms of the Charity. On the 1st January, 1891, a scheme formulated by the Jamaica Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Privy Council, for the better governance of the Schools came into operation.



Under this scheme the following is the Board of Trustees:—The Custodes of the parishes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester, the Chairman of the Parochial Boards of these parishes, two members of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth and one member of the Parochial Board of Manchester, to be elected from time to time by the said Boards, and five other persons appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. This Board of Trustees took the place of the elected Parochial Board which in its turn had taken the place of the nominated Municipal Board of St. Elizabeth, which in its turn again had succeeded a partly elected, partly nominated and partly *ex officio* Board constituted under the Act 18 Vic. cap. 53. The other principal changes effected by the new scheme are (1) that in future there will be 10 Free Foundationers and 10 £20 Foundationers instead of 15 of the former and 5 of the latter, the change being effected gradually, and (2) that in the event of no boy within the limits of the ancient parish of St. Elizabeth presenting himself for, and passing the necessary examination on the occasion of any vacancy on the foundation then such vacancy shall be open to candidates from the remaining parishes of the island. This latter provision is made also to apply to foundations for girls at the School hereafter referred to.

In 1856 a Free School for boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potadam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance. Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years will be examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, notation from the same. The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testament. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age will be further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen, but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

There are at present on the Foundations 10 boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with 8 term boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum, and in addition to the other Foundationers 5 boys from any part of the Island are admitted on the same terms as the £20 Foundationers. The Centre is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business. It is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics, with the requirements of a modern education.

In addition to the School for boys at Potadam there is a school at Hampton in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c. free of charge, and six girls at a charge of £20 a year, together with term boarders for whom there is ample accommodation.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 *per annum* as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

John V. Calder, Chairman

Hon. W. H. Coke, Custos St. Elizabeth.

Rev. Chas. Melville

Hon. J. M. Farquharson

Rev. J. D. Ellis

Henry Maxwell

Messrs. E. F. Forrest

F. H. Farquharson

Hon. John Clark, Custos of Manchester

Hon. R. B. Braham, Member Parochial Board, Manchester.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £25 *per annum*.

\* Declines to act.



## TUTORIAL STAFF.

**HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM**—Rev. W. D. Feather, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, formerly Classical Tutor of University College Toronto, salary £380 per annum, with capitation fees.

**SECOND MASTER**—Mr. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London, University College, Jamaica, salary £200 per annum.

**ASSISTANT MASTER**—Mr. G. C. Evelyn.

**MATRONS**—Miss E. Wright, salary £45 per annum.

**HEAD MISTRESS AT HAMPTON**—Miss Louise Holden.

**SECOND MISTRESS**—Miss Gertrude Boyd.

**THIRD MISTRESS**—Miss Blackburn.

} Late of Truncheon High  
School for Girls, England.

## MERRICK'S CHARITY.

The object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September 1821:

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned: that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest in good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society, then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever."

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. Mr. John Savage, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. W. Straton Auditor General, were appointed Trustees, but they have long since left the island and no new appointments were made until the end of 1887.

In 1872 the Bull Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vicchap 23, and a further sum of £400 annuarily sunk, which produces a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

After considerable correspondence had taken place on the subject between the Government and the Schools Commission, at the instance of the Hon. W. B. Esguent, and recommendations had been made by the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the annual half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the School at Bull Bay River Estate should be abolished, and that in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Merrick's Will the funds of the Charity should be applied, one half in providing for a scholarship for one poor boy from the old parish of St. George at the Jamaica High School and the other half in aid of poor persons of the same district, but not to the relief of actual paupers. The Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos

of St. Mary were appointed by the Governor to be Trustees to prepare a scheme to carry out these proposals, but it is understood that this intention has been abandoned and that the Trustees have another proposal now under consideration.

### RUSEA'S SCHOOL.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recognition of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1766, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realised £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Free School in the parish of Hanover.

This devise was disputed but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 14) settling the Trust and establishing the School. The income of this School amounts to £250 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the Act 16 Vic. chap. 23.

The Jamaica Schools Commission in the year 1886, with the view of making the endowment more conducive to the advancement of education, drew up a scheme under the Schools Commission Law, 34 of 1879, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886. Under this scheme the Constable of Hanover and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover and five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission, are appointed Trustees, and the funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School to be established for the purpose of providing a good and well-classed education and (b) to the provision of such Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as after providing adequately for the maintenance of the School the funds of the Trust are able to afford, the number of such Scholarships and the conditions on which they are held being from time to time fixed by statutory laws. The Schools Commission have approved of the withdrawal of the Scholarships at the High School, as the funds are at present all required for the use of the School. The number of boys received on the free foundation is at present fixed at 15 and the Trustees admit, in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the sons of persons belonging to the Parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers. The School having been closed for extensive repairs was reopened in September, 1890, and during that term there were 14 foundationers and 6 paying pupils. Before the Easter following the numbers were 15 and 16 respectively. The numbers are now 15 and 16 respectively. The Trustees, aided by the Schools Commission, have endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain some help from the Government towards providing a suitable residence for the Headmaster. This is regrettable. The absence of a proper dwelling for the Headmaster is a distinct disadvantage to the School, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see its way to granting the help required. The successes of the School during 1896, were:—

1896—B. J. Crooks	Cambridge Junior Local
J. A. E. Levy	“ “ “
S. Dickson	“ “ “
F. Simpson	“ Prelim. “
A. Connell	“ “ “

#### TRUSTEES.

A. E. Davis, Esq., Chairman	Vern. J. L. Ramson
C. A. Herrie, Esq., Chairman Parochial Board	A. C. Hansrodt, Esq.
Rev. James Macniece.	L. A. Rattigan, Esq.

#### SECRETARY—The Head Master.

HEAD MASTER.—Mr. A. E. TOMLINSON, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, salary £200 per annum, with £30 house allowance, and £2 reputation fee on each boy over the number of 5 paying pupils.

SECOND MASTER.—Mr. F. B. COYER, Senior and Junior (Honours) Cambridge Locals. Salary £30 per annum.

## GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL.

IN CONNECTION WITH BECKFORD AND SMITH'S TRUST, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1715, the sum of £1,000<sup>s</sup> to be applied towards building a Free School, or Hospital for the poor. The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, "the sum of £3,000 to the Parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some Institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrine of the Church of England." By Law 36 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity."

## COURSE OF STUDY.—LOWER DIVISION.

FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic, together with Elementary Latin and French.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography, Euclid, First Book to Proposition IV, Algebra, Simple Addition—Latin, Five Declensions, French Grammar, Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

## UPPER DIVISION.

THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English subjects taught in the Lower Division—Latin and French to end of Fourth Conjugation and easy Translation—Euclid, First Book, Algebra, four simple Rules, Book-keeping (single entry), Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

FOURTH FORM.—In the Classical Section—Latin, English Literature and Elementary Chemistry. In the Commercial Section.—Book-keeping (double entry), English and French Commercial Correspondence, also subjects necessary for the Jamaica Civil Service and other Examinations. Drawing, singing, and declaiming are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are given in the Sciences and other subjects.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Canon," Schedule A, of the Government Regulations, which is as follows:—"The teaching facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel generally known."

Fee, £2 per Term.

The fee does not include Books and Stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. The fee must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in on the re-opening of the School before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS.—The year is divided as follows.

- (1) From January 21st to 21st April
- (2) From April 22nd to July 10th.
- (3) From September 1st to 20th December.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—There is provision made for 10 Foundationers from the Parish of St. Catherine.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town, arrangements can be made for board and lodging with responsible persons recommended by the Principal and under his supervision at £27 per annum, washing £2, or with the Principal who has a most suitable and convenient residence, near the school, but, as only a limited number of Boarders can be thus accommodated, special terms must be made on their behalf.

BOARD OF VISITORS—Rev. R. J. Wentley (Chairman), Rev. W. Tucker, Messrs. T. H. Sharp, D. Campbell, D. H. Mendez, C. A. T. Farndon.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. Kemp Russell, Queen's Priests and Certificated Science and Art Master S. K. Loulon, late Head Master, College House Schools, Saltash, England.

ASSISTANT MASTER—Rev. R. L. Reid, and Mr. E. S. Mettrick.

EXAMINERS (of 1894)—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M. A., (Trinity, Camb.) Tutor Church Theological College, Kingston. In 1896—J. D. Kerich, Esq., D. A.

### THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the income of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purposes of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

Finding, however, that the number of children (of the class calculated to be benefited by the Charity) who availed themselves of the privilege was inadequate to the large expenditure which the keeping of the Institution necessitated, another Act was passed in 1855 (18 Vic. chap. 54) which extended and better situated the funds of the Charity. The sum of £1000 was then added to the assets of the Charity in the books of the Receiver General. By this Act £5,265 was vested in certain Trustees therein designated, to be employed in the establishment of Free Schools throughout the parish of Vere for the education of poor children of all denominations and classes residing in the parish, and the balance of £2,744 was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. Certain parts of the parish of Manchester being part of the parish of Vere at the time of these charitable donations an Act was subsequently passed (19 Vic. chap. 30) by which this residue of £2,744 was also vested in Trustees to be appropriated in the parish of Manchester in every respect as the portion allotted to Vere. Buildings were secured and schools were organized under the provisions of these Acts which are now in operation in both the parish of Manchester and the district of Vere.

At the request of the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools and with the view of making the endowment of the District Schools of Vere more conducive to the advancement of education, the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme under Law 34 of 1878, of which the following are the chief provisions. The Trustees are to be the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Parochial Board of Charities, two members of the Parochial Board of Charities to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of St. Peter's Church Alley and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Haver, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. The scheme was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and came into force on the 1st September, 1886.

The Jamaica Schools Commission also drew up a scheme with the view of bringing the arrangements for the Manchester Free Schools more in conformity with the present needs of the parish and the original intentions of the Trust, of which the following are the chief provisions. The Trustees of the Schools are to be the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester, two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said



**Board.** the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other trustees to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Mandeville, St. George's and Mile Gully, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or either of them be established from time to time under the 17<sup>th</sup> law; and (c) to the provision of such Scholarships or Stipendiaries at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic chap 38 and 19 Vic chap 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent per annum. There is also a rent roll in connection with own Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £349 13s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust £370 Rs. 4s. per annum.

#### TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS

Rt. Rev. C. F. Doust, M.C., Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville.  
Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.  
R. H. Brahm, Vice Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.  
R. G. Farrington and Hon. J. T. Palache, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.  
George St. George and L. A. Innes, appointed by the Governor.  
Frank H. Bonatto, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

#### Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmaster, M. F. Johns, salary £140 per annum, rising by yearly increments of £15 to £159, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15.

Assistant Master—rising by increments of  
£5 per annum to £60.

Girls Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmistress,  
salary £50 per annum.

Boys Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, G. L. Thompson, salary £60 per annum and 4s. per mark for each mark obtained at the annual inspection above thirty.

Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss B. Vassal, salary £50 per annum.

Infant School, Boys and Girls, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss A. S. Parnell, salary £50 per annum.

Wear-Pen School—Master, Washington Freckleton

#### TRUSTEES OF VERE SCHOOLS

Chairman and Vice Chairman of Parochial Board, Clarendon—G. D. Murray and A. P. Rubin, elected.

G. Murray and H. T. Renaldson, nominated.

Rev. C. T. Husband, Rector of St. Peter's, Alley.

Mr. H. R. Forbes, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

#### Trust Schools

The Alley—Mr. H. R. Forbes

Race Course—Mr. C. R. Taylor

Hayes—Mr. H. G. Richards

Milk River—J. C. Taylor

Portland—Mr. J. Watts

Michel Town—Miss Ella Graham

Salt River—Miss L. Rose.

#### LUFFORD'S BEQUEST

The following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Lufford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about twelve years ago:—



"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to do by him, appoint or assign to the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 1811 Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vera and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest Sir Arthury Musgrave in July, 1881 approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely, that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School—that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and un denominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Masters of the various denominational schools in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A building was purchased at Old Harbour Market and adapted for the new School there, which was opened in January, 1886, under an efficient Teacher. The denominational School at Old Harbour Bay is held in a School room which has lately been purchased from the Church of England, and a residence for the Master of the School at Old Harbour Bay has been erected.

A difficulty arose on the occurrence of the first vacancy with regard to the Mastership of the School at Old Harbour Market. The Rev. W. C. McCallin, joined by his congregation, urged that it was necessary for the Master to be a member of the Church of England and this view was shared by the Bishop and Diocesan Council. After some correspondence, and an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court by the Governor, the Chief Justice decided that the intention of the Testator was that the Master should be a member of the Church of England.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1896, was £1,849

### MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1716, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burt Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School, in the parish of Westmoreland. It was reorganized in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savannah la Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 6d. appropriated by the island.

A scheme was drawn up in the year 1863 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Major-General then administering the Government in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys School furnishing a good middle class education and for a Girls School of the same description and there are now in the two Schools 36 Boys and 36 Girls. The Trustees have given

up the Belfry School as a feeder and the Church of England has undertaken its management as an ordinary public Elementary School from October of last year.

#### TRUSTEES.

The Mayor of Westmoreland.

Members of the Parochial Board.

The two Senior Resident Magistrates of

Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke.

Westmoreland, not being otherwise

Rev. J. S. Vaughan.

Trustees.

Rector Parish Church.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES—W. A. Milne, salary £12 per annum, and 30s. for stationery.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. W. A. Milne, B.A. (London), salary £250 per annum, less £50 for rent of Cottage.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. F. E. Smith, salary £100 per annum.

MISTRESS—Miss Daisy Thomas, salary £60 per annum and quarters.

SECOND MISTRESS—Vacant, salary £50 per annum.

### WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

This Institution was opened on the 29th September, 1881. The course of instruction is laid on the lines of the Cambridge Local Examination and comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Botany, Geology, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 40 resident pupils.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance.—

Pupils under 12 years . . . £25 per annum	Pupils over 15 years . . . £45 per annum.
Pupils over 12 to 15 . . . 40 per annum	Daily Pupils . . . £10 and £12 per annum

EXTRA.—1. Music, with Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s.; 2. Singing, 3. Drawing, £4 each; 4. Washing, £3 3s.; 5. Special Medical Attendance.

Table and bed linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of, at least, the simple rules of Arithmetic.

#### TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governess—Rev. F. O. Miller.

Lady Principals.—Miss Bond, with Resident Assistants.

### YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN)

This School was opened in the year 1876. It was established in order that instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and the other branches of a liberal education might be brought within the means of residents of this and the other West Indian Islands. Its founders, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, had in view the purpose of supplying such an education and moral training as would obviate the necessity of sending boys to any English or European School.

Fifteen pupils have matriculated at London University since 1881.

The ordinary subject of a higher grade English school are taught. In the higher forms pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Special pupils are prepared for the Civil Service, and special attention is paid to modern subjects, such as Book-keeping and English Literature.

The only extra subjects are Music and Drawing.

The School premises afford accommodation for about 100 scholars, while the ample grounds give scope for recreation and amusement. The situation (some 2000 feet above sea level) ensures health and gives a refreshing change to boys who have been reared in the lowlands.

Although the School is under the control of the Wesleyan Church the utmost freedom of religious belief exists, and the opinion of the Governing Body is that the boys committed to their care shall grow up gentlemen.

Since its commencement, viz. in 1876 York Castle can count among its alumni several Jamaica Scholars, viz. T. W. Haldeney, 1881; D. D. Partridge, 1884; E. V. Lockyer, 1887; (placed next to the first in Honours in all England); E. M. Murray, 1888 (placed above the first in Honours in all England); B. A. Josephs, 1891; H. D. Lockett, 1892; H. L. G. Brown, 1893, and H. De Souza in 1894.

In connection with the School is a Theological Institution for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry. This department is intended to supply to Jamaica students the same facilities as are afforded in England to Ministers of the Wesleyan Church. Many Ministers now labouring in this and other islands have passed through the classes at York Castle.

The following are the Terms, payable in advance:—

Pupils under 12 years of age	£40 per annum.
Pupils from 12 to 15 years of age	45 "
Pupils above 15 years of age	50 "

The School year is divided into two terms of twenty-one weeks each, and payment is made in half terms. There are five weeks holidays at Midsummer, and five weeks at Christmas.

Governor, Chaplain, and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D.

Mathematical Tutor—W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Cambridge University.

Classical Tutor—C. A. Coker, B.A., London University.

Modern Language and Science—J. H. Boyd, B.A., Dublin University.

Assistant Tutors—{ John Duff, Cambridge University  
                          { T. Maedermet.

Music Tutor—C. Nicholson.

Drawing Tutor—W. H. Mitchell, M.A.

Medical Officer—Dr. McNeil.

Short Hand Writing and Type Writing are taught by an Expert.

#### MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

This School for the training of Female Teachers for service in the Day Schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the Native Jamaican Ministers and Missionaries of the Church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government List of Voluntary Training Colleges, in consequence of which the number of Students was increased and the premises at Bethabara found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the School meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new School opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 Students. The Government granted twenty-six maintenance scholarships to the School for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. They have also to pay an entrance fee of £5 to defray the expenses for books and writing material.

Principal—Rev. H. E. Seiler, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Assistants—Miss E. V. McDaniel.

Miss A. Hendra.

Miss Granville.

#### MORAVIAN MALE TRAINING COLLEGE, FAIRFIELD.

This Institution was commenced in the year 1840, and with one short intermission has been continued ever since. It has done good work in supplying Male Teachers for the Day Schools in connection with the Church of the Brethren, not only in Jamaica but also in the Mosquito Coast and elsewhere. Nearly the whole of the cost of the establishment up to the year of 1885 was borne by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany, but at present the Government pays maintenance allowance and bonus for 20 Students. There are now 32 Students in training.

Principal—Rev. J. Craig, Fairfield, Spur Tree P.O.

Teachers—Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Black.

### CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE

This Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the month of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. Eass was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten Students, but on Mr. Eass's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of the establishment, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of lay pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1859. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired and old ones were pulled down. A Student's Hall and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. To these a residence for the Classical Tutor was subsequently added and a Students' Hall was enlarged by the addition of ten dormitories and three rooms for study. The Student's Hall comprises sleeping accommodation for 36 young men, a dining room, reading society, three class rooms, a science room with gallery and a library containing about 4,000 volumes. There are extensive playgrounds both for Students and Scholars.

Since the Institution was begun in 1843 sixty-five Students have graduated for the Ministry, and five are now in training, one hundred and thirty Scholars have been trained, and twenty-five are now in the College. The number of Students in residence is thirty. Of those who have left the College one hundred and thirty are, or have been, Schoolmasters in Jamaica or the Turks Islands, Santo Domingo, Africa, and Central America, and sixty-five are, or have been, Ministers in this island or in Guyana, Turks Islands, Cuba, United States of America or elsewhere.

The Theological Students pass Examinations annually under Examiners in England. The Schoolmaster Students are all sent to the Government Examinations at Kingston passing in the upper divisions.

The Tutorial Staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer, the Rev. James Balfour, M.A., Classical and Mathematical Tutor, Rev. L. Tucker, M.A., Normal School Tutor, Rev. W. Priestnall, Assistant Tutor, and Mr. T. B. Stephenson, Master of the Model School.

At present the numbers of the Institution are—5 Theological, 25 Normal, and 500 Day Scholars.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the Scholars of the General Day School are kept out of the way apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over five years, that of the Normal School over three years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—(1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches and the friends of education in Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Students, as also for the general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England and the Government grants in aid. Five Students are sustained on the foundation of the "Taylor's Trust Fund" and sixteen in part by the Government maintenance scheme.



The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNITARIAN.

### THE RECTORY SCHOOL, PORT MARIA.

THE School consists of two departments, one for boys and one for girls. Each department is kept in a separate room, with a separate teaching staff.

In both departments a thorough English Education, together with the Elements of the Classics and Mathematics is given, and boys are fitted for the Jamaica Civil Service Competitive Examination and for the Cambridge Local Examination.

The course of study consists of: (1) the English Language, History and Geography, (2) Writing and Penmanship, (3) Natural Science and Chemistry, (4) Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, (5) Latin, Greek and French, (6) Singing and Instrumental Music, and (7) Sewing and Fancy Work for the girls.

There are three Terms in the year. The first begins on the third Monday in January, the second eight days after Easter, and the third on the first Monday in September. There are five weeks holiday at Christmas, one week at Easter and six weeks at Midsummer.

The charges are:—For pupils from 7 to 12 years old £2 per Term.

“ “ “ 12 to 16 “ £3 “

Boarders pay £10 per Term for Board and Lodging if they remain the whole Term. If they are able to come in residence on Mondays and return home on Fridays £3 is charged.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev John H. H. Graham.

MASTER OF BOYS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. M. James.

### ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

THE object of the College is to prepare boys and young men for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education based upon careful religious training.

With the opening of the present scholastic year, 1896-97, a complete reorganization has taken place in the teaching staff and in the course of studies pursued in this College.

The Institution is now a Day School, under the direct control of the Jesuit Fathers who are personally responsible for the good discipline and thorough training of the students entrusted to their care.

The School course is the one usually followed in Colleges of the Society of Jesus: it embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, with Christian Doctrine, History, Natural Science and Mathematics.

Students of the College are prepared for the Cambridge Local as well as for the Civil Service and Jamaica Scholarship Examinations.

The College has returned to its former site at 26 North Street, where so many prominent and successful men of all denominations in the island received their education. The accommodation for classes has been doubled, an additional building having been erected last year.

The School Fees payable quarterly in advance, are as follow:—

For Day Scholars under 12 years of age, £1 10s.

For Day Scholars over 12 years of age, £2 10s.

Music and Drawing form extra charges.

Satisfactory testimonials will be required of students who come from other schools.

Three months' notice in writing is required before the removal of students from the College.



**PRESIDENT**—His Rev Bishop Gordon, V A of Jamaica

**PROFESSOR**—Rev Wm Gregory, S.J., who is assisted in teaching by Rev Peter Haynes and Rev Patrick Kelly. These Professors have had long experience in training youth in the large Jesuit Colleges in the United States.

**Address**—The Rev Principals, St. George's College, Kingston, Ja

### CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School in Kingston in 1858.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated Convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French Languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Chronology, plain and ornaments. Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work, Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a Country Residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the Boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for Boarders—

For Board, Lodging and Education, £11 5s 0d per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For Day Boarders who take their mid day meal at the Convent and are provided with books and stationery, the terms are 15s, payable as above.

The Mother Superior of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlot.

### THE KINGSTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Provision has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial Education and for preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations, the Medical and Legal Professions, and for Matriculation at English and Colonial Universities.

The curriculum embraces those subjects included in a good English and Commercial Education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Precise Writing, etc.

Languages—Greek, Latin and French

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a Junior Class of Pupils in preparation for entrance into the Upper Form of the School.

Mrs. Morrison continues to conduct her Elementary Class at the same premises.

The School Year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition and is divided into four Terms—two of ten and two of eleven weeks each.

The Holidays are four weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter, and five weeks at Midsummer. The fees for tuition, payable in advance, are as follows—

For Pupils under 10 years of age	£1 10 0 per term.
For Pupils between 10 and 12 years of age	1 15 0 "
For Pupils above 12 years of age	2 10 0 "
The charge for Board payable in advance is	8 0 0 "
" " " Washing	1 0 0 "
" " " Repair of pupils' clothing	0 3 0 "

**PRINCIPAL**—W. Morrison, M.A., University and King's College, Aberdeen, assisted by a staff of competent Masters.

The School is situated at No. 136 Orange Street.

### JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

The Jamaica Church Theological College has been established 1. To assist in the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Jamaica. (2) To

direct and assist the Catechists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. [For the constitution and powers of this Corporation see Clause b of Law 30 of 1870, and the terms of the Charter granted in accordance therewith, and Canon V of the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica entitled "Of the Incorporated Lay Body"]

The general management of the College is entrusted to a General Committee consisting of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, and also other members annually elected by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica on the nomination of the Bishop.

The new Theological College was formally opened on Thursday, the 14th of September, 1893, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The following extract from the *Jamaica Churchman* for September may be quoted as a sufficient description of the Building—

"The Jamaica Church now possesses a new College of substantial proportions and not unhandsome design. Built of concrete and red brick the structure is solid and yet the exterior is relieved of any appearance of heaviness by means of corridors and verandahs, which, as is most fitting in a tropical climate, completely surround the building on both storeys. The cost of the edifice has been about £5,000 which to all appearances has been money well spent.

The College stands in its own grounds some couple of hundred yards from the Camp Road, now called Caledonia Avenue, and between the Bishop's Lodge and Up Park Camp, and is approached through a neat iron entrance way and gate, and what will in time be a fine drive.

The educational staff consists of the Warden, Rev C. H. Colke, M.A., Worcester College and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and the Tutor, Rev J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Diocesan Secretary. Lectures have been given also by the Bishop and Assistant Bishop, Revs. H. H. Isaacs, and H. M. F. MacDermot, and I. R. Latreille, Esq.

There have been during the past year nine students. Four of these were ordained as Deacons, to act as Assistant Curates to their Churches, according to a plan for forming a Clergy House or brotherhood institution. Two others have been trained for missionary work in West Africa, receiving outside instruction also in medical and mechanical knowledge and practice. They have now left for Africa.

Besides the students for Holy Orders, thirty Catechists from various parts of the island have stayed at the College for a short period, three for a month or more and the rest for a week. During that time they receive instruction from the Bishop and Clergy and some laymen especially suitable for their duties as Catechists and Schoolmasters.

During the past year the Endowment Fund has been increased to over £6,000 by the Lady Howard de Warden, and the S. P. C. K., the Christian Faith Society, the Taylor Trustees, the Trustees of the late J. W. Carter, Esq., the Jamaica Church Association in England, and others have continued their generous donations. In addition to the above annual contributions are received from the various Churches in the Diocese. According to a Resolution of the Synod this year these contributions are to be made according to a moderate assessment on all the Churches, based on the present calculation for the other Central Diocesan Funds.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Most Rev. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Vice-Chairman.

VEN. Archdeacon Lamson.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

" Wm. Sturt, M.A.

" P. B. Sharpe.

" E. J. Westley

Chas. Goldie, Esq.

Rev. G. W. Downer.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

" H. H. Kilburn.

" P. L. King.

" E. G. Ambrose.

Hon. W. J. Ewen.

L. G. Gruchy, Esq.

E. Johnstone, Esq.

Rev. C. H. Colke, M.A., Warden.

" J. B. Ellis, M.A., Tutor.

L. R. Latreille, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTON

The object for which this School is founded is to provide a sound and liberal education, the religious element of which shall be based distinctly upon the teaching of the Church of England.

The subjects taught include Religious Knowledge, English, Mathematics, Classics and French. Provision has also been made for instruction in Music, Drawing and Shorthand.

Boys are prepared for The Oxford and Cambridge Locals, the College of Preceptors, the Civil Service, South Kensington Sciences and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica High School.

The School year is divided into three terms—Lent Term beginning in January, Summer Term beginning in April, Michaelmas Term beginning in September.

Ample facilities are provided for cricket and all other manly and healthy exercises.

The fees, payable in advance, are

For boys under 12, £8 per annum.

" over 12, £10 "

Patron—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Warden—Rev G. W. Downer, Rector of Kingston.

Headmaster—Rev M. O. Clark, F.C.S.

Assistant Masters—Alexander Tolmie, B.A., (acting Headmaster); Rev J. Menzies, B.A.; Rev G. H. Thompson, N.A. Crosswell, and J. P. W. Day.

Bursar—Rev. G. H. Thompson.

Address—Rev. M. O. Clark, The School House, Church Street, Kingston.

### THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in the City of Kingston two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established there. It was however determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and depend for support upon the general community. It is fast approaching fifty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vandyke, Esq. The Jewish government, well suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, was found to be unsuited to the present day, it was therefore determined to reorganize the School and to reform its management. This was successfully done and the School now has an average daily attendance of 25 children.

The Institution has the sum of £1,000 invested in island debentures.

#### DIRECTORS.

President—H. Stern.

D. P. C. Henriques.

Vice-President—H. Barrow.

D. I. Motta.

Treasurer—E. C. D'Azevedo.

#### TRUSTEES.

H. Stern.

### ST MARY'S ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALPHA COTTAGE.

St. Mary's Orphanage was established by the late Very Rev Thomas Porter. There are about 20 children in it at present. It is the only Orphanage on the island, is exceedingly well managed and well worthy of public support.

Within the grounds of Alpha Cottage are also two Denominational Industrial Schools. One is licensed by Government for 60 Girls, the other for 50 Boys. Inmates of all these Schools are taught what is usual in Elementary Schools, the Girls learn straw-plait (e.g. straw hat making, house cleaning, cooking, washing and the general duties of domestic service. In addition the cultivation of plants useful on small holdings is taught the Boys. When the Boys are sufficiently grounded in Elementary Education they are apprenticed to trades, so that a

and of their term of commitment they are actually engaged in trades which enable them to earn their livelihood. This method completely solves the problem intended to be worked out by Industrial Schools, which is — given a waif and stray, preying on society, to transform it into a wealth-producing member of the community. All other Industrial Schools are satisfied with giving a percentage of their number a more or less perfect knowledge of trades but there is no certainty as to their being able to turn to account the knowledge they may have acquired, or perfect what has been begun.

These Schools are under the charge of Sisters of Mercy most of whom have come over recently from London for this work. With regard to the results of the labours of these Sisters whose life is devoted to their work, we quote from the Official Reports of the Inspector of Schools, for 1892 and 1893:—

"The Industrial School at Alpha Cottage has fully maintained its position as one of the best managed Institution in the Island. It should be visited by everyone who has anything to do with similar work elsewhere, and who desires to see what can be done with the most unpromising material. It is only quite recently that a Boys' School has been started, but the Girls' School has been long in operation though of recent years it has been much enlarged. The Elementary School is remarkably successful, especially when we consider the mental condition of nearly all the children on admission, whilst the needlework, &c., and the cultivation of flowers and vegetables receive their due share of attention. The greatest credit is due to the Nuns and all connected with the management.

"The Schools at Alpha Cottage have continued to be conducted as admirably as heretofore, and have elicited the warm commendation of the Inspector who examined them. The progress made by these little waifs and strays in elementary education alone needs to be seen to be fully appreciated; whilst at the same time the training of the hand and eye is not neglected. The Boys School is a comparatively recent addition, but it has commenced very satisfactorily, and will doubtless be as successful as the older branch of the Institution. An excellent feature is a drum and fife band, to which the boys naturally take with enthusiasm."

At the Jamaica Exhibition, in 1891, a Gold Medal was awarded to the Schools at Alpha for Industrial Art Work. The same work gained a Diploma and Medal at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

During the past year a high school has been opened, the general design of which is to impart a superior education on the lines of the English schools. In connection with it there is a Kindergarten and preparatory school for little boys the average attendance is 40.

#### ST. CLAVER'S ORPHANAGE, SPANISH TOWN.

This is a most interesting experiment, which aims at being entirely self-sustaining; independent both of eleemosynary and Government assistance. It will require another year's experience, at least, before the problem can be pronounced as satisfactorily solved, but those best fitted to judge have no doubt that the calculations of those who undertook the work are well founded.

The institution is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy from St. Mary's Industrial School. They have about 60 boys under their care in this Orphanage.

#### THE BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial school for orphan and destitute children. Within a few months twelve girls the full (ordinary) number were admitted, and since that time the work has steadily progressed.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not larger than a good sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The Orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions.

It receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing, washing and mending work. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot, and granadilla and other preserves, chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the St. Jude's Church Day School for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday School and Church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Bishop and the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. H. H. Jackson, Rev. H. Nethercott, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. York Moore, Mrs. Strachan, and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the Institution is carried on under the general direction of Mrs. Nuttall as Superintendent, Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Governess, and the Bishop of Jamaica Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.



## PART IX.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

[On account of the increasing size of the Handbook it has been necessary to leave out the interesting accounts of the early history of the Churches, for which the reader is referred to the Handbook of 1891.]

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the Deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866 the time of the inauguration of Crown Government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook and to those the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

Law 30 of 1870 which was passed by the Legislative Council "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle, gave power to Her Majesty whenever the proper time arrived to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property."\* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."\* The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

A constitution was then drawn up in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Representatives to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control and the revenues of Church property according to such rules as the Synod may approve" and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

\* Sir John Grant's Blue Book Report for 1870.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr Tozer formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor, but Bishop Tozer after six months' service had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July 1880 a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church Kingston was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved—that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him.\* The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. His Lordship returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and assumed the duties of his office.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1895\* it may be interesting to know that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £19,961.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,224.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,401. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £30 to a Special Clergy Pension Fund, £100 each for Renovation Expenses of Clergy and Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with this office including Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board, Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, the Clerk, and the Auditor cost £610. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £70. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Pension, Copying, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the Poor Churches amounted to £691 10s. 10d.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies

\* Later figures not yet available.

in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the Clergy and Catechists and may roughly be stated at £12,000.

The Capital Funds of the Church on 31st December, 1895, consisted of £52,500 in debentures, and £762 6s 7d in Government Savings Bank. Total, £53,262 6s 7d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT IN 1880, 1890 & 1896.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.			Non State-paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendi- ary & Pa- rishes				
							£ s. d.	
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	2,115 17 0	119
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	19	6	48	75	6,606 13 0	234
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,900 7 0	270
27th "	Feb. 1896	..	9	2	90	101	15,604 8 3	306

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Most Rev. Kees Nuttall D.D., Lord Bishop, President.  
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary. T. L. Harvey, Esq., Legal Advisers.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

Hon. W. J. Ewen. S. C. Burke, Esq.  
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq. J. F. Cargill, M.D.  
 E. Nuttall, Esq., Secretary

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex Officio Members.

The Lord Bishop, President. The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.  
 The Ven. Archdeacon Hamson.

Nominated by the Bishop.

Rev. G. W. Downer  
 Rev. H. H. Isaac, M.A.  
 Rev. M. F. MacDermot  
 Rev. F. L. Kay  
 Rev. W. Staines, M.A.  
 Rev. J. D. Ellis  
 Charles Goldie, Esq.  
 Hon. W. Ewen  
 H. W. Livingston, Esq.  
 L. G. Gruchy, Esq.  
 W. E. Sant, Esq.  
 E. J. Sadler, Esq.

Elected by the Synod.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn  
 Rev. J. W. Austin  
 Rev. J. H. Ellis, M.A.  
 Rev. F. H. Sharpe  
 Rev. E. J. Worley  
 Rev. T. Hart  
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq.  
 R. Johnston, Esq.  
 A. H. Jones, Esq.  
 F. Cuthall, Esq.  
 J. W. Monnell, Esq.  
 C. A. Bucknell, Esq.

Rev. J. R. Ellis, Secretary.

## DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

J. A. Mackintosh, Esq. Chairman.

## Permanent Members.

The Lord Bishop.  
The Assistant Bishop.  
The Archdeacons.

The Commissioners.  
The Members of the Incorporated  
Lay Body.

## Members not Permanent.

1. Rev. W. Smith, M.A.

2. C. Goldie, Esq.

3. A. H. Jones, Esq.

4. G. Mironch, Esq.

5. Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

6. G. R. Burke, Esq.

Rev. J. R. Ellis, Secretary

Mr. J. R. Lestrade, Accountant

Oscar Macsemina, Esq.

C. G. Macquarrie, Esq.

James Allwood, Esq.

7. W. R. Sant, Esq.

8. E. J. Baker, Esq.

9. Rev. J. R. Ellis, M.A.

10. H. W. Livingston, Esq.

11. L. Isaacs, Esq.

12. R. Johnstone, Esq.

Mr. A. H. Jones, Auditor

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

## Business Referees.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D.

Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A.

Rev. J. Robertson

West Tarring Rectory, Worthing, Sussex

67, Belair Park, London, N.W.

St. Mary's, Kilburn, London, N.W.

## COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Tatlock (Secretary to the House of Bishops), Stamford, Connecticut.

## COMMISSARY IN CANADA

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A.

Toronto, Canada.

## ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Right Rev. C. F. Douch, D.D.

Ven. J. L. Lanson

Rev. G. W. Downer

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

Archdeacon of Surrey.

Archdeacon of Cornwall

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

## EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

## CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Members
Kingston	Parish Church	G. W. Downer	1,373
		M. Clare	
		G. Thomson	1,561
	St. George's	H. H. Kilburn	
	St. Michael's	John Harrison	52
	Port Royal	R. G. Ambrose	
St. Andrew		J. Massiah	142
		C. H. Colea	170
	Albany Town	C. P. Murhead	
	And 6 Mission Stations		
		H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	404
		H. S. Isaacs, M.A.	
St. Andrew	Hadway Tree	C. R. G. Thomas	302
		H. F. Harton	
	The Grove	C. H. Swaby	189
	Woodford	H. M. F. MacDermot	
	Cragston		121
	Clifton	A. A. Hedmann	37
	Navia Bank		300

## CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, continued.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Regis- tered Mem- bers.
St. Andrew, contd.	Mount James	J. N. Swaby	303
	Brandon Hill	J. N. Swaby	161
	St. Christopher's	H. Nethercott	248
	Stony Hill	H. Nethercott	106
	St. Luke's	H. S. Isaac, M.A.	245
	And 3 Mission Stations		
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	R. J. MacPherson	303
	Yallahs	J. D. McPherson	124
	Woburn Lawn	D. W. Bland	321
	Rice Mtn. Valley	D. W. Bland	269
	Bath		122
	Golden Grove	P. D. M. Cornwall	226
	And 4 Mission Stations		
Portland	Port Antonio	T. Harty	239
	Manchioneal	J. W. Graham	
	Rural Hill	C. C. Douce	316
	Roatan	C. C. Douce	267
	St. Margaret's Bay	C. C. Douce	361
	Hope Bay	J. Thomas	304
	Ross Bay	Thos. Banbury	421
	Birnam Wood	W. J. Dowdney	442
	And 10 Mission Stations	Aug. Cole	600
St. Catherine	The Cathedral	E. J. Wortley	713
	Trinity, Sp. Town	R. I. Reid	
	Harwood	W. K. Russell	358
	Linthead	O. C. Linton	353
	St. Faith's	R. Hawling	306
	Somerset Hall	G. C. Linton	437
	Lauda's Vale	J. S. Fraser	177
	Point Hill	O. W. D. Lane	294
	St. John's	O. W. D. Lane	278
	Old Harbour	Rev. J. S. Fraser	391
	St. Philip's	S. G. Shrimpton	191
	Highgate	S. G. Shrimpton	60
	And 9 Mission Stations	Catechist	
Clarendon	Chapelton	J. W. Austin	539
	Arthur's Seat	B. J. Shaul	
	Line Savannah	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	340
	Milk River	J. D. Hunt	326
	Kemp's Hill	A. B. Williams	154
	Portland	C. T. Husband	123
	Hayes	C. T. Husband	143
	Vero, St. Peter's	C. T. Husband	165
	And 10 Mission Stations		932
St. Mary	Port Maria	J. H. Graham	402
	Retreat	W. T. Graham, B.A.	453
	Highgate	S. A. Swaby	478
	Arundel Bay	F. M. H. Mercer, M.A.	807
	Scott's Hall	S. A. Swaby	139
	And 8 Mission Stations		
Manchester	Manderhill	Rt. Rev. C. F. Doust	507
	Mile Gully	H. Clarke	
	Christiana	E. Clarke	651
	Porus	J. Cam	681
		W. Lund	222



CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Re- gistered Members.
Manchester, <i>contd.</i>	Snowdon	F. L. King	342
	Chant. Rr	W. Lund	206
	Providence	F. E. Manning	110
	Trinity		366
	Reynoldham	F. H. Perkins	294
	Balaclava		137
	And 6 Mission Stations		
St. Ann	St. Ann's Day	R. J. Ripley	341
	Ocho Rios	G. S. Grange	307
	Brown's Town	A. A. Smith	241
	Aberkir	J. F. Hall	83
	Grey's Hill	J. J. C. Ormsby	476
	Clarendon	J. A. Bowen	112
	Gibraltar	J. T. H. Chandler	102
	And 7 Mission Stations		
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. Melville	734
	Lacovia	W. L. Moody	541
	Gillback	W. J. Moody	575
	Mount Hermon	A. P. Kennedy	354
	Nain	A. E. Lewis	571
	St. Alban's	A. P. Kennedy	361
	Plains	A. F. Brown	626
	St. Mary	J. D. Ellis	771
	St. John	J. R. M. Cass	447
	Whitchard	B. A. & MacCalla	146
	Mayfield	W. J. Moody	333
	And 8 Mission Stations		
Westmoreland	Sav. la-Mar	C. H. Davis	743
	Trinity	R. J. Vaughan	645
	Blackfields		213
	Kings	D. R. Farroll	207
	St. Paul's	W. C. MacCalla	517
	Negril		133
	Petersfield	C. M. Buckley	163
	Darnton	W. Heaver	555
	New Road	W. Heaver	407
	And 5 Mission Stations		
Hanover	Lucia	Ven. I. L. Ramson	446
	Green Island	J. N. Somerville	261
	St. Saviour's	J. Rigg	267
	And 16 Mission Stations		
St. James	Montego Bay	F. H. Sharpe	633
	Holy Trinity	H. F. R. Sharpe	268
	Marley	G. B. Hall	384
	Montpelier	J. A. Garcia del Rio	198
	And 5 Mission Stations	C. G. McGregor	
Trelawny	Falmouth	E. A. Stewart	335
	Swanewick	E. J. Thomas	180
	Rio Bueno	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	267
	Stewart Town	W. Noble	61
	Gibraltar	W. Noble	106
	St. Ann	F. H. Perkins	163
	Albert Town	S. Negus	111
	And 4 Mission Stations.		
	Total		41,872

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has eight Churches, four Clergymen, and one unpaid Lay Missionary and 1,500 to 1,600 Communicants, twelve Day Schools, ten Sunday Schools with Scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

The meetings take place bi-annually.

There is one Church in Kingston and there are seven others situated in the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth—Medina, Hyde Park, Thornton, Retirement, Accompong, Cambridge, and Cuddy Hall.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful and not elegant. Its organ is one of the best in the City, the Church is well lighted. To this Church pertains the honour of being the first to establish a Sunday School in Jamaica.

The Services of the Church in Kingston are as follows—

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Public Worship Forenoon at 11 a.m., Evening at 7 p.m.; Sunday School. Morning at 9.30 a.m.

WEEK-DAY SERVICES.—Wednesdays Prayer Meeting at 7 p.m.

The Lord's Supper is dispensed on the first Sunday in January, Easter Sunday, first Sunday in July and first Sunday in October.

Miss Mayo's Bible class for women meets every Monday evening at six o'clock in the lower Collegate Hall.

The premises formerly known and occupied as the Collegate School have been repaired—indeed it might be said replaced by a building which contains two halls—the upper and the lower. The lower is for the Sunday School, while the upper is for Congregational Meetings—for Literary Meetings—and for such Public Meetings as may be sanctioned by the Committee of the Church. The building, which has cost about a thousand pounds to repair, is now known as *The Colonnade*.

In 1875 the Rev John Kinnison, who had been 19 years a Parish Minister in Denmark, was sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to take charge of Accompong and Retirement, two stations in St. Elizabeth, just then taken under the charge of the Church of Scotland. In January, 1879, the Rev J. Stuart, B.D., was sent to help Mr. Kinnison and took charge of the work in St. Elizabeth. The mission has progressed, if slowly yet surely. Educationally it holds a first position in the island. Want of means has prevented the Mission from extending more. The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000. £1,200 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £400 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent and £300 in Permanent Building Society is invested in behalf of the Church at Medina.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA

Churches.	Ministers.	Address.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Medina	Rev. J. Stuart, B.D.	Medina.
Hyde Park	Rev. W. Lee	Bridgetown.
Thornton	Rev. J. Stuart	
Retirement	Rev. W. Lee	
	Rev. J. Stuart	
	Rev. J. Maxwell	Middle Quarters.
Accompong	Rev. W. Lee	
Cuddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	
	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Cambridge	Mr. Lockhart	Black River

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There is a considerable number of the members of this Church in Kingston where they constitute an influential section of the community. Their principal Church is that of Holy Trinity at the junction of Duke Street and Sutton Street. They have besides about 20 Chapels in various parts of the Island which are periodically visited either from Kingston or by Missionaries resident in the country.

TABLE OF SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Sundays 6.30, 7.30, 9 a.m., and 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days 6.45 and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays 7 p.m.

From the 15th October to 15th of March the Evening Services begin at 6.30 p.m.

PORTAL ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY

At the Bishop's House, 26 North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. Charles Gordon,

Bishop of Thyatira and Vicar

Apostolic of Jamaica.

Rev. William Spallman.

Rev. Henry Beaulier.

Rev. John J. Collins.

Rev. J. F. X. Coleman.

Rev. P. P. X. Mulry.

Rev. P. H. Kelly.

Rev. D. Lynch.

Rev. P. Kayser.

Rev. W. F. Gregory.

All Saint, Duane P.O.

Rev. A. Kimerick.

Reading, Anchovy Post Office.

Rev. Andrew Rapp.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Besides several Elementary schools in Town and Country there are in Kingston

1—St. George's College, in which a good Classical, Scientific and commercial Education is imparted to Day Scholars and Boarders. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon is the President of the College. The Jesuit Fathers direct the studies and deliver lectures to the students.

2—The Franciscan Convent, Duke Street, where besides large and most efficient Elementary Schools, there is a Boarding School in which from 60 to 70 pupils receive Higher Education, in conjunction with a considerable number of Day Scholars. The Sisters of this Convent have charge, at Duke Street, Marango Pen on Hope Road, North Street and Spanish Town, of first class Elementary Schools. The Superiress is the Reverend Mother Paula.

3—The Convent of Mercy, Camp Road.—In this establishment, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy from Hermansley, London, there are two Industrial Schools, a High School and a Kindergarten. The Orphanage is described fully on page 340 of this Handbook.

### JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

The foundation of the Baptist Mission in Jamaica was laid by a few black and coloured men who came from America to this Island in 1783. Some of them were slaves in the United States who were granted liberty by their owners. Some were Christians when they arrived in Jamaica, but others were converted after their arrival. The most noted of these men were George Lisle, George Lewis, George Gibb and Moses Baker.

It was chiefly through Moses Baker's representations, that the English Baptist Missionary Society was led to take up missionary work in Jamaica. The first Missionary sent out was the Rev. John Rowe, who landed at Montego Bay, February 23rd, 1814. He commenced his earnest labours in Trelawny and St. James, but died in little more than two years after his arrival. In 1815 a second Missionary, Rev. Lee Compere, was appointed, whose labours were commenced near Old Harbour, but who afterwards removed to Kingston and ere long had a Church containing 400 communicants. Mr. Compere was followed by the Rev. James Cultart, who arrived in Kingston, May 9th, 1817. Thus at important centres, north and south, the Mission was started, and in a very short time, so diligent and successful were the Missionaries, the work ex-

ted until its influence was felt, and Churches were formed, in a most every part of the island. The Missionary Society were gratified with the progress made, and generously supplied the Mission with men and means as fully as they were able. Of the many Missionaries sent out, the following names will be held in everlasting remembrance: Joshua Tinson, James Murrell, Philippo, Thomas Burchell, William Knibb, Walter Dendy, John Clark, John Edward Henderson, Benjamin Milard, and Edward Hewitt. In 1831 the Churches contained nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents amounting to, at least, 20,000. Many years previous to 1838 were years of struggle for the abolition of slavery, and through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was associated among the most zealous friends of the slaves and therefore received an unusually large share of the persecution.

The published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1896, shows that there are 186 Churches connected with it, in which Churches there are 36,338 members and 4,502 sabbatarians. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for 85,914 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sae-la-Mar, Lucrea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jorick, and many others. In 1895 the Churches contributed £2,702 for building purposes. The congregations support their own Pastors without extraneous aid.

The Officers of the Union for 1896, are

Chairman—Rev W. M. Webb, Stewart Town.

Vice Chairman—Rev S. C. Morris, Port Antonio.

Secretary—Rev F. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Colabar College*, for the education of Masters and Schoolmasters. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found in another part of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev E. J. Hewitt, Anchovy. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1856, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island; to support the Colabar Institution; to assist Day and Sunday Schools; to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded; and to aid Churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £2,500, and there are at present 5 Foreign and 9 Home Missionaries, supported in whole or in part by the Society. The Foreign Missionaries are labouring in Haiti, Costa Rica, Boca del Toro, Honduras, and the Cayman Islands. The Missionary in Honduras (British) is wholly supported by funds raised in that country. A mission to the East Indians in Jamaica is also carried on.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev W. Hood, Cayo Valley. This Society fulfils a very useful purpose. It exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. The last annual report of the Society shows that there are 2,657 Teachers and 29,317 Scholars in the Sunday Schools.

4. *Day School Society*.—Secretary, Rev C. Chapman, Montego Bay. This Society has for its chief object the assistance of new Day Schools, under certain conditions, with a view to their coming up to the standard required to entitle them to a grant-in-aid from the Government. The Schools thus aided in 1894 were 9. The Society also publishes statistics of the general educational work of the denomination. There were in 1895, 242 Schools, with 20,492 scholars enrolled, and 15,556 in average attendance. In the year 1805, before the Government schools was inaugurated, there were 50 Schools in operation, with 2,451 scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

5. *The Total Abstinence Association*, the object of which is to spread total abstinence principles in the Churches and throughout the island. Secretary, Rev S. J. Washington, Porus.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses —

Name	Address.	Name	Address.
Arnett, E.	Linstead	James, R. B.	St. Margaret's Bay
Balfour, J., M.A.*	Kingston (Colaba College)	Jones, Edward	Linstead
Barron, Charles	Water Spring	Kendon, J. J.	Linstead
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Kingston, John	Falmouth
Bennett, J. G.	Dry Harbour	Kirkham, A. G.	Bay-In-Mar
Brown, V. S.	Onyle	Linton, J. S.	Stewart Town
Brown, J. N.	Linstead	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Brown, W. N.	Montego Bay	Murton, T. E.	Newmarket
Brown, W. D.	Kingston	Mesulay, J.	Cave Valley
Burke, William	Point Hill	Morris, S. C.	Port Antonio
Chapman, Charles	Montego Bay	Morman, W. J.	Alexandria
Christie, W. M.	First River	Mowl, Edwin	Cedar Valley
Cobb, G. S.†	Water Spring	O'Meara, Patrick†	Water Spring
Cunningham, E. B.	Roth	Pratt, W. M.A.	Kingston
Dillon, T. T.	Old Harbour	Schellurgh, P. F.	Adelphi
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Sidley, Charles	Linstead
Duckett, August	Four Paths	Silley, W. P.	Marion Hall
Dunham, J. C.	Stony Hill	Smyth, L. A.	Water Spring
Dunham, J.	Monument	Somers, T. G.	Yallahs
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Steele, J. J.	Kin Raman
Edmonds, F.	Ocho Rios	Tate, I. B.	Petersfield
Fry, Eliza	Dunrois	Townshend, E. J.	Montego Bay
Gordon, J. J.†	Exurton	Tucker, Leonard, M.A.*	Colaba College, Kingston
Goode, A. M.	Mill River	Thompson, W. J.	Red Bay
Head, William	Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Turtler, George	Croft's Hill
Henderson, G. R.†	Falmouth	Washington, R. J.	Portia
Henderson, W. D.	Oranmore	Watson, A. P.	Blue Mtn. Valley
Hewitt, E. J.	Auchery	Webb, W. M.	Stewart Town
Hobson, R. H.	Old Harbour	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
Horne, George	St. Ann's Bay	Williams, Philip	Red Bay
Hutchins, L. C.	Montego Bay	Yar, John	Clapton
Jamieson, A., B.A.†	Colaba College, Kingston		

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

The Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. The Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and very soon after Mr. Bethune followed.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and those, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now fifty-five, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are sixteen out stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

The Synod of 1896 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the Island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now three such Catechists at work, Mr. Jonathan Rajkumar Lal, at Ewing's Caymans, St. Catherine

\* Tutor of Colaba College.

† Without pastoral charge.

‡ President of Colaba College.



rine, Mr Simon Siboo, at Paul Island, Westmoreland and Mr Stephen Rapun Dial, at Linstead, St Catherine. East Indian Churches have been built at the two first named stations, and some 70 persons have been baptised.

The Official Organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian" a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. J. Lake, Christiana P. O.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. A. Thomson, Chairman, T. F. Roxburgh, Esq., Rev. W. Y. Turner, M. D., A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., Rev. R. Johnston, M. A., B. D., Rev. H. Scott, and Rev. G. McNeill.

The Synod's Board of Education consists of Revs. R. Johnston, B. D., Chairman, W. Y. Turner, M. D., G. McNeill, J. F. Gartshore, M. A., Q. R. Noble, and H. H. Hamilton.

The Synod's General Board consists of Revs. G. McNeill, Chairman, Q. R. Noble, T. D. McNeu, H. H. Hamilton, Dr. Turner, W. Gillicie, R. Johnston, J. Lake, J. F. Gartshore, J. M. McDonald, A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., and T. F. Roxburgh, Esq., *ex officio*.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the Island of the Grand Cayman, and since 1891 there have been two. The present ministers are the Rev. J. E. Martin and the Rev. T. Redpath. There are under their care eight churches with about 700 communicants and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica.

**THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.**—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jamieson, was appointed Theological Tutor and met the students who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston and a three years' course of study in each year nine months—was arranged under the Rev. Alexander Robb, M. A., D. D. The students were taught the sacred languages and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They studied systematic and pastoral theology, were carried daily along a course of careful exegetical study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments, and were instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and in introduction, besides the writing of sermons. On Dr. Robb's resignation in 1889 the Mission Board agreed to dispose of the Kingston premises, and to place the students for the first half of a course of four years under the Rev. W. F. Martin, M. A., of Ebenezer, and for the second half under the Rev. Robert Johnston, B. D., of New Brighton.

**CONSTITUTION.**—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations, and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are five Presbyteries, North Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

**STATISTICS. PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.**—On the roll of the Synod there are 57 congregations, and 32 ordained Ministers, of whom 20 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 11 are natives of the island. There are 19 Catechists and 354 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The Synod has undertaken to support one Missionary in Rajpootana. The communicants at 31st October, 1895, numbered 21,317, the candidates, 1,000. Sunday Schools, 97. Sabbath classes, 977; adults in these classes, 3,010, children, 7,855. Teachers, 987. Day Schools, 89; Scholars on Roll, 9,330. Average Attendance, 5,926. money given for all purposes, £8,354 9s 7d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1895-96 is the Rev. J. Ballantine, Chapelton.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, Chatleton P. O.



## CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

These Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its Churches in the Island, they adopted the Congregational or Independent form of Church Government, and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 20 Churches, and a number of outstations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 8 fully ordained Pastors, 9 Catechists, 3,424 Church members (so numbered), and 676 candidates and inquirers. The adherents number some 10,000. In connection with the Sabbath Schools there are over 200 Teachers, and over 2,000 scholars.

The educational work of the Churches is represented by 34 Public Day Schools, in which there are over 3,000 children, with an average attendance of 65 children per school. These schools earn a Government grant of over £1,000 per year.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational Ministers, the stations to which they labour, congregations and Church membership.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Congregation.	Church Members (Communicants).	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	450	404	Hornoe Peckover
Shortwood	400	190	109	
Roseville	100	25	60	Wm. Priestnall
Whitfield	1,000	500	71	
Mount Airy	136	40	50	James Watson
Richmond Park	88	60	43	
Spring Grove	00	32	..	Acting Pastor Rev. J. J. H. Fletcher
Richmond	1,000	800	380*	
New Town	200	120	..	Acting Pastor Rev. J. J. H. Fletcher
Broad Land	200	100	..	
Royal Point	100	80	..	Acting Pastor Rev. J. Watson
Richmond	200	90	..	
Heart's Ease	100	50	..	J. J. Kipps Fletcher
Lowston	..	..	..	
Haytien	800	650	513	J. J. Kipps Fletcher
Blue Mountain	150	110	..	
Long Bay	80	15	8	Acting Pastor Rev. J. Watson
Point Hill	150	100	164*	
Pease Path	500	250	181*	Acting Pastor Rev. J. Watson
Brixton Hill	450	330	89	
Rock	70	32	..	Alex. Eastwood
Centent	50	34	..	
Pleasant Valley	..	..	..	A. P. Thomas
Chapelton	500	300	300	
Bread-Nut Bottom	250	130	141	A. P. Thomas
Mount Liberty	..	..	..	
Alexandra	..	..	..	A. P. Thomas
Colington	..	..	..	
Mount Pabor	..	..	..	A. P. Thomas
Lawson	400	180	183	
Mount Zion	600	400	227	A. P. Thomas
Islands	450	100	72	
Lubers	200	100	64	Acting Pastor Rev. A. Eastwood
Long Look	..	..	..	
Wilbury	150	110	110*	Acting Pastor Rev. A. Eastwood
Lucky Valley	..	..	..	
Mount Effort	..	..	23	W. C. Hart.
Top Hill	..	..	..	
First Hill	450	120	133	W. C. Hart.
Dry Harbour	500	100	58	
Clarendon	200	80	62	
Total	10,130	5,440	3,694	

\* Vacant Pastorates.

## THE WEST INDIAN METHODIST CONNEXION IN JAMAICA.

THE West Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1782.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island and then came a period of depression running side by side with the industrial condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But what calamities in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly erected to meet the pressing demands of that time, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, nevertheless testify to the fruitfulness of past labours and encourage to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country and the last report (1895) gives 24,519 full and accredited members, 1,760 probationers, and 15,397 Sabbath scholars—one hundred and forty-five Chapels and one hundred and five other preaching places.

1. *Chapels*.—There are one hundred and forty-five Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the Conference. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Cole Chapel and Wesley Chapel. Besides these there is a third well built Chapel in the city called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Marant Bay, Port Antonio, Red Bay, Port Morant, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, Maroonville and Sav-la-Mar, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Managua, Willemshof, Blinsholts, Ramble, Upper Hopewell in Hanover, Dunnvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Stewart Town, Riworth, Oracabessa, Newstead, Hampstead, and Linstead Town, are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unimproving structures for Chapels, and with in recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the old structures.

The sum of £120,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

Theittings provided are forty-seven thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in those places appear in the returns.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

## THE CONFERENCE.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The Mission was then in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years before that Body had been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility had served to develop untalented for energies and force, and the prominent members, Laymen and Ministers, became thoughtful about the future of their Church in Jamaica. The determination of the Parent Church in 1884 to grant to the Churches in Jamaica and the other West Indian Colonies the full status, on the lines of the then recent changes in the British Conference, was therefore received with general satisfaction. According to the new system the Churches in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences, carrying the responsible lines of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, under the designation of Wesleyan Methodist

Church, West Indies. The two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference, and they assemble once in three years in a General Conference.

Jamaica, with Turks Island, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 24,519 full and accredited members and 62 Ministers and Preachers on trial. It is officered by the Rev. George Sykes, President; Rev. W. Clark Murray, D.D., Vice President; Rev. John Duff, Secretary. The first meeting was held in Kingston in February, 1865.

The Conference is divided into five District Synods, thus: No. I., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Morant Bay; No. V., Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of District Synods are Rev. T. M. Geddes, Rev. John Duff, Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Rev. T. P. Russell, and the Rev. T. R. Pickett.

GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880 the Rev. George Bargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and of the Wesleyan Church in it.

A newspaper, 'The Methodist Messenger,' issued monthly, under the editorship of the Rev. A. H. Aguilar, now exists under the auspices of the Connexion in the island, with a circulation of 1,000 copies.

A book depot for the sale of healthy and helpful literature is established at No. 13 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connexion, and the Rev. T. M. Geddes is Book Steward.

STATISTICS, 1895, FOR THE WESTERN CONFERENCE

Chapels	146	Attendants on public worship	74,690
Preaching Places	106	Sabbath Schools	468
Ministers	62	Sabbath Schoolers	13,897
Lay Preachers	352	Lay Readers	135
Members	24,519	Prisns	14,710
Probationers	1,760	Value of Connexional property	420,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Western Conference are:—

Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Vice-President, Governor York Castle High School, York Castle P.O.	Rev. J. Grant, Brown's Town.
Rev. T. M. Geddes, Book Steward, Kingston.	Rev. A. W. Geddes, Panama, U.S.C.
Rev. John A. McIntosh, Laurens.	Rev. T. H. Peden, Cape Hait. Haiti.
Rev. J. P. Kinnon, Morant Bay.	Rev. W. S. Smith, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Rev. O. Lockett, Kingston, Governor Barbican High School for Girls.	Rev. E. Matr, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Spanish Town.	Rev. J. James, Samana, St. Domingo.
Rev. J. Duff, Secretary of the Conference, Montego Bay.	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Yallahs.
Rev. H. T. Page, Port Morant.	Rev. G. H. R. Hay, Kingston.
Rev. W. J. Williams, Education Secretary, Port Antonio.	Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Back River.
Rev. F. O. Miller, Williamsfield.	Rev. George A. Lutz, Baltimore.
Rev. H. Swinburn, East Bayal.	Rev. J. O. Mann, Turks Island.
Rev. A. J. Andrews, Manchester.	Rev. C. O. Wallace, Back River.
Rev. A. M. Smith, Crocker Town.	Rev. C. O. Haddock, Red Hills.
Rev. W. Baile, St. John Mar.	Rev. W. J. Mould, Bath.
Rev. S. A. Bagge, Water Spring.	Rev. H. G. Clark, Long Hill.
Rev. R. M. Parnter, Claremont.	Rev. C. M. Clarke, Clarendon.
Rev. S. L. Luck, Moorings.	Rev. A. L. Johnson, Capetown.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Chapel Secretary, May Pen.	Rev. T. A. Robinson, Linstead.
Rev. M. Barker, Cave Valley.	Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Kingston.
Rev. W. Griffin, Rumbold.	Rev. Auguste Albert, Les Cayes, Haiti.
Rev. C. Reynolds, Detroit.	Rev. Henry Holman, Jeremie, Haiti.
Rev. W. H. Atkins, St. John's Bay.	Rev. J. Steock Graham, B.A., Falmouth.
Rev. A. F. L. Githorne, Georgetown.	Rev. William E. Morris, Samana, St. Domingo.
	Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Lucua.
	Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Little Lion, Lucua.
	Rev. K. W. Melady, Bath Bay.
	Rev. A. Lambart, Kingston.

FOREIGN MISSION

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica has commenced the work of a Foreign Mission, having sent down its first Missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission



is to the Spanish speaking population as well as to the English speaking people on the Isthmus. The Rev A W Godden is the Missionary, and his address is: Box 208 Panama, U S C. An Assistant Missionary, the Rev C. M. Clark, was appointed in 1892, and resides at Colon. The Missions in Haiti and Santo Domingo handed over to us by the British Conference are also continued.

#### THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN THE WEST INDIES

The organization of the Conference was completed in 1881, when the first General Conference assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The second session of the General Conference was opened in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th March, 1888, third at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 16th March, 1891, and the fourth in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th March, 1894. The gathering of Ministers from all parts of the West Indies attracts much attention and bring to the community the opportunity of hearing several preachers of great ability. The Rev George Sykes is President, and the Rev John Dill, Secretary of the General Conference.

#### STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1891.

	No. of Churches	Presiding Ministers	Ministers	Catechists	Local Preachers	Elders	Junior Members	On trial	Church Members	Day School	Teachers	Sabbath School	Teachers	Higher Education.
I. Western Annual Conf.	128	46	46	5	257	144	5,222	1,597	23,099	1,321	126	14,577	1,310	1 High School—Boys 94
II. Eastern Annual Conf.	180	46	36	5	221	153	3,004	979	24,744	16,095	276	14,233	3,444	1 High School—Girls 41
Total	279	100	101	10	478	297	8,226	2,576	47,843	29,316	402	28,810	2,754	1 High School—Boys 35
Increase	128	46	14	7	10	98	2,261	490	2,242	3,444	46	1,247	142	1
Decrease	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1894.

	No. of Churches	Presiding Ministers	Ministers	Catechists	Local Preachers	Elders	Junior Members	On trial	Church Members	Day School	Teachers	Sabbath School	Teachers	Higher Education.
I. Eastern Annual Conf.	147	60	50	3	254	164	5,092	1,321	23,083	14,750	228	14,716	1,430	1 High School—Boys 94
II. Western Annual Conf.	140	102	83	5	261	142	6,051	1,759	24,299	16,337	171	16,061	1,355	1 High School—Girls 41
Total	287	162	133	8	515	306	11,143	3,080	47,382	31,087	399	30,777	2,785	2
Increase	8	62	32	3	37	108	2,917	503	2,242	3,444	46	1,247	142	1
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES

The United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1843—both of which Bodies were secessions from the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, originating in high handed proceedings on the part of Conference, which at that time was a material or clerical oligarchy, self elected, non representative, irresponsible, exercising its powers arbitrarily and often harshly. The latter were entirely excluded from its deliberations, and from all share in its proceedings or authority and in protest against this state of things these

\* Including 3 supernumeraries

including 1 supernumerary

the laity are fully represented. They have now a membership of over 76,000, of whom over 10,000 are on the Foreign Mission Stations.

The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of nine circuits comprising thirty-nine stations under nine Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 3,527 communicants and 371 probationers. The amount raised in 1891 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School building, &c., was about £2,000. A sum of £1,309 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At most of the stations a day school is maintained in a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal affairs through its local Courts without interference from any central authority. Connexional matters are under the control of a General District Meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected Delegates of the Churches. About three-fourths of the members of this Meeting are Laymen.

The following is a list of Ministers and their Stations for the year 1894. —

Stations.	Post Office	Ministers.	Members
Kingston and Ewarton	Kingston.	Rev. W. Griffith also Rev. T. Rogers (Supernumerary)	366
Stony Hill (St. Andrew) Cavaliers Mount Prospect	Kingston.	Rev. W. Griffith (in charge)	234
Gordon Town (St. Andrew) Constitution Hill Clement			
Gordon Town (St. Andrew) Constitution Hill Clement	Gordon Town	Rev. James Roberts (Chairman of the District)	342
Mizpah (St. Catherine, Above Rocks District) Allman R. H. Liberty Hall Bethuel Belmont (St. Andrew)	Glengoffe.	Rev. D. B. Douse	526
Mount Regale (St. Mary's) Lewisham Rock River Joh's Hill Richmond			
Richmond (St. Mary's) Festofract Devon	Richmond	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin (Secretary)	651
Esfield (St. Mary's) Festofract Devon	Annotto Bay.	Rev. C. M. Anderson	201
Brown's Hall (St. Catherine, St. John's District) Dollington Old Works Mount Pleasant Keatish	Old Harbour.	Rev. John Chinn	378
Pinnockville St. Ann's (Clare- mont) Walker's Wood Brittenville Bechar Town Golden Grove			
Clarendon (Ebenezer) St. Marks Unity	Clarendon.	Rev. G. Atkinson	307
Clarendon (Ebenezer) St. Marks Unity	Old Harbour	Rev. J. E. Phillips	303
Boa del Toro (U.S. Colombia) Old Bank Boa del Drago Wavi Barra	Boa del Toro, U.S. Colombia.	Rev. Jas. Provost Rev. R. James	252

## THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809. The originator of this movement was Alexander Campbell, who, deploring the division of the Church of Christ into its many sections, earnestly advocated the necessity and possibility of organized "Christian Union by a return to the simple religion of Jesus as He gave it to the world at the beginning—its faith in its purity its practice without change." In the first manifesto issued in advocacy of this movement its leaders said: "We do sincerely declare that there is nothing we have hitherto received as matter of faith and practice which is not expressly taught and enjoined in the word of God, either in expressed terms or approved precedent: that we would not heartily relinquish that so we might return to the original constitutional unity of the Christian Church and in this happy unity enjoy full communion with a full brotherhood in peace and charity." "Nothing ought to be required as a term of union, communion and co-operation that is not as old as the New Testament." The sentiment thus introduced rapidly spread and Churches were formed, which have continued to increase, till now their membership gives them the fifth place amongst the Religious Bodies in the United States. At the present time they number about 6,000 Congregations, 4,500 Ministers, and 800,000 members. They have 60 Missions in the foreign field, and they sustain 42 Colleges.

The work in Jamaica was begun in the year 1858 by the Rev J. O. Boardman, under the auspices of the American Christian Missionary Society. He established a Church in Kingston and opened several Mission Stations in the mountain districts, but after the departure of Mr. Boardman from the island the work was suspended for several years.

In 1874 the Christian Women Board of Mission was formed in Indianapolis, Indiana, by a few Christian women, who felt a desire to take a definite share in the work of spreading the Gospel and the upbuilding of Christian Churches on New Testament principles. Their enquiries brought to their knowledge the work that had been done and abandoned in Jamaica, and they felt called upon to make the re-suscitation and extension of this work their first enterprise. Their efforts have since been extended to Mountains and other places in the West, also to India, Japan, and other fields.

A history of this mission on the island has been given in former editions of this work. At the present time the mission comprehends eighteen Churches, grouped into five Districts.

The statistics for the past year are as follows:

Church.	Ministers.	Postal Address.	No. of Members.
Kingston and Branch	C. R. Randal	Kingston	134
Kings Gate	"	"	10
Mount Zion	"	"	94
Curtain	"	"	39
Mount Olivet	W. W. Ramsey	Bull Bay	140
New Bethel	"	"	62
Bloxwich	"	"	113
Irvington	"	"	73
Providence	P. M. Robinson	Castleton	114
Chatterfield and Branch	"	"	190
Flint River	"	"	11
Bethel and Branch	H. Morris	Richmond	113
Over in	Vacant - W. W. Ramsey	"	98
Manby Vale	not BK	"	72
Lucky Hill	"	"	8
Marling's Hill	"	"	14
Berea	A. C. McHardy	Bull Bay	43
Fairy Hill	J. Thompson superannuated	"	67

## MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United Provinces, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians), commenced its labors in Jamaica as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Charles and two others settled on the Logue Estate in the N.E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun and nursed with persistent patience, but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 25 principal stations, besides out stations. These are at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland and Kingston.

The number of communicants in Jamaica at the close of 1896 was 7,254, with a total membership of 17,398. The number of Sunday Scholars was 2,245 adults and 3,220 juveniles. There were 76 Day Schools in connection with the Church, attended by 4,645 boys and 4,614 girls taught by 51 males and 32 female teachers.

The Church assisted by Government maintains two voluntary Training Colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for females at Bethlehem. The Fairfield Training College, of which the Rev. J. Craig is Director, Mr. Lewison and Mr. Black, respectively first and second Masters, was begun in 1839 under the late Rev. Mr. Holland, and has since that time been successfully carried on. 23 students in 1896 in attendance.

The Female Training College of which the Rev. H. E. Satter, is Director, and Miss Hendricks, Miss McDaniell and Miss Olmville respectively, first, second and third Mistresses, was begun in 1861, at Bethabara and was for many years the only institution for training female teachers in the island. Owing to various circumstances it was removed to Salem, ten years later. During the year 1888 it has now been transferred to new and commodious buildings at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The result of the Government Examination of last year's work in this College was satisfactory. The College had 25 Students in attendance in 1896.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Conference which meets, as a rule, once a year. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, in some matters a final voice. The Church is directed, between Conferences, by its Executive the Western Provinces Conference, the members of which are—

The Right Rev. G. H. Hanna, Chairman. Rev. F. P. Wade, Treasurer. Rev. A. Westphal, Secretary.

The following is a list of the Ministers, and the Churches served by them —

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Church.	Postal Office Address.	Total Adults in Connection.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinks	Annover Street	Kingston	180
Manchester	Frank I. Wade	Bethabara	Newport	409
	Geo. H. Lopp	Bethabara & Bethany	Mill Gully	588
	Amasa H. Clarke	Brondloaf	Lorus	180
	Augustus Westphal	Fairfield	Spur Tree	812
	J. Ernest Harvey	Muzpiti	Shooter's Hill	445
	L. A. Bourquean	Moravia	Modona	427
	vacant.	Moravia	Uttahana	260
	Wm. Morris	Patrick Town	Newport	241
	J. Craig	Director of Male College	Spur Tree	...

## MORAVIAN MISSIONS, continued

Parish	Name of Minister	Name of Church	Postal Office Address	Total A. I. to Mission District
St. Elizabeth	William Baird, Asst.	Aberdeen	St. Cath.	10
	J. Cummings	Port Antonio	Marvern	382
	H. Cambridge	Cassipoua	Isabella	40
	Jos. Ginn	Dobson	Imperial River	173
	Richard Gault	Eden	Palmyra	487
	G. H. Hanna	Eden	Middle Eastern	175
	Peter Johnson	Eden	Wassell Hill	117
	Jos. Gault	Springfield	Newmarket	741
	Richard Meek	Newton	Isabella	13
	S. Foster Ashton	Beaufort	Isabella	206
Westmoreland	F. Wilmer	Cumby	Newmarket	105
St. James	C. P. Wynter	Marion	Isabella	112
St. Elizabeth	W. O. Lewis	Imperial Hill	Montego Bay	117
Manchester	J. Walker	Ballard's Valley	Wassell Hill	111
		Belah	Christiana	53
	R. Campbell	Emeritus	Black River	
	J. J. Selley		Newport	

## JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

The Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all the Scrolls of the Law, massive silver bulbs and silver vessels, entirely consumed in the fire of December, 1882. The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street was also destroyed on the same occasion but the walls were left standing and the paraphernalia were saved.

The larger part of these Congregations united themselves under the designation of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites and raised funds for the building of a Synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and a handsome brick building was erected, which was consecrated on the evening of the 19th of July, 1888. On the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire the Congregation appointed the Rev. S. Jacobs, formerly of Arm College and Minister of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Congregation, as their Minister.

The portion of the Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue who have not joined the "Amalgamated Israelites" have erected a small but exceedingly nice Synagogue in East Street where services are regularly conducted by a Lay Reader. The building was erected through the zeal and devotion of the late Mr. David Martin, in whose memory it forms a fitting memorial.



## PART X.

## PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

## THE PARISHES.

**Kingston: Topography.**—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,000 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shore of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore-line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in 58½ feet, and must originally have had a uniform level surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has therefore been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide. Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain six miles to the east of Kingston), is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses.

Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water. A further supply of water has recently been obtained from the Wag Water; a river which flows to the north side of the island. This water has, therefore, been brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall Estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has so augmented the delivery that the numerous suburbs of Kingston and the parishes of St. Andrew have now a most satisfactory supply of water. In very dry seasons the Hope River sometimes partially failed, but as the Wag Water never fails, it is reasonably believed that Kingston will never again suffer from want of water.

**Kingston. History.**—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692 in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That death a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of the island in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Carriacou Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being 'Kingston.' There was not at first much progress in the settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1758 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1763) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and constituted as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time:

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire at Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people, and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose; but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 15th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain bylaws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal. On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend: *Sig. Commune Civit. Kingston in Jamaica (sic). Rex, Brit. Ann. 11*. In the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend: *Hea fecit, hoc curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the 14 Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,140 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States, still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the L. guanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £160,000 and £230,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows—Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 28; Duke Street, 2.

Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 56; Princess Street 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Lake Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 34; Temple Lane, 1; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house is in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Lake Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially burnt. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish synagogues, the premises of the Ordnance Department, the Government Savings Bank, the offices of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, part of the premises of the Colonial Bank, several wharves, &c., &c. The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

Previous to the fire last referred to the parish of Kingston had a population of 10,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 33,566 souls inhabiting 4,198 houses, of which 4,421 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The number of houses on which poor rates were paid in 1895-96 was 5,597, the amount received being £11,341. The population, by the Census of 1891, was 48,504.

The import duties collected at Kingston during the year amounted to £245,463. The rum duty received was £72,754, and the trade tax £1,814.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the island. Besides these a Discount Society, twelve Life Assurance Companies, an Ice Company and two Marine Insurance Companies, and an Electric Light and Power Company are in successful operation in the city. Not less than three Companies have been formed for the establishing of Hotels. One of these, the American Hotels Company, has built a large and handsome Hotel at Constant Spring, about six miles from Kingston, capable of accommodating between 100 and 200 guests. The Kingston Hotels Company have opened at Myrtle Bank a fine and commodious Hotel, while the Jamaica Hotels Company has provided in Haywood Street an Hotel specially adapted to its arrangements and charges to the use of the humbler classes of the community.

The city is lighted with gas in several of the Churches and public buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is the statue of an illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just and benevolent administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full-length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country by the deceased, who, 'Honoured by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons.'"

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows: "This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a Christian gentleman, in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer, and in his public as a Statesman whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the City, stands at the North-east corner of the Garden.

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and

\* For details see "Hotel Companies in Jamaica."



Jamaica Institute and the Jamaica Club. A substantial, permanent for Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are constant and numerous structures: the finest architectural specimens being Coke Chapel on the parade, St. Michael's Church near Race Town, and Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church. There is also a fine synagogue at the corner of Charles and Duke Streets. The old Parish Church, a debt to the abolitionists of Kingston, not alone for the reparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This church has lately been considerably enlarged by the addition of a chancel aisle. Within its walls "the Herbow," "a true pattern of English courage," first lay last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "if a wound in its leg received in an engagement with Monseigneur Du Cassat, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the west end of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held in the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the western side of the parade, on the opposite side are the extensive offices of the Director of Public Works, as well as those of the Inspector General of Police, the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Prisons. The Medical Department is located in East Street, the Government Savings Bank in Port Royal Street, the Government Printing Office in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Treasury and Audit Office at the north western junction of Duke Street and Harbour Street, one branch of the Post Office at the north eastern junction of the same streets, the other at the building in East Street known as Blandel Hall, the Island Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Run Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens, for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. There are two lines coasting steamers leaving Kingston once a week for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company radiate from the foot of King Street to Constant Spring, by way of Orange Street, the Hope Pen Road and Halfway Tree, to the north-east corner of the Race Course via East Street, to Paradise Street on the Windward Road, to the General Penitentiary at Race Town, to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the road to Spanish Town, the cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being Park Lodge kept by Mrs. Thompson, the Myrtle Bank Hotel, the Queen's Hotel in Heywood Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street.

Five daily and three weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal services take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the various parishes and some of the country parishes daily and for all the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Dutchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 83° in the hot months and as low as 56° 7' in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL. Situated at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the most town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe." It was the headquarters of the buccaniers, and as such the empire and more of their ill gotten wealth.



At half past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with coal and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all condit<sup>ions</sup>, floating up and down without burial, for the burying-see was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs and the sea washed the carcases of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Hill there is still the tomb of Lewis Dudley who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and was miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, but not by all who knew him, and much lamented at his death. The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers exploring the ruins.

As soon after the earthquake abandoned new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored, but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men of war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and beams blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital, and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval and military station.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-fitted machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for attention of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 320 feet long and 67 feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships of war.

\* Narrative of the Ruin of Port Royal.

† Description of the Tomb.

Port Royal, and its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta constitute the "Landward Defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal, including the construction of new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At present Port Royal can only be regarded as a sanatorium or marine resort, but owing to the want of better accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

## ST ANDREW

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its being the Head Court Station of the parish and from having a Post and a Telegraph Office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument near the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island, whilst Lieutenant Governor Redworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica, and the American Hotel at Constant Spring is only three miles distant. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope Road are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have been erected on a portion of the Hope Road. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree every twenty minutes, and between Halfway Tree and Constant Spring once every hour.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a packet house in connection with the steamer line at that place. Omnibuses run between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Davis's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8.20 a.m. and Mr. John Macdonald's stops in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 3/- from Gordon Town to Kingston and 3/6 from Kingston to Gordon Town and 5/- for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea and charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no buildings on the site.

cality. The result is that the springs are but little known, although they are very efficacious in cases of nervous illness.

The Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners have recently acquired the right of taking water from the Wag Water River as an extra source of supply to St. Andrew and Kingston, and the necessary reservoirs have been constructed at Constant Spring and connecting pipes laid down.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annatto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The Carriacou and the Jamaica Tramway Company run as far as Constant Spring at the foot of Stony Hill. At Constant Spring there is the fine new Hotel of the American Hotels Company.

Up. Park Camp Barracks, about 14 miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish where it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee-garden in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets. In 1837\* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government has in operation a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona is being carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands having been purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of such a planting. The cultivation of tea has recently been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation and private proprietors are also embarking in it. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cuban Bananias, pine apples and oranges are also productions of the parish. There is only one sugar estate of any consequence, namely, Mona, which has 300 acres in cultivation in cane. The number of acres in cultivation in the parish is 11,183; 3,779 acres are in coffee, 174 in tobacco, 6,521 in ground provisions, 3,283 in Guinea grass, 11,680 in common pasture, and 52,729 in wood and runnels. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew is 37,855—18,918 males and 19,937 females. The increase since 1881 has been 1,067 males and 1,406 females, or 2,473 in all. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 16 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrate's Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Quana Ridge and Hull Bay.

#### ST THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Columbus: "Morante is a large and beautiful lute, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty the parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized for grazing. There are still several large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish,

\* The year 1837 is a supposition.

one of the eldest of these is Helvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falla River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Several new bridges have, however, been recently built in the Parish. The Morant Point Light House stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 666) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down, but the town now contains a Public General Hospital, an Almshouse, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. Recent improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town and the construction of an excellent system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is that of the Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings increase gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance, at present it has but little shipping. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay, and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 17,487, of which 6,480 are in ground provisions, 1,975 in sugar canes, 2,694 in coffee and 238 in cocoa. Of the uncultivated lands 1,740 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,563 in common pasture and 94,864 in wood and ruins. 1,186 puncheons of rum, 1,344 hogsheads of sugar and 19,000 cwt. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1896-97 and the rum duties collected amounted to £4,737. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1896 may be set down at 3,800 cattle, 2,000 horsekind and 1,100 sheep.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,176; males 16,566, females 16,820. This shows a falling off as compared with 1881 of 1,769, the decrease in the number of males being 1,363 and in that of females 506. The area of this parish is 274 square miles and the population to each square mile is 117. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Morant Bay for the parish of St. Thomas. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Bath, Morant Bay, Cedar Valley and Easington, and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington, and Cedar Valley.

#### PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island.



from 1723 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief towns and villages are Port Antonio, Red Bay, Manchionea, Hayes Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and safest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island on which is the rifle range of the Militia. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks which are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuously at the south-east end of the town, and an architectural good man and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy or ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Fray Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a red hand one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order of light. The light has been 50 feet in height to vary a thin painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted on the 1st of March, 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of a pipe from a stream at Red Haul, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. Port Antonio is a very favorite place with our American citizens, and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. When the Railway is completed, and hotels are erected, it is probable that this town will be a very popular resort for winter visitors.

A large and handsome Town Hall has recently been completed. The lower story contains the offices of the Court and Parochial Offices and the upper story a Town Hall and Court Room.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees, but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880 fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August, and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885, a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for Revenue Officers was built in 1886.

The fruit trade which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact for six months, at least, the trade may be said to have been at a standstill—but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting was carried on, on a much larger scale than before. Two severe storms which visited the eastern end of the island on the 27th of June and 19th August, 1885, again devastated the banana fields, the latter sweeping down whatever the former had left standing. For twelve months the banana trade was completely at a standstill but it is now once more in active operation. The larger proprietors as well as the peasant proprietors are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great increase is in store for the fruit trade of this parish.



The Maroon Town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of little use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. A new Police Station has recently been erected, and the Boston Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Constabulary Station. In fine weather bananas are extensively shipped on steamers and coasting droghers for America and Port Antonio, from both these places.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. The town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Almshouse, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, a Market, &c. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and on the construction of the Railway will become a very important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the Boston Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will be only available in very fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northern, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side was the Government Model School which was attended principally by the children of the Maroons. It has however been closed and the pupils sent by the Government. From Spring Garden two miles east of Buff Bay, a railway runs 4½ miles up the Valley of the Spanish River to Chapatowo where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishbone," which cannot ascend the river any further. The scenery along the trackline exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchinon lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the south extremity of a coconut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small, the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage east of Shilton Point, largely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected river for small vessels. Manchinon was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his 'Log' and the 'Great House' in Martin is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

The grazing property in the neighbourhood of Manchinon are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchinon.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. Hitherto the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers in this parish have presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable; these obstacles have now been overcome by the bridging of these rivers. The Bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each. This Bridge was formally opened by the Governor Sir H. A. Blake on 26th May, 1892, the day being observed as a gala day and general holiday in the parish. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present and 100 carriages of different kinds. Provision has recently been made for bridging several minor rivers the passage of which is difficult during the rainy season.

A timber horse and foot bridge is in course of erection over the Rio Grande at the entrance to the Maroon settlement of Moore Town.

Under the new Main Road system the interior of the parish is being opened up and the roads generally much improved.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 12,708, of which 6,116 are in ground provisions, 174 in sugar cane, 76 in cacao and 597 in coffee. In Bannias there are 3,666 acres. Of the uncultivated lands 842 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,064 in common pasture, 46 in pimento and common pasture and 79,792 in wood and reforestation. The main duties collected in 1895-96 amounted to £2,052. The number of cattle and horseflesh on the sugar estate and pens in 1896 may be set down at 2,500 cattle, 700 horseflesh and 890 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 31,008, 15,364 males and 15,644 females. This is an increase over the population of 1881 of 8.4% — the increase in the number of males being 1,370, and in that of females 1,777. The parish is divided for the purpose of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held in Port Antonio three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts for the disposal of civil business are held at Port Antonio, Hope Bay, Hope Bay and Manchester once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Port Antonio every week and at Hope Bay every fortnight, and at Hope Bay and Manchester once a month.

#### ST. MARY

This parish which includes the late parish of Metairie, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. With a sufficient supply of the former and good internal roads and railways, the productions could be couched in a very short time. The copper mines at John's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newfert only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally susceptible and is intersected by two rivers. The climate in the inland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevalent sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar cane, bananas, oranges, lemons, turkeys, poultry, cocoa, coffee and coconuts. Stock raising has increased and chiefly cattle, horseflesh, sheep and small stock. Banana cultivation has been made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three chief towns, namely Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Ochoabo, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade coupled with its having a good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out-bays, the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Clays, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or as it was named by the Spaniards Puerto Santa Maria, a town situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northerly" being broken by Cabrietta Is. which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. The import duties collected in 1895-96 amounted to £13,147. Port Maria contains a Public General Hospital and an Almshouse, a church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House and a Town Market, a Post Office and Telegraph Office and two Schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the Town Hall, the Court House and Office, the Revenue and Parochial Board Office and the Constabulary Station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, erected in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the Church, and a Charity is on Port Maria, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water River (corruption of Agnaita) and is about sixteen miles from Port Maria and

thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the new Junction Road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, and its wharves and stores are being added to by a resident trader, who has built a fine commodious store and is now building a substantial wharf at which, it is hoped, steamers will be able to load. A Mail Coach carrying passengers runs to and from Kingston three times a week. The town contains a Public General Hospital and Almshouse, a Court House and Constabulary Station, Post Office and Telegraph Office; also a fine large Church at the eastern end of the town an Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels and two Schools. The Maroon Town of Neelt's Hall is situated on the Junction Road behind Castleton Gardens.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay. It has a nice safe little harbour and is visited weekly by three Lines of Steamers for bananas. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel and Schools and a Police Station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor of Jamaica built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo and White River, White Hall River, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencoar Rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The total number of acres of land under cultivation in the parish is 22,100, of which 7,192 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 554 acres, in coffee 1,253 and in cocoa 956, 9,102 in bananas; 4,577 acres in Guinea grass, 3,233 in common pasture, 1,811 in mountain pasture and pimento and 55,956 acres in wood and rain-forest; 764 piculles of rum and 320 hogheads of sugar were produced on the estates in the parish, and the rum duties amounted to £9,790 in 1895-96. The live stock in the parish in 1894-95 may be set down at 3,634 cattle and 1,484 horsekind, and 1,000 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 42,915; males 21,267 and females 21,648. In 1881 the population was 39,698, the increase has therefore been 3,219, of whom 1,257 were males and 1,962 females. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into five divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Port Maria three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat weekly.

#### ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the north side, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." "Hill, in his 'Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History' thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann, nothing more enchanting than its hills and valleys, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrances of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the strenuous descent to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Roa, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1895-96 its import duties amounted to £9,802. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office, a Telegraph Station, a Club, and close to the town are the Poor Houses.

There is a fine market at St. Ann's Bay, over the centre gate of which is a quadrangular tower containing a clock having three dials, south, east and west, a gift of the late Hon. Michael Solomon, Chief of the Parish. There is an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring River.

St. Ann's Bay does a large shipping trade to which by the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great impetus. The fruit business is carried on with energy by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. and Mr. Leslie L. Finger.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. The town was founded by Don Juan d'Encarnación, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son), the Hereditary Viceroy of the New-World, to establish a colony there. Encarnación arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nueva, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in that war with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned to deserters to "a vastation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the promise grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent resorts to this bad band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Dix's Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Perham, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory Valley. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island, the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Cherones," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships of war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Juan, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwell's men). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Churches, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a newly erected Court House and Police Station.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Church, an Evangelical Tabernacle, a Court House, a Police Station and a fine Market called the "Norman Market," with a beautiful clock tower, in which has been placed a handsome clock presented by Sir H. Norman. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile and-



a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is York Castle Wesleyan High School, a well-managed and useful educational establishment. The situation is healthy and great care and attention are paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. Near by is Edinburgh Castle—on which property is situated the 'Six Mile Hole' where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. This Hole is said to have an outlet near Shaw Park (Ocho Rios). Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica, descended into this hole in 1835, in the hope of finding interesting remains, but nothing of that character was discovered.

The Village of Clarendon, commonly called Finger Post, is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopalian Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Monrovia, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a Court House, a Police Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station and a Market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a mill race, on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situated as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, cannot fail to attract visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation in 1891 96,1201 hogsheads of sugar and 845 puncheons of rum were produced, also 21,396 cwt of coffee. The total number of acres under cultivation is 13,085. 9,566 in ground provisions, 25,197 acres are in Guinea grass, 34,246 in common pasture, 21,277 in corn in pasture and pimento, 8,598 in pimento alone, and 102,869 in wood and pasture. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 1,541 in sugar cane and 1,554 in coffee. The live stock in the Parish may be set down at 12,903 cattle, and 1,800 horse and mules, and 990 in sheep. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 64,137. 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The increase during the last 10 years has been 7,543 the population in 1881 having been 46,584, males having increased by 3,424, and females by 4,120. The area of the parish is 476 square miles and the population to each square mile 142. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay weekly. Brown's Town fortnightly and at Monrovia and Ocho Rios monthly. Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town are held fortnightly and at Monrovia and Ocho Rios once a month.

#### TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal Towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island. The streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837, administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the Colony. The other public buildings are the District Prison and the Public General Hospital. The Episcopal Church (with an elementary school attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in Ocho



island. The Military Barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary. They are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir but it is the market place from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. The water is of excellent quality and the charge to the inhabitants is on a very moderate scale. A compulsory rate is levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour. A new market has recently been erected in the Square and a Park to be called the Victoria Park has recently been opened.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered, and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accumulation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral.

Martha Brae, one and a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the repudiations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the Parish and is becoming more important by reason of its central position. There is a great trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Oyster Spring are nearly sold here. There is a very fine old Episcopal Church, and a Baptist Church, a Post Office, and Government Dispensary. A Police Station has just been added. A Court House is now in course of erection at Oyster Spring, this being found necessary from the growing importance of the district.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncannon is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather a well was some years ago dug at considerable expense at Duncannon, but unfortunately the well was intended to be conformed to the district by this well have not been accepted, the well having been thrown up.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping groundstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The point of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth. It contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Savers and Oyster Spring. The last named Village has become a place of great importance. The population has greatly increased of late years and is now about 6,000. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal Church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village, a Wesleyan Chapel of most creditable architectural design, and a very handsome Baptist Chapel. A large School Room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a Constabulary Station in the district and a Telegraph Office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, yam, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. On the sugar estates in cultivation 2,903 hogsheads of sugar and 3,018 puncheons of rum were produced in 1895-96 crop. The total number of acres in cultivation is 9,153. 15,976 acres are in Guinea grass, 24,711 in common pasture and 71,419 in wood and canebrake. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,283 in sugar cane, 269 in coffee, and 3,600 in ground provisions. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 8,506 cattle, 1,282 horse and 894 sheep. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rum, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when

the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,506; 14,326 males and 16,670 females. The parish has suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area of the parish is 232½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 93. In 1896-96 the import duties amounted to £4,978, the rum duties to £3,930, the trade licences to £290 and the poor rates to £1,673. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Falmouth three times a year, Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Falmouth, Duncans, Hampshire, and Ulster Spring once a month; and Petty Sessions Courts at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire, Duncans, and Ulster Spring twice a month.

#### ST JAMES

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to commerce. Its import duties in 1896-96 amounted to £24,252. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks. The terminus of the Railway Extension from Port Antonio is at Montego Bay, the station is a commodious one, and is well equipped with the necessary stores, &c.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It is much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large and handsome market, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants.

Montego Bay was called "Monteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N N E to S E, but between November and March, when north eers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. A Company has been formed for the erection of an Hotel, the building of which is proceeding under the superintendence of an American architect. There is an Ice Factory in the town and a telephone system. A company for supplying Electric Light has recently been formed.

At Montpelier on the property and near the Railway station of that name there is a particularly comfortable and well conducted Hotel, built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shottelwood and Montpelier.

Agriculture for the year just ended has been fairly satisfactory, as evinced by the crops of sugar and rum realized. The sugar bounty negotiations had the effect of somewhat brightening the hopes of the planters. The pimento and coffee crops have been small. The continued demand for logwood roots within the past twelve months has afforded a good deal of employment to labourers and placed considerable amount of money in circulation.

The exportation of fruit is steadily maintained. The benefits arising from the cultivation of oranges (though small from the low prices and long distances of transport) seem to reach a much larger portion of the peasantry than is the case with bananas, as the carriage of the former is not so cumbersome and laborious, boys, girls and women being able to take head loads of oranges to shipping places, whilst persons producing bananas to a small extent cannot always bear the ex-

possession of cartage from long distances for shipment, so that the production in many instances is turned to little or no account.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation 1,578 hogsheads of sugar and 1,840 puncheons of rum were produced last year and 600 cwt. of coffee. The total number of acres under cultivation is 7,060. 7,424 acres are in cane and grass, 19,968 are in cultivation pasture and 64,166 in wood and waste. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 3,586 in sugar cane, 104 in coffee and 2,935 in ground provisions. The cattle and live stock in the parish may be set down at 4,366 cattle, 1,213 horses and 2,881 sheep. The rum duties amounted to £5,992, the trade licence to £264 and the post revenue to £1,660.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 35,950. 16,963 males and 18,987 females. That of 1891 was 33,626, the increase has therefore been 1,425, of whom 748 were males and 1,177 females. The area of the parish is 227 square miles, and the population to each square mile is 150. The parish is divided, for the purposes of the parochial election, into 4 divisions, returning 10 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrate Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adolph once in every six months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week, at Adolph once a fortnight and at Montpelier and Spring Mount once a month.

#### LANCASHIRE

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance it is Lucea. It is a remarkably pretty little town containing amongst its principal buildings a hardware, Court House, Lucea's Free School, an Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools, and a Chapel belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. A new market was opened by Sir H. A. Blake in 1893. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque place in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the cooling lay with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea and its neighbourhood to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanatorium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it deepens round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. It is now used as a Coast Artillery Station. The net port duties of Lucea in 1895-96 amounted to £5,614.

The townlet at Green Island, farther westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockra, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1896 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and showed grass for acres of his farm and enormous size which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shuttlewood, Ramble, Haxington Grove, Royal Ground and Casson Estate are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shuttlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good look-out for mariners.

The products of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrow root. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 7,814, of which 5,046 are in ground provisions, there are 7,369 acres in fruit trees, 27,077 in common pasture and 51,612 in wood and waste. There are 16 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 1,562 hogsheads

of sugar and 1,224 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in sugar-canes is 2,427. The live-stock in the parish may be set down at 3,573 cattle, 1,270 hareskins and 688 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 32,088, 16,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 has been 2,621, the male population having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,847. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 198. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Lucas. Resident Magistrate and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucas every alternate week and at Green Island, Sandy Bay and Miles Town once a month. Courts are held at Lucas and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once every two months.

#### WESTMORELAND

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1894-95 amounted to £12,142. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Chapel and the Wesleyan Chapel. Distributed through the parish will be found at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other minor smaller places of meeting for prayer. The only supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River (a few miles distant). A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler, and a continuous fair market was opened during 1892 by His Excellency the Governor. There is also a Telephone Service.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked under a scheme of two Endowed Schools Commissions, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea hurrying its angry banks overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefield, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negri as shipping places, and several small washings. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Governor the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situated the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negri, New Savanna, Morgan's Cut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefield, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cudamita, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

5,186 hogheads of sugar and 9,266 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the sugar estates now in cultivation. The sum of £4,023 was collected for export duties in 1895-96. The number of acres in cane cultivation is 3,881, 10,333 acres



are in Guinea grass, 41,902 in common pasture, 4,714 acres in ground provisions and 104,894 in wood and estate. The live stock in the parish may be set down at 18,767 cattle, 2,185 horsekind and 1,665 sheep.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood.

Considerable business is also done in logwood, the roots of the trees hitherto disregarded having been found to be a useful article of commerce.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the open or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,935 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 is given at 53,450, 26,820 of whom are males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last ten-year period being 4,415. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and Whithorn monthly. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a week and at Little London, Darrover, Bethel Town, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Whithorn once a month.

#### ST. ELIZABETH

St. Elizabeth is one of the largest parishes in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,250; 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 132 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name; the import duties in 1896-98 amounted to £14,597. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. Several new and attractive looking villas, facing the sea, have been built, and others are in course of erection. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town, the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty. The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower; it is more massive than beautiful, but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as the "Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. River. Black River is now lighted by electric light, and is the first town in Jamaica thus favoured.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of these loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels, the lighters which convey



the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the Parish are Lachen, Santa Cruz, Balachava, Newport, Suloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompang" in the northern interior of the Parish. No less than five new markets have recently been built in the villages of the Parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other Parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountains while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains, at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,000 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the breezy air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and the one for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

The lowlands of the Parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morasses; a second consisting of savannahs and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the Parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then slightly creeping through the morasses, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the Parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grand and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with alligators, while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morasses, fish are plentiful. The morasses itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn producing Parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. During January and February and again in August the price is usually down to 2/6 per bushel, and an "old inhabitant" informed the writer that he had known the time when corn could be purchased in quantities at 1/6 per bushel. Large quantities are shipped to Kingston—"received from Black River—bags fresh country corn"—being a familiar advertisement in the Kingston newspapers. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pica, Gilnock, Port Hill, Poppar, Longhat, Uoshen and Friendship; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses. The live stock in the Parish may be stated at 15,000 horned stock, 3,100 horsekind, and 1,750 sheep.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the Parish. The sugar estates produced in 1895-96 259 hogsheads of sugar and 570 puncheons of rum. The area in cultivation is 10,400 acres of which 1895

in cane and 1,300 in coffee. There are 8,400 acres in ground provisions and 19,000 in Guinea grass.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized and admirably conducted Alms House with an infirmary attached. The wards are well worthy a visit and the entire institution is a model of what such an establishment should be. Poor relief is as afforded to some extent on the outdoor system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of Parochial Roads have been transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1899 thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain. In this case is the parochial authority. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial district into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River three times a year. Resident Magistrate Courts are held at Black River, Santa Cruz and Malvern, and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River, Cheltenham, Lucania, Malvern, Santa Cruz and Balizara.

#### MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the towers and chimneys in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authority into half-acre lots and sold at an average of £20 a lot. The first settler found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but present has since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. Comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's, Mrs. Halliday's and Mr. Denner's lodgings and at the Waverley Hotel. A Club is established in the town.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 45° to 54° at nights.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on: it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. This was the terminal station of the Jamaica Government Railway until the extension to Montego Bay was constructed. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, Parsons, Devon and Christians, but they are not of much commercial importance. A fine building comprising Court House and Police Station has been occupied at Porus, also at "The Cottage," Mile Gully.

There are four Railway Stations in the Parish. Porus, Williamsfield, Kettle and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant; there are two trains to and from Kingston daily.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour and is exported to a considerable extent. The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious.

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, and ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 12,900, of which 7,100 are in ground provisions. There are 8,744 acres in Guinea grass, 23,700 in common pasture, and 31,800 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal product, namely, coffee, is 6,700. The coffee crop in 1895-96 amounted to 20,000 cwts. There are no sugar estates in the parish but grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 6,300 cattle, 2,700 horse and 850 sheep.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 53,462: 27,171 males and 26,291 females. Taxation has increased of 7,004 since 1881, when the

population was 44,468. Males have increased by 3,561, and females by 4,453. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 174.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also a Normal Moravian Training College for male teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year. Resident Magistrate's Courts are held at Mandeville, Portia, Lincoln, Wigton and Cottage. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville, Wigton, Cottage, Portia and Christania.

## CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three Districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapleton, Rock River and Frankfield, in the Middle District, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vero or Lower District, the Alley and the Rest, or Milk River Village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapleton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a very brisk trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapleton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) To enable them to do this the owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law, which was passed in 1883. Many of the settlers in this District have recently bought and erected Chattamugi Iron Mills (first brought to this island at the Exhibition of 1891) and they find them to work satisfactorily and save labour. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 500 are in the Upper District.

Chapleton contains an Episcopal Church, St. Paul's, an Independent Chapel, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society, a small Presbyterian Church, a Court House, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and a Deputy Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapleton), Constabulary Barracks, and Inspectors Quarters, a Public General Hospital, Public Works Office and Store, a Poor House, a large covered Market, Post and Telegraph Office, and several large stores. The population of Chapleton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapleton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a Constabulary Station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapleton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village is a new Church, a Post Office, a Dispensary regularly attended by the D.M.O. from Chapleton and several shops. Trout Hall, a large banana and tobacco plantation is in this district.

May Pen, or Lime Savannah, is a rising village which a few years ago was not in existence. It is the most important Railway Station on the line between Spanish Town and Balacava and collects the traffic of a large part of the Valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. May Pen has been fixed as the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the Court House are the Courts Office, Collecturate and Parochial Offices, the Public Works and Constabulary Offices having been recently removed to Chapleton. There is a large

Public General Hospital, a Police Station, an Iron Market, and a Post and Telegraph Office. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a Railway Station in the immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has much fallen off of late years. It has a Public Market, Constabulary Station, and a Post Office.

Laynes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a narrow strip of the same. It would be difficult to account for its existence in an arid and unproductive site, but it has nevertheless a substantial Public Market, generally well attended and supplied, Post Office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been recently improved at the instance of the Parochial Board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest, or Milk River Village, is reached by an excellent head road, a distance from the main road between Four Paths and Port Antonio from Clarendon Park Station a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has several good stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and a Constabulary Station. A Resident Magistrate's Court is now held there once a month. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles up the river. The Custom House and several warehouses are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and its produce is done there. The river is used to hunt in alligators but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the Rest Village. The bath is supplied by a warm spring highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and many other diseases.

The Vaux, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vaux (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rea. It is of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this District may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estates of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hillside, etc., having very large acreages in cane, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains a Court House, with a Sub-Collectorate, Constabulary Station, a Post and Telegraph Office, and in the vicinity are a large Public General Hospital and a Poor House. The Parochial Board has recently imported a new Iron Market which has been erected on a good site, to replace the former inferior accommodation.

Christie Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under Maitland in 1694 and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sugar plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Bawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Catenden mineral Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true ores or mineral veins than any of the other metaliferous deposits of Jamaica."

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann's, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bud Hind, rising to a height of 3 600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann, to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, with fairly good roads, scenery as beautiful



The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1847 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There are now but 18 sugar estates in the parish, in which 3,570 households of sugar and 2,620 bunches of rum were produced last year. The coffee crop of last year was 17,000 cwt.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market 50,000 cwt. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The total number of acres in cultivation is 18,000 of which 5,640 are in sugar cane, 2,800 in coffee, and 8,660 are in ground provisions. 6,510 acres are in various grass, 23,100 in common pasture and 190,000 in wood and forest. The cattle may be set down at 6,200, the hockland at 2,000 and the sheep at 1,700.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,136, 28,398 males and 28,737 females. The increase during the past decennial period has been 7,260—namely up of 3,158 males and 4,102 females. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 122.

A Circuit Court is held at May Pen three times a year. Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen, Chapelton, Frankfield and Milk River.

The parish returns a member to the Legislative Council, and is divided into three divisions for purposes of parochial elections, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board, which meets at May Pen monthly.

#### ST. CATHERINE

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas in the Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the most important public buildings are the old King's House (the official residence of former Governors of the island), the building formerly used for the Assembly and Legislative Council, the Court House, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Jail, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home, and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains a Roman Catholic Church, and Chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies, commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th of March, 1880; an Almshouse and a Public General Hospital, Smith's and Bockford's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a Billiard Club and there is an excellent hotel known as the "Hotel Rio Cobre." There is a Telephone Service. At this town the railroad from the north and west meet.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse, the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica, a banana tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny.



and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the earlier English settlers, and one of the sides of which is a wall which testifies that the person commemorated came to the island with Parris and Vanabeek. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off, the want of which had long been an obstacle to the success of the place. The Lutherd Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little coves and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen." The port has been reopened and a fair amount of business is done there. There is an Episcopal Church and also a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Lanstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital, Arms House, and many fine stores. A new Market and Water Works have recently been added. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The Railway Extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country, and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Lanstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bag Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can root—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur." The Episcopal Church near Lanstead has recent historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Chino empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government, by a line of stage coaches, it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles Battery, which has been rendered by the Imperial authorities, and the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Gally, who was "miserably saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pans in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms, and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort, is noted for the excellent quantity of its output, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well

known "calipava." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco, coconuts, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain, has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estates, Ewing's Oryzarias, Cherry Garden, and Bushy Park and several pens. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas and the Valedistrict of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all of the sugar estates with great success. The total crop of 1896-97 was 2,548 hogabends sugar and 2,290 puncheons rum. The number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 19,600, 2,739 in sugar canes, 2,770 in coffee, 230 in corn, 12,700 in ground provisions, 14,700 are in Guinea grass, 32,400 acres in common pasture, and 136,800 in wood and ruins.

The cattle may be set down at 9,200, the horses and 1,100, and the sheep 4,000.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish is 65,509, of whom 31,738 are males and 33,771 are females. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 1,706 males and 2,033 females, or 4,399 in all. The area is square miles is 456 and the population to each square mile 135. The revenues received in 1894-95 amounted to £13,240. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 16 members to the Parochial Board.

A Quarter Court is held at Spanish Town three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Aylmers.

#### PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitution and arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor was authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Boards and the old Corporation of Highway and Bridges; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor might cause to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the churches of the same denomination of the Church of England are incorporated in the incorporated Law Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Since the recent change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council the Municipal Boards and the Road Boards have been abolished and a single Parochial Board has been established in each parish consisting of 16 persons representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 13 to 18 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston," the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called "Councillors." The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

Below are given the names of the members constituting the City Council of Kingston and the several Parochial Boards at the present time.

#### CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—His Worship Hon. Philip, Starn.

Vice Chairman—R. A. Alexander, Esq.

J. A. Wales

A. E. Lunan

James Ollender

C. T. Burton

J. McKensie, jr.

Clerk to City Council—Cyril Thompson

Walter de Boltgen Hodge

Henry Delgado

George Ffrench

C. P. Lazarus

H. de M. Watson, Esq.

Salary £2250

## CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON, continued.

Assistant Clerk to City Council	Wm O'Reilly Fogarty	Salary	£250
Third Clerk to City Council	H. A. Desouza	"	120
Investigating Officer	R. F. McGann	"	120
City Surveyor	C. V. Abrahams	"	500
Comptroller of Health	John Hores	"	175
Inspector of Nuisances	J. W. Campbell	"	100
Ditto	Edward Rodrigues	"	100
Ditto, Port Royal	James DaCosta	"	---
City Inspector	John Hoyer	"	25
Superintendent May Day Cemetery	A. M. Benjamin	"	120
Inspector of Poor	H. J. R. Gray	"	120
"	"	Allowance for visiting paupers	25
Assistant Inspector	H. Hodge	"	60
"	"	Allowance for visiting paupers	6
Superintendent Fire Brigade	F. G. Sale	"	250*
Chief Officer Fire Brigade	J. E. Gadpaille	"	110
Clerk Market, Port Royal	James DaCosta	"	42†

## PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

## PARISH OF ST. ANDREW

Chairman—John McLenn, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—The Hon. the Rev. Carey B. Berry, M.L.C.

The Hon. S. C. Burke, Custos, (ex officio member).

Liquance (No. 1 Division).

Paul L. Rousseau

Thos. J. Curphy

Henry R. Walters

R. H. Hamilton

G. Eustace Burke, Esq.

St. Christopher and St. James (No. 2 Division).

The Hon. the Rev. Carey B. Berry

Matthew Josephs, Esq.

L. F. Mackinnon

Rev. C. G. Hardwick

W. W. Rumsey, Esq.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe (No. 3 Division).

John McLenn

W. G. Thomson

Jos. English

Josiah Simile

M. E. Duval, Esq.

Clerk	R. A. Williams	Salary	£310
Assistant Clerk	Cecil E. Gray	"	00
Inspector of Poor	Cecil Gray	"	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House	R. A. Williams	"	60
Inspector of Nuisances, Liquance	E. A. Brown	"	10s. per week
"	No. 3 Division—T. French	"	14s. "
"	No. 2 Division—S. Pincock	"	40s. per month
Superintendent of Roads and Works	R. W. Butler	"	£250
Assistant Superintendents of Roads	S. W. Main	"	120
St. Christophers	J. S. Powell	"	36
St. James	A. Linton	"	36
St. Josephs	C. Hercules Davis	"	36
Dallas	Jas. Lowe	"	36
Metcalfe	R. S. Henry	"	36
Keeper of Weights and Measures	A. H. Quallo	"	6
Keeper Halfway Tree Market	N. Jackson	"	12

\* With residence.

† The Clerk of the Victoria and Jub.

dated by the Kingston Market Commissioners.

## PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

*Chairman*—Josiah Smale, Esq.*Vice Chairman*—W. A. Henderson, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas.

James Harrison, Esq., as Senior Resident Magistrate.

*No. 1 Division.*

Eliza Stewart, Esq. (two vacancies).

*No. 2 Division.*

J. H. Williams. C. N. Dias, Esq.

*No. 3 Division.*

Charles Hope Levy W. A. R. Carr, Esq. Rev. H. F. Humphrey.

*No. 4 Division.*

Charles N. Walker W. Rankin

George Bogie, Esq.

*No. 5 Division.*

Rev. M. B. Campbell. Rev. H. O. Quinlan.

	Salary	
Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	£250
Asst. Clerk—St. John G. B. Hephurn	"	100
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hoarne	"	250
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Eastern—Charles J. Paterson	"	100
Ditto Western—Leslie Turner	"	100
Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins, Central District	"	60
Asst. Inspector of Poor, B. M. Valley—James F. Anderson	"	16
Ditto ditto Eastern—Charles J. Paterson	"	25
Ditto ditto Western—Leslie Turner	"	25
Resident Master Poor House—George E. White	"	72
Burying Poor in Morant Bay Cemetery—James M. Prince	"	2 10s.
Turncock Water Works—S. A. Ross	"	60
Keeper of Weights and Measures—John L. Hill	"	6
Ditto Clock, Morant Bay—St. John G. B. Hephurn	"	10
Ditto do Golden Grove—Herbert A. Walker	"	6
Inspector of Nuisances, Morant Bay—S. A. Ross	"	12
Ditto do Bath—William Smithes	"	5
Clerk of Market, Morant Bay—James K. Humphrey	"	30
Keeper Court House, Morant Bay—Elizabeth Strachan	"	12
Ditto do Bath—Sophie Stewart	"	12
Ditto do Kinsington—Margaret McDonnell	"	6
Superintending Marriage Officer—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	12
Deputy do do do—St. John G. B. Hephurn—Fees		
Registrar Births & Deaths, Morant Bay District—same—Fees about		20
Deputy do do do—Fred. H. Hawkins—Fees		

## PARISH OF PORTLAND.

*Chairman*—Henry Cork, Esq.*Vice Chairman*—Robert Russell, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Portland

*No. 1 Division, Manchester.*

Dowell O'Reilly P. B. Thompson, Esq.

*No. 2 Division, Old Parish of Portland.*

W. Watson Rev. S. C. Morris

R. A. Brown A. N. Service

C. H. Gale, Esq. R. J. Philips, Esq.

*No. 3 Division, Old Parish of St. George.*

Joseph E. Walsh H. Cork

Robt. Russell J. Roothe

T. K. Paulwell A. E. Murray, Esq.

Clerk—Hy Attitude Salary £200

Clerk Market Commissioners—Hy Attitude " 12 10s.

Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works—A. S. Hayes " 250

## PORTLAND, continued.

Assistant Superintendent of Roads and Works	W G Russell, salary	£140
Collector of Water Rates—J S Trench	—5 per cent on collections.	
Clerk Water Commissioners	Hy Attie	Salary 12 10s.
Inspector of Nuisances, Manchioneal	Edward Berry	" 10
Ditto	Port Antonio—W G McLellan	" 12
Ditto	Buff Bay—Henry Silvers	" 8
Inspector of Nuisances, Hope Bay	Z. Norman	" 5
Keeper of the Fire Engine	A H Hayes	" 15
Inspector of Poor	Charles A Gale	" 20
Asst. Inspectors of Poor, Manchioneal	F A. Naylor	" 10
Ditto	Buff Bay—L. A. Bull	" 15
Ditto	Hope Bay—P C DeLeon	" 10
Keeper of Weights and Measures	W P Langley	" 6

## PARISH OF ST MARY.

Chairman—Dr. The Hon. John Pringle

Vice Chairman—Henry R. Cargill, Esq.

Port Maria

Hon A D C Levy as M.L.C. A C. Solomon

J. T. Atkinson

Francis Boyd

Joseph Syme, Esq.

Retreat.

T. C. Dixon

John Sinclair, Esq.

Bagwells.

Rev. Charles Brown

David Northover

Adam Graham, Esq.

Lymington

William Morris

Wm. Westwood

William Thomas, Esq.

Annetto Bay

Dr. The Hon. John Pringle

Henry R. Cargill

Henry Baten

Ormond Maxwell, Esq.

Clerk—R. M. Cocking

Salary

£31s

Assistant Clerk—E A Atkinson

"

60

Superintendent of Roads and Works—F D Marshall

"

300

Inspector of Nuisances, Port Maria—L M Rochester

"

12

Ditto

Port Maria—H J Unkers

"

36

Clerk of Port Maria Market—O A Forrester

"

60

Clerk of Gayle Market—H R Sney

"

24

Clerk of Highgate Market—J Jump

"

24

Inspector of Poor for St. Mary—R. M. Cocking

"

40

Suo-Inspector of Poor, Port Maria—H J Dakers

"

24

Ditto

Retreat—J. Williams

"

12

Ditto

Bagwells—Thos Grant

"

12

Ditto

Richmond—J. White

"

20

Ditto

Annetto Bay—L M Rochester

"

20

Keeper of Weights and Measures—C M Calder

"

6

## PARISH OF ST ANN.

Chairman—J. H. Levy, Esq.

Vice Chairman—Rev George House.

Ocho Rios.

E. H. Harrison

F Ewen, Esq.

Moneague, Pedro and Clarendon.

A N Sutherland

Rev. S L Jinks

H Brown, Esq.

Geo. Helwig, Esq.

St Ann's Bay.

J A Miller

R. Heming, Esq.

A J Hart

Rev. George House.



## ST. ANN, continued.

Brown's Town and Dry Harbour Mountains.

J. H. Levy

J. S. Tapper

A. S. Hylos

J. H. Allwood, Esq.

Lt. W. H. Miller.

Clerk—W. G. Nunes	Salary	£294
Clerk Water Commissioners—W. G. Nunes	"	12
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Nunes	"	60
Registrar of Births and Deaths—W. G. Nunes	"	Fees.
Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—W. G. Nunes	"	£12 and Fees.
Assistant Clerk of Parochial Board—E. N. Steele	"	£78
Inspector of Nuisances, St. Ann's Bay—T. H. Smith	"	25
Ditto Brown's Town—J. R. Beaumont	"	12
Ditto Ocho Rios—A. C. Mesquita	"	8
Sexton of St. Ann's Bay Cemetery—E. N. Steele	"	12
Assistant Inspector of Pests, Mchegue, Pedro, and Clement—A. C. Green	"	30
Assistant Inspector of Pests, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour—J. R. Beaumont	"	24
Ditto Dry Harbour Mountains—A. M. Atherton	"	24
Ditto Ocho Rios—A. C. Mesquita	"	12
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	"	300
Superintendent of Water Works & Keeper of Fire Engine—G. S. Palmer	"	60
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. S. Thomas	"	6
Master of Poor House—E. M. Crosser	"	26

## PARISH OF TRELAWAY.

Chairman—L. C. Shirley, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—H. J. Kerr, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny

The Honourable J. Woodhouse-Pepper, Ctesor.

Calcutta

J. W. Henry

Henry Carvalho,

Rampaul Teo Singh

R. H. Lando, Esq.

Newmarket

L. C. Shirley, Esq.

G. P. Dower,

Rev. J. J. Steele

Ellis Fray, Esq.

Elbow Spring

Jas. Bayne

H. F. Myers, Esq.

J. W. Beaumont

Rev. W. M. Webb.

Good Hope

Rev. A. G. Eccleston

H. J. Whiting

H. J. Kerr, Esq.

Clerk—Harvey M. Rowe

Salary

£150

Supt. Registrar of Marriages—H. M. Rowe

"

12

Registrar Births and Deaths—H. M. Rowe—Fees

"

12

Inspector of Nuisances—F. G. Anderson

"

60

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—L. A. Morris

"

200

## PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Samuel Hart, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—Alex. Doull, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. James.

The Honourable William Kerr, as Custos of the Parish.

Montego Bay.

Samuel Hart

W. H. Ramsay

C. B. Gourzong

E. Turnbull

Benjamin Scott, Esq.

<i>St. James, continued</i>			
<i>Marley and Mean Hall</i>			
Joseph Shore		W. L. Kerr, Esq.	
D. C. Grant		Rev P. F. Schaburg	
<i>Springfield.</i>			
Alex. Doull	David Mule	W. A. P. Connally, Esq.	
<i>Montpelier and Belford</i>			
Rev E. J. Hewett		A. A. Ramsay, Esq.	
<i>Vacant.</i>			
Clerk—R. P. Collymore		Salary	£150
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. C. Humber		"	6
Inspector of Poor—S. D. Langshaw		"	120
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers		"	254
Inspector of Nuisance—S. D. Langshaw		"	50
Clerk Albert Market		"	60

## PARISH OF HAROVER.

Chairman—Charles A. Rennie, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—Geo. Reid, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Harover.

The Senior Resident Justice of the Peace filling the place as Custos.

*No. 1 Division*John A. Taylor R. R. Haughton, Esq. |*No. 2 Division.*C. A. Rennie P. E. Connally |A. Lake W. Hutchinson |H. Sandichen H. S. Payne, Esq. |*No. 3 Division.*C. W. Hewitt J. Hart |Geo. Reid D. N. Talbot, Esq. |

Clerk—John Allwood	Salary	£150
Pay Clerk—John Allwood	"	35
Assistant Clerk—C. H. S. Matt	"	75
Superintendent Roads and Works—F. P. Williams	"	234
Asst. Superintendent Roads and Works—R. Hogg	"	60
Inspector of Poor—John A. Levy	"	90
Assistant Inspectors { John Z. Rankine	"	25
{ H. O. Clarke	"	20
Keeper Weights and Measures—Rudolph Lewis	"	6
Inspector of Nuisances, Luces & Johnson Town—P. J. Lyon	"	30
Ditto ditto Green Island—A. J. McKenzie	"	10
Clerk Market Luces—Hy. Lyon	"	40
Ditto Green Island—Joseph Moore	"	20
Asst. Clerk—Horace Barrow	"	10
Clerk Sandy Bay—I. D. Ricketts	"	10
Ditto Hopewell—H. Vickers Brown	"	12

## PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Joseph Swaby Segre, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—John Williamson Mentell Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland.

The Honourable William Ewen, as Custos of the Parish

*St. Paul's.*Frederick M. Whitelock H Ezekiah Donaldson, Esq. |*Savanna-la-Mar.*Joseph Swaby Segre Frederick R. Evans | Abraham B. Jonas, Esq. |*Trinity.*Malcolm MacDonald, Esq. Rev R. E. Bennett |

## WESTMORELAND, continued.

John Fuller Anderson	<i>St. Peter's.</i>	James Theodoro Turner, Esq.	
Thomas Stewart McNeil	<i>St. Thomas</i>	Cornelius Moore Tate, Esq.	
Rev. Philip Williams	<i>St. John.</i>	Thomas B. Lawrence	
John Williamson Mennell		Robert Macfarlane, Esq.	
Clerk—M. A. Senton		Salary	£150
Inspector of Poor—M. A. Senton		"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—P. A. Cole		"	75
2nd Ditto Ditto—Wm. K. Hilton		"	45
Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. E. Lopez		"	6
Superintendent of Roads and Works—H. M. Cork		"	250
Inspector of Nuisances—Edmund Johnston		"	35

## PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—John V. Calder, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—E. T. Forrest, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth.

The Honourable W. H. Coke, as Custos of St. Elizabeth.

John Cooper	<i>No. 1 Division.</i>	Alex. Dixon	Wm. Black, Esq.
E. T. Forrest	<i>No. 2 Division.</i>	A. J. Henarika	C. M. Farquharson, Esq.
Ed. Smith	<i>No. 3 Division.</i>		T. F. Sinclair, Esq.
A. A. Finlason	<i>No. 4 Division.</i>		E. S. D. Delapenha, Esq.
F. H. Farquharson, Esq.	<i>No. 5 Division.</i>		Rev. J. Marson.
John V. Calder	<i>No. 6 Division.</i>	M. S. Miller	E. J. Barry, Esq.
Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen		Salary	£150
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence		"	200
Asst. Supt. Parochial Road and Works—D. A. Michaels		"	80
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller		"	25
Assistant Inspector of Poor—A. F. Lawrence		"	100
Ditto ditto W. C. Morris.			—
Ditto ditto G. A. Mlen.			—
Keeper of Weights and Measures—F. E. Cole		"	6

## PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.

Vice-Chairman—R. W. Miles, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester.

The Honourable J. P. Clark, as Custos of the Parish of Manchester.

Thomas Glanville	<i>Northern.</i>	E. G. Farquharson
Ernest A. Bailey		Robert J. Miller, Esq.
	<i>Vacant.</i>	
	<i>Central.</i>	
Robert B. Braham		Rev. James Watson
H. G. O. Sturridge, Esq.		Albert DaCosta, Esq.
	<i>Isaac Russell, Esq.</i>	
	<i>Southern.</i>	
Richard W. Miles		Albert E. Sampson
Chas. P. Neworthy		Ralph A. Stewart
	<i>Alexander C. L. Martin, Esq.</i>	

MANCHESTER, *continued*.

Clerk—Frank H Bonitto	Salary	£280
Inspector of Nuisances, Mandeville—Hy Noble.	"	12
Inspector of Nuisances, Portia—J. B. Forsyth	"	12
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Logan	"	100
Assistant ditto —Robt Shaw	"	30
Ditto ditto —Jas A. Stewart	"	40
Superintendent Roads and Works—S T Scharnschmidt	"	250
	Travelling allowance	50
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. G. Clough	Salary	6

## PARISH OF CLARENDON

Chairman—Quintin Logan, Esq

Vice-Chairman—George Turland, Esq

The Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon.

George Turland, Esq, as Senior Magistrate filling the place of Custon.

## Upper District.

Rev. Geo. Turner	Cornelius Bernal
Rev Alex Eastwood	G. R. MacDonald
Rev. John Yair	A E Abraham, Esq.

## Middle District

Quintin Logan	E R. Abrahams
Geo. Reddick	B. L. Hodson, Esq.

## Vere District.

George Murray	J. P. Welsh, Esq.
Phillip Henry Rubio	

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£300
Superintendent Roads and Works—Jas Wheeler Kemp	"	250
Asst. to ditto, Vere District J R. Gordon	"	120
Ditto ditto, Upper Clarendon—St. C. Aitcheson	"	120
Inspector of Poor—A. De la Haye	"	80
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Chapelton A. Delapouha	"	40
Ditto Vere—K. R. Charlton	"	40
Ditto North west District—J B Douglas	"	40
Keeper of Weights and Measures—H. S. Fisher	"	6

## PARISH OF ST CATHERINE.

Chairman—Wm. R. Turner

Vice Chairman—Jas C. Bryant.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St Catherine.

The Honourable George McGrath, Custon.

## St. Catherine.

William Ralph Turner	John Benjamin Edwards
James Christopher Bryant	David Pereira Mendes, Esq.

## Saint Thomas-in-the-Vale.

Alfred Nathaniel Harrison	William Gyles
Daniel Robert Graham	Charles Lewis Isaacs
Matthew H. Edwards, Esq.	

## Saint Dorothy.

M. Bravo, Esq.	Rev J. T. Dillon
Rev. L. S. Fraser.	

ST. CATHERINE, *continued*  
*Saint John.*George F. Mullett, Esq.      Capt. D. H. Mendes  
Rev. W. A. Tacker.

Clerk—Septimus Feunteun	Salary	£260
Assistant Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	"	130
Sanitary Inspector, Spanish Town—Jas. P. Laidly	"	60
Ditto—Linwood—McLaur Tomlinson	"	30
Ditto—St. Dorothy—T. P. Johnston	"	31
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alexander McFarlane	"	360
Assistant Superintendents of Parochial Roads and Works—		
St. Catherine—Gerald Alrahama	"	104
Ditto—St. Thomas yu Vale—J. G. Evelyn	"	104
Ditto—St. John—George Thomas	"	42
Ditto—ditto—D. A. Thompson	"	42
Ditto—St. Dorothy—J. N. King	"	24
Ditto—ditto—J. T. Martin	"	20
Draftsman in Office—Gerald Levy	"	62
Poor House Spanish Town—		
Superintendent—Robert Clunie	"	80
Matron—Esther Soares	"	31
Poor House Linstead—		
Matron—Mrs. Alice Grant	"	25
House Refuge, Old Harbour—		
Matron—Mrs. Emily Harriett	"	7 16s.
Clerk Spanish Town Market—Chas. T. Judah	"	100
Clerk Linstead Market—John Robinson	"	60
Clerk Old Harbour Market—Alex. Willock	"	60
Assistant Clerk ditto—Chas. Fothergill	"	52
Clerk Old Harbour Market—Alex. Willocks	"	60
Assistant Clerk—Charles Fothergill	"	52
Clerk Old Harbour Bay Market—Ferdinand Hylton	"	20 16s.
Inspector Poor, Spanish Town—Chas. DeLeon	"	80
Turncock Linstead Water Works—M. Ryan	"	78
Keeper of Weights and Measures—J. Riley	"	6

The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1897.

KINGSTON—Charles Goldie, and R. S. Haughton, Esqs.

ST. ANDREW—Dr. J. Cargill and S. P. Musson, Esq.

TRINITY—J. Shearer, and J. R. T. Mann, Esqs.

ST. JAMES—J. E. Kerr and T. A. Salmon, Esqs.

HALLOW—Frederick Emanuel and W. P. Clark, Esqs.

ST. ELIZABETH—Stephen Charles Peynado, and Adolphus N. Williams, Esqs.

CLARENDON—A. J. Melville, and H. P. Rubio, Esqs.



## LOCAL RATES.

The following are the Rates leviable for the undermentioned purposes for the year 1896-97.

Description of Houses.	Poor Rates.	Sanitary Rates.	Parochial General Purposes.	School Tax.
<b>KINGSTON.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 8	0 0 9 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 4 0 <sup>†</sup>			
Gas Rates 2d. in the £ annual value				
Fire Rates 3d. in the £ annual value				
<b>ST ANDREW.</b>				4s each
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 4 0 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>†</sup>		
<b>ST THOMAS.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 0 0 <sup>†</sup>	0 1 4 <sup>†</sup>	...	
<b>PORTLAND.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6 <sup>a</sup>	..	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 4 0 <sup>†</sup>	..	...	
<b>ST MARY.</b>				Houses at 4s
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 2 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 6 0 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>†</sup>	..	Above £4 and not exceeding £12
<b>ST ANN.</b>				Above £12
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 14 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 14 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 3 0 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 4 <sup>†</sup>		
<b>TRILAWNY.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 0 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 5 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 5 4 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>†</sup>	...	
<b>ST JAMES.</b>				2s each
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 9 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 4 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 4 8 <sup>†</sup>	0 1 4 <sup>†</sup>	...	
<b>BANOVER.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 0 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 4 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 3 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 5 4 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>†</sup>	...	
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 0 <sup>a</sup>	..	..	
Every other house .	0 5 4 <sup>†</sup>	..	..	
<b>ST ELIZABETH.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 3 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 14 <sup>a</sup>	...	
Every other house .	0 0 0 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 4 <sup>†</sup>	...	
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6 <sup>a</sup>	..	..	
Every other house .	0 4 0 <sup>†</sup>	..	..	
<b>CLARENDON.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 1 6 <sup>a</sup>	..	0 0 4 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 4 0 <sup>†</sup>	..	..	
<b>ST CATHERINE.</b>				
Houses of £4 and upwards .	0 2 0 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 4 <sup>a</sup>	0 0 4 <sup>a</sup>	
Every other house .	0 5 4 <sup>†</sup>	0 0 8 <sup>†</sup>	...	

<sup>a</sup> To the A.

<sup>†</sup> Each.

Houses at 4s  
Above £4 and not exceeding £12  
Above £12  
2s each  
3s  
4s  
All Parishes—Every other house  
Houses at 4s  
Houses at 2s

## PART XI.

## AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

## PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS

This Department has charge of the following establishments—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton* in the Parish of St. Mary on the road connecting Kingston with Annetto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annetto Bay contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palm-tam and a collection of economic species and fruit trees. Elevation 280 feet. Annual mean temperature 70.3° Fah. Average annual rainfall 113.96 inch.

2. *The Hill Gardens* in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains about 20 miles from Kingston by way of Gooden Town, lie in the centre of an immense district shortly to be opened up by means of driving roads.

The Garden was first established by Sir J. P. Grant for experiments with Cinchona which was so successfully grown that the Government realised about £17,000 by the sale of bark, until the price fell in consequence of the extensive plantations in India, Ceylon, and Java.

Vegetables have also been grown and instructions given in their cultivation, so that they are now produced in large quantities by all the settlers round.

There is a nursery for timber trees and an experimental Orange Garden has lately been established at about 3,700 feet.

Orives, Fruit trees and Tea have been planted; Fodder plants grown; experiments made with the variety of Rumex known as China Grass, and other plants of economic interest, all of which will probably be largely cultivated when the driving roads are completed. Elevation 3,700 to 6,300 feet. Annual mean temperature at 4,907 feet, 62.7° Fah. Average rainfall 106.51 inch.

3. *The Hope Garden*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains 5 miles from Kingston consists of about 220 acres. The inner portion is being laid out as a Geographical Botanical Garden. There are large nurseries containing about 70,000 plants such as orange, cacao, rubber, plants nutmeg, cayenne, vanilla, cardamom, sassa-parilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, etc. Elevation 600 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.4° Fah. Average rainfall 52.55 inch.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah. Average rainfall 46.49 inch.

5. *Botanic Garden at Bath*, is the old Botanic Garden of the Colony, established in 1774. It is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms though much reduced in size. Elevation 170 feet. Temperature 78° Fah.

6. *King's House Garden and Grounds* 4 miles from Kingston contain about 175 acres of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.7° Fah. Average rainfall 48.51 inch.

The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed, and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly during the last hundred years the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable, and now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect being strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of potatoes — "that child of nature" — and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or indirect influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced into the island, the enumeration of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted for good on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane though here in the time of the Spaniards was first cultivated in the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a), but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawley in 1718 (b). The mango, brought by Captain Mordaunt of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Lignum, and is now one of the commonest trees in the island (c). The plentiful and fast-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a botanist, the author of "*Hortus Jamaicensis*," in 1715 (d). The beautiful aloe was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, the Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778 (e). The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Duerce. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo (canna) arrived and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (f), who brought it from Hispaniola, first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East (g). For the *Chorizanthe* are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786 (h). To Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jumbies and many species of lilies, many convolvuli, the oleander, the horse radish tree, numerous roses, the trumpet flower, monkey bread, the camellia, *Calla alluviosa*, the weeping willow, the mulberry tree; the *arbutus*, and the sweet scented mimosa (i). Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1777, brought with him the jumbies and the lilies; the purple dragonia; the sago palm and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the new common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "suri" hemp plant (j). The wango or sesegary was sent by Sir Simon Haughton Clarke in 1801 (k). The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was introduced by Dr. Marten in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, to which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea-grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1746 (m). Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbadoes.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America, the aloe, the acorn and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. II. p. 245.

(b) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. I., p. 226.

(c) Bryan Edwards' History, 6th Ed., vol. III. p. 107.

(d) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. I., p. 466.

(e) Bryan Edwards' History, 6th Ed., vol. III. p. 379.

(f) Bryan Edwards' History, 6th Ed., vol. III. p. 379.

p. 379.

(g) To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallensland, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the bulletcup, *Arbutus*, water-cress, black wood, wild plover, groundsel, dead nettle, dandelion, common honey suckle, black hawthorn, elder, evening primrose, *Sanctum*, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Blue Mountains being possibly scapes from his garden at Cold Spring, which was in 1746 well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs. Bryan Edwards' 6th Ed., vol. I. p. 443.

(h) Bryan Edwards' History, 6th Ed., vol. III. pp. 387-407.

(i) Bryan Edwards' History, 6th Ed., vol. III. pp. 387-407.

(j) Bryan Edwards' History, 6th Ed., vol. III. pp. 387-407.

(k) Journals Assembly, vol. X., p. 638.

(m) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. I., p. 253.

Africa or East Indies (a). The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle (b). Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name (c). The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Gual, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the South seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville, the lime, the lemon and citron, were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main (d). The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the History of the Department under review, it appears that the first public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. viii., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of Dr Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1777, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which however, was never established, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr E. H. East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-93 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr East and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the Globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr A. Broughton, and forms an appendix under the title of "*Hortus Eastensis*" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. i., p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, aloe, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced into the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatized.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the breadfruit trees (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of 11 feet high, with leaves 36 inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common, and manioc are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard breadfruit ..... and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr Wiles' care (superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly) for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr Dancer as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows: "To collect, class and describe the native plants of the island, to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues, to ascertain if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the breadfruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden the Committee of the House "appointed several Committees for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them," and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairmen of the

(a) *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 319.

(b) *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. i., p. 308.

(c) *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. i., p. 137.

(d) *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica*, vol. i., p. 114.

\* For his services in introducing the bread fruit tree 1,000 guineas were granted to Captain Bligh and 600 Outbans to Lieutenant Portlock.



On the 10th these were applied and their respect to proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," the Society remarked, "the public has derived an additional benefit to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1841-1847 the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Seymour as Chairman, greatly increased and improved them. Inquiries were made everywhere for new products, thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants, and these were cultivated and distributed with great industry and care. In order to make the island independent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of cane, coconuts, maize, potatoes, and such products as the breadfruit, castor-oil or wengé, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pepper and coffee, it being believed that the cultivation of these valuable exports will, with effort, become of considerable importance to the Sugar Islands of North America for food and necessaries—and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish trade elements to the country, as well as improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce. (7)

These beneficial efforts, long and warmly sustained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1847, and under the influence of local troubles, want of appreciation of the value and interest of Botanic Gardens, or the need of attention, no bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1849. For several years the Botanic Garden stagnated in the Commission of the Board of Works, which sold and transferred to be brought to the credit of the public. This bill was finally passed, December, 1849, and the Gardens passing to private hands, many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (8)

The Garden at Bath was however maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart went abroad for some time as Island Botanist and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and contributing them.

In the year 1854 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clarke from the Committee appointed to report into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden at Bath has in the East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal Commissioner of his late Majesty promoted the object of the institution by vessels of war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the eastern South Seas, some of which are now naturalized in this island, and more may be added greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of great importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufactures, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained, among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field for discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with no botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known, but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a rich man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London." As a result of this proposed

Dr. Thomas Edwards, 1855-1856, p. 41

The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, has been the property of the British Government.

The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, has been the property of the British Government.



Mr. James Macfadyen was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1820.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intention proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the removal and death of Mr. Macfadyen, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson, and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 show that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed to "report on the best means of diminishing the cost and expenditure of the island and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840 when the sum of £300, was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas in the East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath and St. Thomas the Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, to maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interest, and assisted and encouraged by the Rev. Thomas Wharton. Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "wild" resources of the colony.

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the parish of St. Mary, 14 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

Writing in 1861 Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cole Spring, White Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate did so to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out as valuable an experiment he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the open fields on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona Redoubtiana*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and a half inches long by eight and three-quarters inches broad. The same plants in December, 1863, i.e., when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at a base of four and a half inches.

In 1862-63 a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who, on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the *Kew Gardens*.

The export of cinchona bark from the Government Plantation to the 30th September, 1884, was 73,533 pounds of the value of £16,327. There was no exportation in 1885. A consignment of 150 bags of various qualities was despatched to London in December, 1886. This bark weighed 17,008 pounds and was sold for £642 8s. There has been no export since that time.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and in December, 1879, the Department was placed under the Directorship of Mr. D. Morris. After the appointment of Mr. D. Morris in 1880 as Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Department was placed under the charge of the present Director, Mr. W. Fawcett, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

In the report of the Royal Finance Commissioners this Department is mentioned as follows:—

"In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organised Department of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage. We found that this Department has done good work, and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast."

#### CULTIVATION

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st July, 1894, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1880, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 1,952,146. Of these 1,260,178 acres or 64 per cent. are returned as being in wood and ruinous, and 691,967 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 569,299 acres or just under 74 per cent. of the whole being grazing lands and 182,668 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 30,971 acres or 17 per cent. are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1896, were as follows:—

Sugar, 390,918 cwt., valued at	...	£195,459
Rum, 1,831,146 galls., valued at	...	164,600

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 33,643 acres or 13 per cent. of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 84,391 cwt., valued at £284,821. Next in extent is the area in bananas which is shown at 13,847 acres the output of this fruit reaching the considerable total of 4,220,796 bunches, valued at £316,559. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 10,956 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 9,443,462 nuts, valued at £37,773. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 95,808 acres, is that of cocoa which is returned as 1,637 acres, the exports being 10,310 cwt., valued at £17,526.

The Department of Public Gardens and Plantations issues a Monthly Bulletin, affording information "on cultural industries, and on the diseases of plants, on soils and on native plants." The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to residents in the Island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

A course of lectures on Agriculture was delivered under the auspices of the Jamaica Institute and has been published during the past year.

The work on "Tropical Agriculture," by Dr. Nicholls, which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Government of Jamaica, and published by the Government of Jamaica, has lately been republished by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, London.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Coccoloba.	Manihot.	Cacao.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Oro.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cassia.
1886	—	—	37,089	17,060	20	0	743	—	—	40	744
1887	—	—	36,303	17,402	73	12	721	7	—	113	778
1888	—	—	33,016	20,978	215	10	822	—	—	167	988
1889	—	—	22,618	19,925	227	10	784	3	2	—	902
1890	—	—	21,648	21,374	206	10	649	4	1	254	1,380
1891	7,810	2,901	22,437	23,476	226	10	581	10	—	291	1,321
1892	8,983	14,560	22,466	21,440	142	0	607	12	—	376	1,914
1893	9,061	17,207	21,565	22,428	240	12	646	2	—	340	1,815
1894	10,305	19,128	21,284	22,523	128	7	621	1	—	241	1,662
1895	10,986	18,547	20,971	22,648	84	7	384	7	—	—	1,647

Year.	Vegetables.	Grains Potatoes.	Quince Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1886	132	72,503	121,314	302,000	47,025	732	800,448
1887	65	73,786	121,680	299,587	48,897	2,721	698,173
1888	51	72,292	122,197	313,197	48,609	1,465	616,294
1889	37	70,792	122,377	310,517	48,812	1,700	614,901
1890	64	86,037	122,400	309,461	60,672	2,304	628,036
1891	63	88,843	124,166	306,717	46,833	707	640,240
1892	80	87,078	123,080	304,826	36,884	1,427	648,141
1893	76	94,716	123,881	303,724	32,378	7,872	677,153
1894	59	100,177	125,671	349,889	29,712	5,201	693,009
1895	44	90,808	126,877	343,020	68,673	10,298	691,907

## AGRICULTURE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1894-95.

Parish.	Cocoa.	Guava.	Carib.	Coloc.	Winger.	Arrowroot.	Yam.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Vegetables.	Indian Corn.	Cassava Root and Yams.	Total Output of the Cultivation.
Kingston	5	1,000	1,270	2,241	6	1	82	7	179	96	13	107	254	164
St. Andrew	5	1,000	1,270	2,241	6	1	82	7	179	96	14	3,472	12,131	27,223
St. Thomas	3,208	1,987	1,984	2,599	1	1	5	1	228	1	1	1,713	14,729	35,536
Portland	2,679	3,282	1,021	1,021	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	830	15,526	22,836
St. Mary	3,072	2,384	502	1,300	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4,090	11,094	67,206
St. Ann	400	27	1,545	1,029	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	10,172	25,208	105,365
St. David	178	31	6,297	305	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,212	16,114	24,548
St. James	272	169	3,092	113	6	1	1	1	4	1	7	3,470	7,570	35,863
St. Peter	405	272	2,027	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,300	7,372	13,124
Westmoreland	191	2	2,448	422	2	2	2	1	6	4	1	4,380	10,128	63,460
St. Elizabeth	4	34	539	1,517	14	2	307	1	1	1	1	8,204	13,100	64,243
Manchester	6	1	69	5,062	19	1	3	1	1	1	1	7,020	8,719	16,750
Clarendon	228	494	6,716	3,138	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	10,206	21,368	60,151
St. Catherine	83	331	2,753	2,648	5	1	67	1	29	243	3	14,181	14,561	39,243
Total	10,826	18,947	80,971	22,044	64	7	344	7	230	1,087	44	105,808	368,472	651,367

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS OF LAND IN THE THIRTEEN AGRICULTURAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1894, TO 31ST JULY, 1906, COMPILED FROM 1891, AND UNDER LAW 17 OF 1892.

NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS.

Parish.	Not exceeding 5 aeres.	Not exceeding 10 aeres.	Not exceeding 20 aeres.	Not exceeding 30 aeres.	Not exceeding 50 aeres.	Not exceeding 100 aeres.	Not exceeding 200 aeres.	Not exceeding 500 aeres.	Not exceeding 1,000 aeres.	Not exceeding 1,500 aeres.	Total
St. Andrew	4,110	1,899	3,007	118	54	44	44	24	6	2	4,841
St. Thomas	6,072	3,072	1,691	79	24	28	33	27	15	16	6,827
Portland	5,277	4,000	2,501	154	41	41	50	23	16	5	6,277
St. Mary	6,398	637	3,367	212	29	64	34	23	11	11	7,067
St. Ann	5,000	1,700	3,778	302	17	106	150	36	8	22	5,355
Trelawny	3,236	1,977	1,605	83	27	33	24	11	11	28	4,487
St. James	2,845	261	1,831	133	24	37	37	24	8	9	3,024
Hammer	3,561	1,211	1,600	135	18	26	26	15	9	18	4,367
New Portland	4,185	696	371	217	44	77	45	23	16	20	4,870
St. Elizabeth	1,678	1,546	945	286	77	124	38	22	3	9	3,968
St. Elizabeth	3,621	1,112	2,311	298	62	94	61	11	11	14	7,281
St. George	7,464	890	444	226	65	89	41	23	16	34	9,268
St. Catherine	9,806	1,116	598	437	72	119	74	27	4	7	11,127
Total	74,005	9,229	4,950	2,729	288	389	615	304	143	210	82,572



## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1886-87.

Name of Estate	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Extent in Acres (Cultivated) (Total) Grazing Wood Fruit Plantation	Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, (centrifugal) Apparatus, &c.	Engines, Hops, &c.	Crop in 1886.
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b>							
Mona	• Louis Varley	None	• 25	• 877 Water	• Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	• 280	• 120
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>							
Albion	• John Girnan	• R. R. Hopkins	• 24	• 1,076 Water	• Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	• 260	• 261
Belvidere	• Norton Fruit Co.	• Silvester Tilly	• 21	• 283 "	• Vacuum Process & Centrifugal	• 118	• 63
Blue Mountain	• Sir Wm Fitzhugh	• Charles H. Levy	• 54	• 278 "	• " "	• 174	• 67
Colley	• Charles Levy	• Rich. Evans	• 150	• 778 "	• " "	• 140	• 100
Duckfield	• F. T. H. Hawkins	• " "	• 740	• 1,750 "	• " "	• 185	• 228
Half Head	• Silvester Tilly	• Charles H. Levy	• 20	• 2,422 Water	• " & Centrifugal	• 31	• 31
Lysons	• Charles Levy	• " "	• 122	• 2,976 Steam	• " "	• 165	• 146
Norrie	• I. J. Marshall & Co.	• Charles H. Levy	• 63	• 310 Water	• " & Centrifugal	• 43	• 73
Serge Island	• Charles Levy	• " "	• 235	• 1,324	• Vacuum Pan	• 376	• 233
<b>ST. MARY.</b>							
Gray's Inn	• T. Kinnally	• H. Brahm	• 246	• 1,295 Steam	• Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	• 255	• 210
New Ramble	• E. G. Silvers	• " "	• 80	• 1,340	• " "	• 57	• 454
<b>ST. ADE.</b>							
Bonsal	• Alex. Hopwood	• " "	• 150	• 1,614 Water	• Hanger cured	• 80	• 67
Cave Valley	• Harry Sewell	• Jos. Roberts	• 150	• 884 Steam	• Horizontal & Axial Pans	• 192	• 123
Crax Hall	• Harry Sewell	• Jos. Roberts	• 205	• 1,468 Water & Steam	• " "	• 221	• 160
Greenock	• J. W. Anderson and Thos. Green	• Thos. Keigh	• 110	• 964 Steam	• Ordinary Process	• 102	• 63

## ET. AREA, cont'd.

Household	Owner	Water	Open Battery of Boilers, etc.
Llandoverry	E. J. Hadler	1,809	249
Beal Family	"	1,604	253
Webb & Harris	A. J. Webb	1,116	63
Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	1,208	Common and Centrifugal
Dr. A. V. Procter	J. Rime	1,212	"
C. H. Gordon	Jos. Shearer	1,181	"
Eliza both Thompson	H. S. Perkins	1,862	"
Hon. W. Kerr & Mrs. D. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	1,702	and Axipinal and Centrifugal
Hon. I. C. Shirley	"	1,111	"
C. C. Plunkett	"	1,114	"
H. H. H. & Curtis	A. C. Houchen	1,404	Water
Heirs of Abertou	W. Woodcroft	1,611	Steam
Edward M. Dale	Hon. W. Kerr	2,142	Common Process
Mias A. M. Jarrett	"	1,410	Steam & Water
Heirs of M. E. Coy	J. H. Bush	2,142	Water
Hon. I. C. Shirley	"	1,632	"
Trustee, H. J. Sewell	Jos. Shearer	2,430	and Centrifugal
G. J. Dewar	"	900	Common Process
Mias A. M. Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	1,702	and Centrifugal
Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	1,111	Common Process
J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor & J. B. Stoe	2,157	and Centrifugal
C. H. W. Gordon	Jos. Shearer	1,111	"
Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Perkins	1,410	Axipinal and Centrifugal
W. L. & H. J. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	2,254	and Centrifugal
Mrs. Lewis	"	1,410	Water, Pen and Centrifugal
Est. of S. Thompson	L. C. Shirley	1,410	and Centrifugal
Mias A. M. Jarrett	H. S. Perkins	1,410	"
Henry Sewell	Hon. W. Kerr	1,410	"
Henry Sewell	Jos. Shearer	1,410	Centrifugal, Helical and Axipinal
J. H. Parkin	"	1,094	Ordinary and Water Pen
Jos. H. Watson	"	1,111	Open Battery

QUAD RATES OF CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1888-89.

[illegible]

8140772

Barbican	P. Tooper	30	804	Wind & Castle	"	Old Process	161
Bloss of R. Hill	J. H. Durkin (Leasee)	225	1,177	Stream	"	"	16
R. H. Cooke	"	30	596½	"	"	"	N 1
Laura of W. Hunt	J. H. Park & Leonard	78	379	"	"	"	N 1
W. T. Traversen	"	140	203	"	"	and Wetzel Pan	100
M. F. Puck & Son	"	40	138	Water	"	"	N 1
Mrs. Abner James	A. C. Hancock	100	603	Stream	"	Old Process	32
Anthony Chaffey	"	160	1,080	"	"	Wetzel Pan and Creek, fenced	70
Suzette Clark & Sons	"	30	216½	"	"	Old Process	24
A. W. Watson-Jaylor	G. P. Dewar	137	965½	"	"	"	35
C. E. Isaacs	"	90	486½	"	"	Old Process	134
Wm. H. Parsons	"	200	1,423	"	"	Old Process	30
Chas. Lawrence	Alexr. Donah	130	1,359	"	"	and Wetzel Pan	46
H. Davis & Son	"	74	361	"	"	Old Process	297
Anthony Chaffey	"	200	1,357	"	"	Old Process	14
J. H. Parkin	"	200	1,322½	Water	"	Wetzel Pan	30
Spring Valley	"	200	1,322½	"	"	"	281
Spring Valley	"	200	1,322½	"	"	"	280
Spring Valley	"	200	1,322½	"	"	"	280

DATE FORWARDED

Altway	Anthony Charley	"	449	Steam	Unrefined
Robert Cole	Edward Wm Vickers	S. H. Morris	324	Steam & Water	129
Robert Cole	Samuel H. Morris	"	170	"	138
William A. H.	Esther Cole	S. H. Morris	284	Water	337
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	284	Water	132
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	160	Steam & Water	389
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	126
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	170	Water	6
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	170	Water	24
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	90
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	102
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	189
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	282
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	74
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	153
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	164
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	27
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	155
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	189
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	241
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	296
William A. H.	Esther Cole	"	240	Water	292

## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1895-96.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.	Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1895.
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>						
<i>(continued.)</i>						
Betreat	W. H. & J. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	239	Steam	Centrifugal	186
Gearing River	John Hey	S. B. Morris	145	Water	"	108
Shrewsbury	E. C. Seymour	Edward Sadler, jr.	240	"	"	279
<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b>						
Appleton	William Hill	"	48	"	Ordinary Process	139
Bogue	Foster & Co.	C. W. Treloaren	20	"	"	35
Ellin	J. M. Farquharson	"	15	"	"	35
Ho land	Allport & Co. (old)	"	175	"	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	264
Island	W. D. Pearman	"	54	"	Ordinary Process	34
T. S.	P. J. Browne	"	102	"	Centrifugal	35
<b>CLARENDON.</b>						
Amity Hall	J. H. Mitchell	George Muirhead	301	Steam	Centrifugal	323
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	Alfred Pawsey	500	"	"	338
Carlisle	Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Pax	175	"	"	143
Casswell Hill	Elliot & Murray	"	210	Steam	Crop taken off at Money Muck	180
Denbigh	W. R. Muirhead (Leasee)	George Muirhead	185	"	Centrifugal	98
Duke-Savoy	Robert Craig	Robert Craig	110	"	"	107
Gibbons	Alfred Lowrey	Alfred Pawsey	120	"	Common Process	60
Greenwich	Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Pax	194	"	Crop taken off at Money Muck	60
H. Burke-Raymonds	Miss Harvey and Mrs. F. O. Pearce	F. M. Ell.	400	Steam	Centrifugal	425
Money Muck	Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Pax	375	"	"	548
Morelands	J. H. Mitchell	George Muirhead	400	"	Common Process	538
Parsons	Alfred Pawsey (Leasee)	Alfred Pawsey	340	"	Centrifugal	240



NAME	MANAGER	EST. 1890	EST. 1900	EST. 1910	EST. 1920	EST. 1930
Curry Hall	J. S. Williams	55	1,026	74	62	
Rock River	John Scully	180	3,66	370	194	
Sevens	J. G. Green	291	6,240	137	165	
St. Jago	James W. Mitchell	160	1,213	153	129	
Suttons—Chesterfield	Nixon & Harty (Leases)	160	1,213	153	129	
Elise Hall	Col. O. J. Ward	160	2,790	9	135	
ST. CATHERINE.						
Quail Park	Louie Verley	400	2,568	100	420	
Caymans	A. C. Ewing	624	6,564	920	275	
Cherry Garden	Laurie Robinson	202	1,24	240	216	
Dove Hall	W. J. Ewen	100	2,251	80	115	
Lodge	T. M. Martin	160	936	90	80	
Lloyds	K. E. Hopkins	130	4,424	90	60	
Rose Hall	D. Campbell	45	1,042	73	73	
Spring Vale	F. E. Baiber	140	2,381	60	104	
Tullock	J. H. McPhail	118	1,803	40	216	
Treadways	Col. Dawkins	17	1,178	10	10	
Worthy Park	Talbot and Carpenter	403	7,249	350	290	
Wakefield	Frank Hall	80	1,831	83	80	



## LISTS OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION

Part of Estate	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<b>Admiralty</b>				
Island with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			72	206
<b>Barbados</b>				
Hall	Jamaica Co.	Dr. J. C. Pringle	.	27
Mrs Hall	Mrs A. J. Neyland	W. C. Groves	100	125
George and Catherine	A. C. James	do.	.	164
John Hall	Col. Collington	J. McLean	.	26
Grove	Boston Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker	.	600
John	Jamaica Co.	Dr. John Pringle	.	274
Dr. Friend	S. F. Noyes	"	45	59
John	A. C. James	"	"	153
John	Boston Fruit Co.	E. B. Hopkins	.	44
John	A. C. Harrison	"	.	234
John	Boston Fruit Co.	J. H. Ramsey	.	25
John	London Estate Co.	A. K. Hall	.	236
John	A. C. Neyland	W. C. Groves	30	"
John (Gardner)	Boston Fruit Co.	James Dougall	.	210
John	Han S. C. Burke	"	20	46
John	I. J. Munroe & Co.	W. C. Porter	"	80
John	S. F. Noyes	"	25	163
John	Boston Fruit Co.	E. B. Hopkins	"	115
John	do.	L. J. Baker	"	128
John	Jamaica Co.	Dr. J. C. Pringle	"	144
Island with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			13	128
<b>British Guiana</b>				
Brook	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	"	74
Brook	do.	do.	"	25
Brook	Henry Cork	"	"	162
Brook	R. L. Brown	"	"	20
Brook	J. A. Smith	"	"	30
Brook	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	"	125
Brook	do.	do.	"	140
Brook	Henry J. White	"	"	70
Brook	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	"	74
Brook	London Estate Co.	"	"	35
Brook	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	"	40
Brook	do.	do.	"	344
Brook	Henry Cork	"	"	40
Brook	A. J. Hearnshaw	"	"	28
Brook	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	"	25
Brook	Mary J. Wallace	"	"	20
Brook	E. C. Hall	"	"	75
Brook	J. O. Mason	"	"	62
Brook	James A. Longway	"	"	140
Brook	George H. Meeche	"	"	20
Brook	J. O. Mason	"	"	20
Brook	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	"	60
Brook	do.	do.	"	22
Brook	do.	do.	"	45

## RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1904.

Name of Estate.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Stanton	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm Watson	..	74
Seaman's Valley	do	do.	..	105
Snow Hill	F. A. Moodie	..	..	3
Rhewabury	D. Kanfleben	..	..	46
Tom's Hope	Boston Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	..	64
Unity Valley	do	do.	..	89
Upper Layton	do	do	..	52
Win Isar	do	do.	..	130
Willemshold	do	do.	..	40
Whydah	do	do.	..	46
White River	Benj. Crossley	..	..	14
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			66	731
<i>St Mary</i>				
Aguila Vale	Hon. Jno. Fringle	Jas. G. Cohen	..	184
Brimmer Hall	do	do.	..	207
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	..	..	50
Crescent	Jno. N. Silvers	..	..	109
Do.	Leo. Geo. Silvers	..	..	139
Crownhill	S. E. Frenschergast	..	..	20
Clarendon	do.	..	..	1.0
Chovy	Hon. Jno. Fringle	Jas. G. Cohen	..	310
Charlottenburg	H. W. Westmorland	..	..	32
Dover	W. T. Graham	..	..	24
Eden Park	John H. D. Appott	..	..	70
Esber	H. S. Westmorland	..	..	44
Do.	Ed. Dyer	..	..	3
Rhla Katatan	Hon. Jno. Fringle	Jas. G. Cohen	..	79
Fraser	D. B. Clouston	..	..	3
Fort George	Aug. E. G. Ellis	..	..	47
Fort Stewart	Hon. Jno. Fringle	Jas. G. Cohen	..	200
Grays Inn	T. Elmslie	H. Graham, sr.	..	60
Greenwood	F. D. Marshall	..	..	60
Gibraltar	M. E. Westmorland	..	..	201
Kingsburg	Hon. Jno. Fringle	Jas. G. Cohen	..	168
Langley	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	..	..	60
Do.	A. J. Johnson	..	..	88
Llantrunney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	J. Walcott	..	127
Moore Hall	Ann McDonald	..	..	30
Norwich	S. E. Frenschergast	..	..	50
Do.	Hon. Jno. Fringle	J. G. Cohen	..	164
Do.	H. J. Rudolph	..	..	60
New Ramble	L. G. Silvers	..	..	70
Oxford	J. B. Goffe	..	..	50
Osborn	R. L. Benbow	..	..	130
Orange Hill	Hon. Jno. Fringle	..	..	22
Pemberton Valley	H. D. Simmonds	..	..	90
Russell Hall	A. G. Silvers	..	..	82
Richmond	H. B. Wacott	..	..	25
Quebec	H. D. Simmonds	..	..	100
Spring Valley	E. M. Mals	..	..	35
Roelyn	J. B. Goffe	..	..	60
Tranchedesworth	Hon. John Fringle	J. G. Cohen	..	124
Trinity	Hon. John Fringle	..	..	296
Tryall	A. R. Dutton	..	..	40
Union Hill	A. B. Clouston	..	..	60

LISTING OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	No. of Acres in Cocoa	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary's</i> —				
Warwick, Ocala	John March		..	34
W. to Hall	C. I. Walker		..	30
Westworth	Boston Fruit Company	Sylvester Calder	..	15
Water Valley	Jas. Broughton		..	130
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			325	1,245
<i>St. Ann</i> —				
Deux Haï	Henry Sewell	Joe Shearer	..	50
Malvo, Park	Edward Pratt	Edward Pratt	..	31
New Ground	A. N. Dixon	A. N. Dixon	40	120
<i>St. Anne</i> —	Webb & Hattie	A. J. Wells	..	20
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			11	353
<i>Telemong</i> —				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			5	53
<i>St. James</i> —				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			..	200
<i>Manoaca</i> —				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			1	225
<i>Westmoreland</i> —				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			3	4
<i>St. Elizabeth</i> —				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			19	3
<i>Manchester</i> —				
Blue Mountain	R. B. Graham		..	30
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			1	12
<i>Pharos</i> —				
Langville	J. W. Middleton		..	60
Low Island	Lord Dudley	Herbert D. Agular	..	26
Mount Industry	Est. of Jas. E. Hibbert	E. B. Graham	..	20
North Hall	David Dwyer		..	50
Do	Herbert D. Agular		..	25
Do	Ann Saunders	Emile D. Saunders	..	20
Suttons	Solway Morris		..	38
Treat Hill	W. F. D. Phillips, Lessee		..	40
Whitney	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clark, Lessee	..	150
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			..	39
<i>St. Catherine</i> —				
Cambridge	F. Cohen		28	..
Deux Haï	W. J. Kwan		20	..
New Works	F. W. Aris		..	30
New Hall	P. H. Bathor		..	60
Reds Pen	Littleton Syndicate		..	110
Do	J. E. Kerr		..	120
Do	Robert Hay		..	50
Tulloch	J. H. McPhail		..	120
Worray Park	Campbell & Talbot	J. B. Scarlett	121	..
Hayfield	London Land Syndicate		..	120
Tulliver Park	London Land Syndicate		..	60
Cow Park	Aris & McGehee		..	100
Riversdale	A. N. McIntosh		..	20
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers			38	375



## JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

For some time past the subject of Agriculture and the best means of fostering its advancement has engaged the attention of the public. Petitions advocating the establishment of an Agricultural Department were presented to the Legislative Council of 1893.

Nothing definite was done however until the session of 1894, when on the motion of the member for Clarendon a Select Committee of the Council was appointed "to enquire into the Agricultural position of the Island with the view of reporting thereon and recommending the amendment of existing Laws relating thereto and the enactment of any further measures necessary for the advancement and progress of agriculture within the Island." The Committee presented an ad-interim report later in the Session, but were permitted to continue their labours during the recess and it was not until April 1895, that their final report was presented. The adoption of the suggestions of the Committee however would have involved so large an expenditure that it was considered sufficient for the present that a Society of Agriculture should be formed, with the Governor at its head to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and to watch over the interests of the Agricultural Industry generally.

The Council granted one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Board for the first year. After the close of the session His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake invited a large number of Gentlemen, by circular to attend a meeting in Kingston, under His Excellency's presidency.

The invitation was heartily responded to and at this preliminary meeting the new Jamaica Agricultural Society was formed, the qualification for membership being the payment of an annual subscription of four shillings.

"The Board of Management" which is the executive body of the Society is formed of.

The members of the Legislative Council, who are Members of the Board ex-officio.

14 Members elected by the Society

14 Members nominated by the Governor

The following are the members of the Board —

His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake Kt. M.G. President.  
The Hon. J. T. Palache, M.P., Mandeville, Vice President.  
His Hon. F. H. Sharp, Spanish Town, Vice President.  
The Hon. C. J. Ward — M.G. Kingston, Vice President.  
The Hon. J. Pringle Annotto Bay, Vice President.

The Elected Members of the Legislative Council —

Capt. Baker, Port Antonio, Elected.  
C. A. J. Faradon Esq., Spanish Town, Member.  
R. Craig Esq., Chapleton, Elected.  
A. Bantam Esq., Walkers Wood, Elected.  
W. B. H. Esq., Appleton, Schoolmaster, Elected.  
Capt. Taylor, Cedar Valley, Elected.  
L. P. St. John Esq., Micoana, Elected.  
H. Cook Esq., St. Margaret's Bay, Elected.  
D. Campbell Esq., Littleton, Elected.  
J. P. Cook, Hon. Shooters Hill, Elected.  
G. McCreath, Hon. Ewarton, Elected.  
Q. Logan Esq., Four Lanes, Elected.  
P. G. Luther Esq., Bog Walk, Elected.  
J. Alwood, Esq., Arist. (ed. Perry), Nominated.

Mr. George A. Doust, of Mocha Pae, Clarendon, is the Secretary of the Board.  
The Office of the Board is at No. 3 King Street, Kingston.

Since its inauguration the Board has received numerous enquiries from those in pursuit of information, and has had under discussion many questions affecting the Agricultural Interest of the Colony. Much enthusiasm has been aroused among the influential landed proprietors, who fully recognized the wide field for usefulness open to the Society are in sympathy with its objects, and have lent

J. J. Henry, Esq., Island Chemist, Nominated.  
P. C. Cook, Esq., Protector of Immigrants, Nominated.  
H. E. Cox Esq., Clarendon Nominated.  
J. B. Douglas Esq., Port Antonio Nominated.  
F. Evans Esq., Micoana, Colonial Secretary, Nominated.  
Right Hon. Eric Nuttall, Prime Minister, Nominated.  
W. Lawwell Esq., Director Public Gardens, Nominated.  
W. H. Farnham Esq., Littleton, Nominated.  
G. Nash Esq., Mandeville Nominated.  
E. L. Linton, Esq., Under Spring, Nominated.  
R. H. Robinson Esq., Bamble, Nominated.  
J. Shore Esq., Littleton, Nominated.

their hearty co-operation, while there is every indication that the peasantry will not be slow in showing their appreciation of the efforts of the Society on their behalf. That agriculture generally will advance under the auspices of the Board of Management there is little room for doubt, for although still in its infancy many useful suggestions have been made, and ideas promulgated for the furtherance of agriculture. Committees have been appointed to prosecute enquiries in to many branches of this Department and have reported the result of their labours to the Board. It would be impossible within this short space to enumerate the many beneficial schemes under consideration, but perhaps among the most important measures proposed to be carried out is that of the establishment of Experimental Farms somewhat equivalent in proportion to taces under cultivation by the peasantry class, on which it is intended to concentrate very many of the island products for cultivation under the most approved scientific principles, and with implements of husbandry of the most modern type established in thickly populated districts, rendered easily accessible and thrown open to the general public for inspection, the Society hopes that such practical lessons will be gathered by those engaged in agriculture as will clearly demonstrate the advantages of abandoning the crude methods in vogue, and carrying out their work on the lines pursued by the Society. One of these Model Farms has been established during the past year at Kellatts, in Upper Clarendon.

The question of the breeding of stock is an important feature, over which the Society proposes to exert its influence. It is obvious that the breeds can be raised to a higher level by the introduction of animals from abroad, and it is therefore in contemplation to experiment in this direction, so far as the funds of the Society will allow. The Legislative Council in March, 1893, voted the Society the sum of £4,000 to defray its expenses for the year. This has enabled the Society to carry out some of its projects. In addition to the establishment of the Model Farm referred to above, the Society has imported two hackney and one pony stallion during the year, besides Angora goats and several flocks of poultry. There are many larger questions affecting the welfare of the island with which the Society has to grapple as time advances, but much is being accomplished at present to keep the spirit of enterprise alive, and improve generally the condition of the Agriculturists.

#### CATTLE TRESPASS.

This matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1892, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these. It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including heretofore, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road, under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and heretofore.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

## POUNDS.

The Act 15 Vic. chapter II, sections 2 to 5, provide for the raising of a tax by the Justice and Vestry of each parish for the purpose of erecting Pounds, for the raising of an annual tax for their maintenance, and for the appointment by the Justice and Vestry of a fit and proper person to be the keeper of each Pound.

The Justice and Vestry were succeeded by the Municipal Boards and these in their turn by the Parochial Boards who now perform the duties and possess the powers conferred by the Law placed on the Justice and Vestry. The Pounds in each Parish are accordingly now under the control of the Parochial Board of such Parish.

Section 6 of the Act enacts that "the owner or occupier, or his agent, of any plantation or other premises who shall find any cattle, horses, mules, asses or sheep trespassing upon any land in his possession, may, if he thinks proper, take and convey, or cause to be taken and conveyed, to the nearest Pound the stock so found trespassing, and the Keeper of the Pound shall receive such stock and pay to the party bringing the same the sum or sums of money stated below, as a remuneration for his trouble."

The same Act also provides against persons in cases in which more than one head of stock is taken up for the purpose of being impounded, taking them one at a time to the Pound, in order to increase the fee. By section 7 it is enacted that no person when taking any stock to a Pound shall ride or suffer them to be ridden, and that the stock shall not be ill-treated or injured. Section 8 insists that persons taking up stock shall send them to the Pound within 24 hours of their being so taken up except in cases where Sunday intervenes.

Other sections of the Law provide for the proper discharge of his duties by the Poundkeeper, including the keeping of the Pound book, the arrangements for the feeding of stock while in the Pound, the separation from other animals of cart horses, mules, asses, &c., the publication in the Official Gazette of the list of strays, the sale of impounded stock, and the rendering of accounts and returns to the Board.

Stock suffering from infectious diseases may be received into any Pound, and in any case in which an animal becomes diseased after it is received into the Pound, the Law gives a Justice of the Peace the power to order in writing, that it shall be destroyed, and the carcass buried or burnt.

The returns required of the Poundkeeper are very cumbersome, and in this and in some other respects an amendment of the Law is under consideration.

The following are the rates payable by the Poundkeeper to a person bringing stock to be impounded (sec. 6):

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass brought in singly	s. d.
For every sheep as above, if three be brought in together, at the rate each of	1 6
For any number above three brought in together, at the rate each of	1 0
For two or a less number of sheep	0 6
For every three above are	1 6
For every three above are	0 3

The following are the rates for poundage (sec. 10):

For every head of horned cattle, for every horse, mare, gelding or mule	3 0
For every ass	2 0
For every sheep	1 0

The following are the rates for daily feed and care (sec. 10):—

For every horse, mule, gelding or mule	1 6
For every head of horned stock and for every ass	1 0
For every sheep	0 6

A Bill to amend and simplify the present Pound Law was introduced during the Session of 1874, but was withdrawn to enable the Government to consult the several Parochial Boards in regard to its provisions.

## DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PASSED IN 1848, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and 24 and 24 of 15 Vic. c.

Now 16 of 1881 passed  
and in 1881 "Ordinary"

a more satisfactory basis—Section 3 of the  
shall, as between himself and the occupier

of the adjoining land be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 6 inserts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

#### BOUNTIES ON IMPORTED STOCK.

Under an old Act, now expired, it was provided that the Receiver General shall pay on 31st December in each year, £30 to the importer or importers of each of the first four entire horses of certain breeds which were named, not less than 3 nor over 6 years nor under 15 hands high, imported in each year £25 for each of the first four mares, not less than 3 nor above 5 years nor under 15 hands, £20 for each of the four first bulls of certain breeds named, not less than 18 months or over 3 years old, and after having been at least 3 months in the Island, and £10 for each of the first three rams of certain breeds named, that has been at least 3 months in the Island.

Since the expiry of the Act a sum of £250 has been annually placed on the Estimates for expenditure in connection with the encouragement of improving the breed of stock.

The conditions under which bounties are now paid to importers are the same as under the Act quoted above, but it is no longer confined to animals of the particular breeds mentioned in the Act.

In making application for bounty, then, it is necessary for the importer to furnish a certificate signed by three Magistrates of his parish, of whom one should be the Justice, to the effect that the animal fulfils the necessary conditions as to age, size, &c. It is also usual to require in each certificate that it should be stated that the animal is in good health, and that it is of a description and quality calculated to improve the stock in the district.

The certificate of the breeder or exporter should also be forwarded with the Magistrates' certificate.

It may be added that Government will not give the bounty for a horse which is imported and used for racing, unless and until he is used entirely for stud purposes.

#### CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that all cattle and animals imported from Foreign Country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Government, and shall then be placed in a Depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in Quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day on which they are landed. Cattle imported from the United Kingdom for breeding purposes only are exempt under the Law quoted above, and Law 33 of 1893 further modifies the provisions of the Law of 1890 by enacting that cattle imported from any British Possession or from the United States of America shall be exempt from quarantine provided the importer declares that they are such and that the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only, and when on examination they are found to be free of disease.

The only Cattle Quarantine Ground at present appointed is at Rock Fort, three miles from Kingston, and the only duly appointed Inspector within the meaning of the Law is Mr James M. Gibb, Kingston.

The question of providing other Quarantine Officers, under the power conferred by sec. 1 of Law No 1895 is now receiving the attention of the Government. The same Law empowers the Governor in Privy Council to fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle landed at the Depot.

The following table shows the number of horned stock imported into the Colon during the past four years —

1891-93	1893-94	1894-96	1895-96
1,579	2,679	4,534	963

In consequence of the Report of Professor Williams, whose services were engaged by the Government to enquire into the cattle disease which has been doing so much mischief during the past three years, the Government in December, 1894, issued an order forbidding the exportation of cattle from the Central Kingdom, the United States of America, Central and South America, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and from South Africa.



## PART XII.

## MARITIME.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years; it may be said without competition, they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Columbian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865 bringing Jamaica into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles; but it has recently ceased its connection with the island.

In August, 1872 the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Although the contract with the Government has ceased by mutual consent, the Company have continued to trade with Jamaica and the trade has so largely increased that the Company have had to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada by those steamers.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London; this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line," which now calls at Nassau instead of Kingston.

Communication with Belize is kept up by the steamers of the Honduras and Central American Line which arrive here from New York en route to Belize and Central America every fortnight.

In 1888 Messrs. Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line, was started which runs the Steamer "Alpha" between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Kingston. This steamer performs a monthly mail service for which a small subsidy used to be paid from the Island Treasury.

In addition to the regular lines there is a large fleet of swift and powerful steamers engaged in the fruit trade, most of which carry mails and thus afford almost daily postal communication with other countries. Most

of these steamers have good accommodation for passengers which they take at rates varying from 30 to 45 dollars.

Beside a these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the world there is a coasting steamer which makes weekly trips around island conveying passengers and cargo. A subsidy of £1,000 a year is paid the Government for this service.

The steamers of the Hamburg American Line also now call here their way to Colon.

### ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 26th September, 1839.

Head Office 18 Moorgate St., London

Branch Offices in England.—29 Cockspur St., London: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Ltd., Southampton, 9 Albert Square, Manchester

Chairman T. R. Tufnell, Esq.

Manager—Vice-Admiral A. J. Cathfield, C. B.

Supt. in Jamaica J. Lockwood Wingate, Esq., 8 Port Royal St., Kingston

#### THE COMPANY'S FLEET—WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Atrato	5,140 tons	Transatlantic Mail service.	Dorwent	2,442 tons	Cargoes for London and West India
Orestes	4,434 "		Avon	2,225 "	
Dou	1,058 "		Essequibo	1,831 "	
Pará	4,028 "		Larne	1,670 "	
Midway	3,600 "		Tyne	615 "	
			Spey	467 "	Local Island service and West India
			Taw	180 "	
			Tees	180 "	
Eden	2,145 "	Intercolonial Mail service.	Wear	180 "	
Esk	2,145 "		Wailam	87 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Exe	61 "	

Under the Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going direct to Barbados, and branch steamers proceed as under—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara direct.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Lago—extending the voyage to La Guayra once in four weeks.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and St. Thomas.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Jamaica, Colon, going on thence, once in four weeks to Savanilla, and once in four weeks to Port Limon.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward except that the Transatlantic Mail Steamers return to Plymouth, thence proceeding to Southampton (calling at Cherbourg when there are passengers for France).

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Barbados (where they are due on 2nd Monday after leaving Southampton) to Jamaica where they are due on the following Friday at 7 a.m. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Tuesday at 2 p.m., and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Jamaica to Colon at 2 p.m. on the Saturday after their arrival from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on Monday proceeding the day fixed for the departure of the homeward steamer for Jamaica.

A cargo steamer leaves London on Wednesday every four weeks for the West Indies calling at Plymouth and proceeding thence direct to Barbados and subsequently to Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena, Colon, Limon, and Grey Town. Returning via Lisbon, Colon, Savanilla, Curacao, Port Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia and proceeding thence direct to Havre and London. The Itinerary homeward between Colon and Trinidad is as

ject to a variation, but the steamer always leaves St. Lucia timely and proceeds to France direct as stated above.

In addition to the above, there are local services between Antigua and adjacent Leeward Islands, also round the Islands of Jamaica, Grenada and St. Lucia.

Saloon fare between Kingston, Jamaica, and Southampton £26 and £36, according to position of cabin. Return Ticket available for twelve months £40 and £50. Second Class £20, Third Class (male only) £15. Children, one under 3 years free, 3 years and under 8 quarter fare, 8 years and under 12 half fare. School Tickets 12 years and under 17 for young gentlemen and ladies proceeding to or returning from school £20, special Return Ticket available for three months £32 10s. 0d. Servants (when accompanying their employers) £17 10s. Return Ticket, £26 10s.

Saloon fares between Kingston, Jamaica, and ports as under—

Antigua, £12 10s. Barbados, £8 10s. Carthagena, £10 10s. Colon £6 5s.; Curaçao, £14 10s. Demerara, £12 5s.; Dominica, £11 15s. Grenada, £10 10s.; Grey Town, £10 10s.; Guadalupe £12 10s.; Jaenel, £5 4s. 2d., La Graya, £15 5s.; Limon, £9 10s. Martinique, £11 10s.; Montserrat, £12 10s. Nova, £12 10s.; Puerto Cabello, £15 15s.; Savannah, £10 10s.; St. Kitts, £12 10s.; St. Lucia, £10 10s.; St. Thomas, £12 10s.; St. Vincent, £10 10s.; Tobago, £12 10s. Trinidad, £11 10s.

Ry Cargo steamer—Savannah, £5, Carthagena, £5 10s.; Colon, £8 5s.; Limon, £11 7s. 6d.; Grey Town, £12 10s. Second Class three fifths of saloon fare, deck fare one fifth saloon fare. Deck fare to Colon by mail steamers £1 2s. 6d.

Return Tickets (saloon only) a fare and half.

DISTANCES FROM PORT TO PORT TRAVELLED BY TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Southampton to Barbados	3,835 miles
Barbados to Jaenel	812 "
Jaenel to Kingston, Jamaica	255 "
Jamaica to Colon	550 "

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Spy" sails from Kingston every Monday at 7 a.m., going alternately onward and westward round the Island calling at ports as under, taking freight and deck passengers, returning to Kingston on the Friday following.

Ports called at	Agents	Ports called at	Agents
Morant Bay	Hop & Co.	Montego Bay	Saml Hart
Port Morant	Boston Fruit Co.	Lucia	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Port Antonio	C. E. Johnston & Co.	Sav. la Mar	Nelson & Co.
Annotto Bay	J. G. Chen	Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.
Port Maria	Levy, Bros. & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.
St. Ann's Bay	Levy, Isaacs & Co.		
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy & Co.		

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

#### WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Head Office, Mercsey Chambers, Liverpool.

Samuel Wright, Esq., Manager and Secretary.

Arnold L. Malabar & Co., Agents in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Bernard Hall	2,078 tons.	Leontianian	3,642 tons.
Costa Rican	3,251 "	Orbita	4,201 "
Darian	3,362 "	Mexican	4,201 "
Floridian	3,267 "	Nicaraguan	3,642 "
Jamaican	4,501 "	Barbadian	4,361 "
Texas	3,257 "	American	8,195 "
William Cliff	3,352 "	European	8,000 "
West Indian	2,704 "	Imperial	4,833 "
Yucatan	2,816 "		

The Company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence. —

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savannah, Cartagena, and New Orleans, sailing on Saturdays, and calling at Santa Martha at intermediate dates.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon (average time from Liverpool 21 days), thence to Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso and New Orleans, sailing every two Thursdays.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon, going to New Orleans direct, thence to Liverpool, once a quarter.

#### SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince and Kingston, £20, to Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savannah, £22, to Cartagena and Colon, £22, to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, £25; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to New Orleans, via Mexico or Colon, £25; steamer fare from Kingston to New Orleans (direct), £10, from New Orleans to Liverpool direct, £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess carried.

#### SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool or London, via New Orleans ..	£25
" to Vera Cruz .. ..	8
" to Tampico .. ..	9
" to Progreso .. ..	10
" to New Orleans direct ..	10
" to New Orleans via Mexico ..	11 5s.

#### ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SERVICE KINGSTON TO NEW YORK — A steamer leaves Kingston for New York weekly, taking freight, mails and passengers.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON — A steamer leaves New York every week on Saturday for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Hayti every week, and calls at Ports in the Hayti en route to Kingston.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company through Bills of Lading.

Messrs. Leach, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Agents, London.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellock, General Agents, New York.

W. Peoples Forwood, General Agent, Jamaica.

#### COMPANY'S FLEET.

Altai (new—building)	Athos	2,000 tons.	Alvena	1,800 tons
Alleghany - 2,000 tons.	Alps	1,800 "	Adula -	900 "
Alone - 2,700 "				
Adirondack 2,500 "	Andea	1,800 "	Clanbel -	1,200 "

The larger ships of the Company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in warm climate.

The cargo ships are fitted with electric fans by which the temperature of the holds is regulated for the safe carriage of perishable cargo.

The "Adula," the Constable Steamship, has been built specially for Island Service. Her passenger accommodation is forward of the engines and is

the upper deck. Every attention has been paid to the comfort of passengers. She is fitted throughout with electric lights. Her average speed is eleven knots.

## PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—		Through to Glasgow per Anchor Line—	
Adults	£10 8 4	First Class	£22 0 0
Children under 12 years	5 4 2	Return tickets	41 0 0
Servants	6 18 10	Through to Havre, Bremen or Hamburg—	
Return ticket for adults only	18 0 0	Adults	31 0 0
Through to Liverpool—		Return ticket	36 8 0
Adults	26 0 0	Children under 12 years half fare.	
Return ticket	47 0 0		

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamship:—

- To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Lines.
- To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.
- To London—By the Atlantic Transport Line.
- To Havre—By the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
- To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.
- To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

## JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.

The Adula (Contract Steamer) leaves Kingston every alternate Tuesday at 7 a.m. on the Eastern route, and every alternate Wednesday on the Western route at 7 a.m. The Coastal Steamer makes a direct connection with the Company's main line steamers from New York.

The following are the ports called at, namely:—

Morant Bay	Port Maria	Montego Bay
Port Morant	St. Ann's Bay	Lucoa
Port Antonio	Dry Harbour	Savanna-la-Mar
Annotto Bay	Falmouth	Black River
	Alligator Pond	

PASSENGERS' FARES FROM  
ON TO KINGSTON

East.		Ports.	West.	
Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 10 0	0 16 0	Alligator Pond	0 10 0	0 4 0
4 0 0	0 15 0	Black River	0 17 6	0 4 0
3 10 0	0 14 0	Savanna-la-Mar	1 5 0	0 4 0
3 0 0	0 13 0	Lucoa	1 10 0	0 5 0
2 10 0	0 12 0	Montego Bay	1 15 0	0 6 0
2 5 0	0 11 0	Falmouth	2 5 0	0 9 0
2 0 0	0 10 0	Dry Harbour	2 0 0	0 9 0
1 15 0	0 9 0	St. Ann's Bay	2 10 0	0 11 0
1 10 0	0 8 0	Port Maria	2 15 0	0 12 0
1 5 0	0 7 0	Annotto Bay	3 0 0	0 13 0
1 2 6	0 6 0	Port Antonio	3 10 0	0 14 0
0 15 0	0 5 0	Port Morant	3 15 0	0 15 0
0 10 0	0 4 0	Morant Bay	4 0 0	0 16 0

## ROUND TRIP—£4

The above rates include everything except liquors. Cabin rates from port to port, 6, for each port, which does not include Food or Berth.



Deck rates from port to port will be 4s. for the first port and 1s. additional for every port after.

COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, W. Peoples Forwood	Dry Harbour, J. H. Levy & Co.
Morant Bay, Hope & Co.	Falmouth, R. B. Nemes & Co.
Port Morant, Boston Fruit Co.	Montego Bay, A. Hart & Son.
Port Antonio, Jamaica Fruit Co.	Lucea, A. H. Browne & Bros.
Annetto Bay, R. B. Graham & Son	Savanna la Mar, Leyden & Co.
Port Maria, A. C. Goffe	Black River, C. G. Farquharson.
St. Ann's Bay, L. L. Fraser	Alligator Pond, S. A. Shaw.

PICKFORD AND BLACK'S WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN HALIFAX, BERMUDEA, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

THE "Alpha," or another steamer, is appointed to sail on the following dates — From Halifax the 15th, Bermuda the 20th and Turks Island the 23rd of each month arriving at Kingston on or about the 25th.

Leaving Kingston on the return voyage on the 27th she calls at Turks Island on the 29th, and Bermuda on the 2nd of each month, arriving at Halifax on the 4th.

From	To	First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	
		Single	Return.	Single.	Return.
Bermuda	Halifax	£8 5 0	£10 10 0	£4 5 0	£7 5 0
"	Turks Island	5 5 0	9 5 0	3 5 0	6 5 0
"	Jamaica	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turks Island	Halifax	10 10 0	18 15 0	7 5 0	12 10 0
"	Jamaica	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Jamaica	Halifax	12 10 0	20 15 0	8 10 0	14 10 0
"	Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
"	Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Children over 1 year and under 12 years half fare. Infants under 1 year, free. Servants in cabin charged second cabin fare. Return tickets available for 6 months.

The passage money includes steward's fees and provisions, but is exclusive of liquors which can be supplied by the steward at moderate prices.

In the event of a quarantine at any port of call, passengers will be maintained on board at the rate of five shillings per day.

Passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of personal baggage. One shilling per cubic foot will be charged on all in excess of that quantity. Packages of merchandise cannot be taken as baggage.

Freight carried at moderate rates between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica, also to all points in Canada connected by rail, also to London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Agents—W. T. James, Hamilton, Bermuda; J. D. Murphy, Turks Island; E. G. Orrett, Kingston, Jamaica; Pickford & Black, Halifax, N. S.

PRINCE LINE.

Sailing from Antwerp and Glasgow to Jamaica, and from Jamaica to London and Continent.

Owner—James Knott, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Antwerp Agents—Bry Buleke & Co.

Glasgow " Whinister & Co.

New York " John C. Senger.

London " Parr, Mackay & Co., Low, Son & Carter.

General Agent for Jamaica—E. A. B. Haggart, Kingston.

Steamers sail from Antwerp and Glasgow once a month, and load for Europe once a month.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE

M. Star by Tweedie &amp; Co.

This line leaves New York every fortnight for Kingston and proceeds thence to Belize, Livingstone, Puerto Cortez and Port Baines and thence to New York. The Agents in New York are Messrs Bowring and Archibald. The Agent in Jamaica is Mr Peter W. Martin.

## INDEPENDENT LINE.

Sailing regularly from New York to Kingston every fortnight, and loading from Kingston and outports to New York.

General Managers—C. H. Pearson & Co., 437 Produce Exchange, New York.

Montego Bay Agent—	A. D. Jacobs.
Black River	" C. M. Parquharson & Co.
Sav-la-Mar	" Neilson & Co.
Lucas	" Sarffleben & Son.
Falmouth	" Delgado Bros.
St. Ann's Bay	" Levy, Isaacs & Co.
Kingston	" E. A. H. Haggart.

## THE JAMAICA FRUIT IMPORTING AND TRADING CO.

This Line runs a steamer from Kingston to London every fortnight. The steamers are provided with special cold storage chambers for fruit, and are expected to make the voyage in less than sixteen days. They have also excellent passage accommodation.

Agents in London—Messrs Anderson & Anderson, Fenchurch Street.

Agent in Jamaica—E. G. Orrett.

## UNDERWRITERS AGENTS

The following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica—

Lloyds, London.  
 Board of Underwriters of Liverpool.  
 Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia.  
 Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles.  
 Italian Società d'Assicurazioni Marittime—Fratelli Torricelli, Genoa.  
 Société Anonyme d'Assurances France—Hongroise, Budapest.  
 Austrian Lloyd, Trieste.  
 National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York.

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna la Mar and Black River—Frank Baillan, Sub-Agent.  
 Montego Bay and Falmouth—J. B. Kerr & Co., Sub-Agents.  
 St. Ann's Bay—Bravo, Bro & Co., Sub-Agents.  
 Antigua Bay—Ernest Kerr, Sub-Agent.  
 Port Antonio—P. A. Moodie, Sub-Agent.  
 Morant Bay—

## THE MARINE BOARD

The Marine Board constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several Pilotage and Harbour Boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the Boards and the Pilotage and Harbour Districts under those Laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the Pilotage and Harbour Boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and buoys other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting trade and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coast trading ships.

The Board also have the duty of examining persons applying for Pilot Licences.

The present members of the Board are —

Commodore H. W. Dowding, R.N., President.

Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

Charles Goldie, Esq., Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston.

W. P. Farwood, Esq.

T. L. Wingate, Esq.

with Mr W. E. M. Drummond as Clerk of the Board.

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and licence (Law 21 of 1891). —

For each examination under Section 12	—	2	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 13	—	8	3	0
For every Pilot's original licence for one Port	—	0	15	0
For every additional Port	—	10	1	0
For each renewal of licence for one Port	—	2	11	0
For every additional Port	—	1	5	0
	—	0	3	0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891):—

*For First Class Ports.*

	Upward.	Downward.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	£ s. d. 2 5 0	1 0 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 0 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	1 7 0	0 0 0
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 3 6	0 0 0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	—	—
(The prescribed distance is between New Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) —	—	—
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0 18 0	0 0 0
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 3 6	0 0 0
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Bay-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 0 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 0 0

*For Second Class Ports.*

Not exceeding seven feet	1 10 0	1 0 0
For every additional foot or part of a foot	0 4 0	0 0 0

The second class ports are

Port Morant

Morant Bay

Alligator Pond

Black River

Loosea

Montego Bay

Rio Nuevo

Dry Harbour

St. Ann's Bay

Ocho Rios

Oracabona

Port Maria

Annotto Bay

Port Antonio

Manchester

The following are the names of Pilots and the several Ports for which they are licensed for the year 1896:—

- Louis Cole, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay  
 W. Long, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay  
 John Freeman, Kingston  
 William Walker, Kingston  
 William Taylor, Kingston  
 J. A. Duncan, Kingston  
 Thomas McKoy, Kingston, Old Harbour, and Salt River  
 W. G. Burton, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Green Island, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa.  
 John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour (including Long's Wharf, and Salt River), Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.  
 Philip Hall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River  
 John Bryan, Kingston  
 J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios  
 John W. Sampson, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond  
 J. H. Alford, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal  
 George Nelson, Kingston and Port Antonio  
 Walter Fish, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay and Lucea.  
 A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal  
 J. S. Leger, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Green Island, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio  
 W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River and Carlisle Bay  
 C. W. Jensen, Kingston, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, and Lucea  
 T. Trenchard, Kingston  
 T. M. McKnight, Kingston, Morant Bay and Port Morant  
 E. J. Sharpe, Kingston, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay  
 J. H. Spray, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay and Lucea  
 John William Morris, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Salt River  
 E. J. Seavers, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Savanna-la-Mar  
 H. Lowe, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay and Milk River  
 W. C. Howell, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, and Falmouth  
 George Jennings, Old Harbour, including Long's Wharf and Salt River  
 J. C. Dow, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Milk River, Old Harbour and Carlisle Bay  
 J. Bour, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Black River and Savanna-la-Mar  
 Edmund Cox, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River  
 John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Joseph Brown, Black River  
 Charles Davis, Black River  
 Thomas Wood, Savanna-la-Mar and Black River  
 T. Favara, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Uriah Davis, Black River  
 Richard M. Bourne, Montego Bay, Green Island and Lucea  
 J. A. Chambers, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island  
 Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea  
 R. Dalrymple, Montego Bay and Lucea  
 James Whittier, Black River  
 J. A. Soar, Montego Bay and Lucea  
 D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and St. Ann's Bay  
 Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay and Lucea  
 Robert Walker, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios  
 G. B. Franklin, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay and Lucea

## NAMES OF PILOTS, &amp;c.

Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Man choval, Port Maria, Oracabessa and Annotto Bay.	W. H. Manning, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio, and Manchoval.
F. W. Brown, Oracabessa and Port Maria. G. F. Foster, Manchoval, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oracabessa.	H. J. McCrear, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa and Port Maria.

## HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to Harbours, a process by which was much required as a matter of convenience as these enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provided later and first the constitution of Harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office for the removal of wrecks and other wrecks in Harbours, for the preservation, repair and removal of buoys. As to Section 6 of Law 17 of 1896 Harbour Masters are placed under the control, superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that Law created. By the Law of 1873 the Harbour Masters fees were assessed on the draught of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the Legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following gives the fees now payable—

Harbour	Registered Tonnage	From 1st July 1889 to 31st Dec 1889	From 1st Jan 1890 to 31st Dec 1890	From 1st Jan 1891 to 31st Dec 1891
Kingston	Under 10 tons	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	10 tons and over but under 100 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
	100 tons and over but under 500 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	500 tons and over but under 1000 tons	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	1000 tons and upwards	0 17 6	1 15 0	1 15 0
All other harbours	Under 10 tons	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	10 tons and upwards	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Atlantic Harbours	Not assessed by per quarter	-	-	0 1
All other harbours	Not assessed by per quarter	-	-	0 1

## KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Under the provisions of Law 13 of 1892, vessels entering any Harbour for the purpose of calling for orders only, are exempt from Fees provided they do not take in or discharge cargo or ballast, and do not take on board or land passengers, and do not come into any Harbour further than the place where they are boarded by the Health Officer.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 10 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width. The channel throughout to the anchorage at Kingston being well buoyed and marked.

Port Augusta light is essentially a harbour light. It may be thus described:—It is 37 feet above High Water with white and red fixed lights—white light showing to the South, down South Channel, red light to the East, up the Harbour. It is a White Iron Tripod Beacon, square white lantern with pyramidal top, surmounted by a large "A" painted black, facing South down the South Channel.—Latitude 17° 58' N. Longitude 76° 52' W.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town. The majority of vessels at a single time anchor at the wharves to discharge or take cargo with their heads to the eastward the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 fms.

Coal and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates: viz.—



From 70 tons to 150 tons	21 12 0	From 501 tons and upwards	43 0 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	Steamers under 1,200 tons register	3 12 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 18 0	And upwards	4 4 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 0		

Foreign men of war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fees and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2' a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF MARINE MARINERS.

Office	Name of Holder	Salary.*	Other Emoluments	Date of Appointment.
Kingston	J. D. Thompson, R.N.	£500 0 0	...	Nov. '93
Monte Bay	T. J. Breakpear	20 0 0	...	April, '89
Fort Mount	J. E. Davis	...	...	May, '95
Marchmont	J. P. K. King	...	...	Jan. '95
Fort Antonio	J. S. Trench	...	...	Nov. '93
Arnotto Bay	A. Taylor	...	...	Oct. '86
Fort Maria	M. H. Rogee	...	...	April, '94
Cabo Rico	W. M. Shaw	...	Fees	Aug. '90
St. Anne Bay	J. Allison	...	...	Dec. '94
Palmaroff	J. A. S. Menaphan	...	...	March, '94
Montego Bay	S. Lums	...	...	Oct. '90
Lucea	J. A. Rattigan	...	...	June, '96
Green Island	S. R. Payne	...	...	April, '95
Swanston in Mar	A. G. Price	...	...	April, '95
Gravelly Black River	J. A. Pasmore	...	...	July, '92
Albion's Land	H. H. Price	...	...	April, '94
Long Harbour	H. H. Price	...	...	April, '94
Mus River and Charles Bay	H. Burned	...	...	June, '95
St. Peter River	H. B. Walker	...	...	June, '95
Old Harbour	J. Novell	...	...	June, '92

## RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Under the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, A Law relating to Wreck, Committed to Ships and Salvage which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found inefficient to protect the interests of ship owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow:

- (1) Kingston—Wreck Bay inclusive on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2) Monte Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3) Fort Mount—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4) Fort Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5) Arnotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6) Fort Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Western Bank of White River.
- (7) St. Anne Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Port Tree Bluff.
- (8) Long Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Port Tree Bluff to Forest Point.
- (9) Palmaroff—Forest Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10) Monte Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11) Long Harbour—Round Hill Bluff to North Negrol Point.
- (12) Swanston in Mar—North Negrol Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13) Lucea River—Whitehouse Point to Long Pedro Bluff.

\* Does not include a commission of 10 per cent on the fees collected.



A third order heliophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889 in place of the original apparatus.

Mussel oil is the illuminant in this and the other light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for coconut oil being thereby effected.

**Palma Point**—This Light house stands on the Palisades at the entrance to Kingston Harbour, the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a 4 wick burner lamp, arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light house is in latitude  $17^{\circ} 54'$  north, longitude  $76^{\circ} 47'$  west.

**Point Point, Port Antonio**—This Light house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886 the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund in the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order, showing a red light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of  $163^{\circ}$ , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

**Negril Point**—A light house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 56 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for  $57\frac{1}{2}$  seconds, with periods of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds of darkness intervening.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Morant Point.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	170 0 0	1st Dec., '89
First Under Keeper	W. Branker	70 0 0	1st Dec., '89
Second Under Keeper	J. Lowe	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Palmb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	170 0 0	13th May, '81
First Under Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
Second Under Keeper	W. Spencer	70 0 0	1st Sep., '86
<i>Point Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	John Sturgeon	100 0 0	22nd Nov., '89
Under Keeper	T. B. Fraser	60 0 0	11th April, '88
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	J. F. Brownhill	160 0 0	2nd July, '86
Under Keeper	J. R. Brown	60 0 0	2nd July, '86
<i>Ditto</i>	Theo. Durrant	52 0 0	25th June, '86
<i>Port Augusta.</i>			
Keeper	A. Campbell	28 0 0	17th June, '86

## PART XIII.

## ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &amp;c.

## THE RIO CORRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

The total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows —

	Miles	Chabes
Main Canal	6	101
Caymanas Branch	4	21
Culver and Pen Branch	4	111
Port Henderson Branch	3	591
Old Harbour Branch	9	111
Heartwase Channel	1	61
Hastings and Marsh Pen Channel	6	55
Hastings Channel	4	101
Lord Rodney Channel	6	51
Cow Park Channel	1	111
Total	36	751

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work was about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded 12 per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 60,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated as it is broken and hilly ground, but after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but experience in other countries where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shown that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses. In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The annual revenue at present amounts to about £8,100, and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal.

banks, and from the taxes on land and houses and under Law 39 of 1883. A large number of coconut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks, which are now yielding a fair revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill power. No better field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found. Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, lime, and the other members of the orange family, coconuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pineapples, peas, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop or the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one. General Mann R E, under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated, the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view and it is to be hoped that this result will be realized in the course of time.

The gain to the districts reached by the various canals during the drought of 1884-85 is admitted to have been very great. All landholders were benefited whether they contributed to the revenue or not for although many peakeepers took no water direct from the canals, they contrived to get their stock watered at streams supplied by them. The peasantry saved much of walking to fetch water for domestic purposes by being able to take it from the canals. Very few cattle were lost in consequence of the drought but their value was much depreciated thereby, far more than would have been the case if the water had been used to any considerable extent for irrigating pastureland. The sugar estates which would practically have done nothing without irrigation, with it did fairly well. But in this case also the results would have been more satisfactory if water had been taken to a greater extent. The Engineer informed the Government that "he was not overestimating the gain from the works in the financial year 1884-85 to those connected with the lands commanded by the canals, by placing the amount at £20,000, after deducting charges for water and cost of distribution by the consumers."

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Government in Privy Council:—

Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works, provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than a month, and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless there is a minimum yearly payment or account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, as equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated, and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.



(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pence per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one penny per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—

- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yds per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of

100	do.	do.	.	£52	0	0	per annum.
125	do.	do.	.	66	13	4	do
150	do.	do.	.	81	6	0	do
200	do.	do.	.	95	0	0	do
250	do.	do.	.	107	16	4	do
300	do.	do.	.	120	0	0	do
350	do.	do.	.	145	16	8	do
400	do.	do.	.	172	10	0	do

yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than three shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.

(d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.

(e) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum shall be paid.

(f) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, or also for water for driving such machinery or for other special purposes.

(g) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods or for a constant supply, also for varying the points of delivery.

(h) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. a year on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

(i) In the case of an owner or occupier of any property who desires to establish cultivation on land not previously irrigated, the Director of Public Works is hereby empowered to supply each owner or occupier with the water necessary to irrigate such land, free of charge, for one year on the condition that the owner or occupier afterwards binds himself to take such supply of water after the expiration of the said first and free year, for five years (inclusive) succeeding, and give the Commissioners a satisfactory guarantee that he will pay for the same quarterly at the established rates charged by the Commissioners.

Provided always that when any agreement has been or shall be made under the provisions of this Rule, the owner or occupier of any such party to such agreement shall be at liberty at any time, in case he shall so desire, to have the supply of water agreed to be taken by him for the land mentioned in the said agreement transferred, in whole or in part, to some other lands occupied or owned by him, and which have not been previously irrigated, but which are capable of irrigation. Provided that such owner or occupier shall give to the Director of Public Works at least three months notice of such transfer, and shall pay to the Director of Public

Works, on demand, the cost of all appliances and works necessary to transfer the said supply of water.

Under Law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, a special tax has been laid on all lands and houses within certain limits benefited by the Canals, but persons purchasing water from the Commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

### KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

The subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr S C Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr W Cline applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were—that the maximum price should be 18/- per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to Mr T L Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession, the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board, as was met by the very strong objection on that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "vandalistic and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was treated with satisfaction. The objection somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authority for their opinion. Major Preserville (the Inspector General) showed that of 1,74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871 inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly on twilight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custodian of Kingston and Custodian of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a burning containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and light house, the condenser, and two gas holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 566 street lamps for lighting the city, is £46,822. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the building being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made in 1895-96 was 13 million cubic feet; the amount of coals carbonised amounting to 4 tons of cannel and 1,311 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up in the May

March 1896, was 283, supplying over 2,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10s. per night. This, of course, is exclusive of cost of the gas itself, which vary in value very greatly.

The consumption of gas at different institutions and dwellings has been 4,000 cubic ft. per annum. In public lamps 7,000,000 cubic ft. per annum.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1896, were £7,222 8s. 11d., the expenditure £4,564 1s. 2d. without the charge of £1,492 2s. 11d. for interest. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	£3 10 0	With 25 discount per
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	12 0	c. ft. for prompt pay
For gas consumed by Engines and Stoves	12 0	with 10 discount per
		c. ft. for prompt pay
For coke, per ton	1 10 0	
For oil, per gallon	0 0 6	retail
For quick lime, per barrel	0 3 9	
For temper lime, per bush	2 4 3	
For temper lime, per barrel	0 7 3	

The price charged for gas consumed for illuminating purposes is virtually 10 1,000 cubic feet, and 8 when consumed in gas engines or stoves.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas 18 candle power would require

47 lbs. of tallow candles at 6d. per lb. £1 5 6 34 gallons of coal oil at 5 p. per gallon 40 lbs. of kerosene candles at 1s. per lb. 2 5 0 6 gallons of kerosene oil at 5 p. per gallon  
Good gas, therefore, at 10 is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naphtha, but if loss of time in trimming and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.

The Director of Public Works.

The Governor of St. Andrew.

The Mayor of Kingston.

The Mayor of Kingston.

R. S. Haughton, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Mr. Haughton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £100 per annum.

Engineer—Mr. Frederick Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £600 per annum.

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson, Salary £300.\*

#### KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

The City of Kingston and plants of Liguanea are supplied with water from sources, namely, the Hope River and the Wag Water. The town and district formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells, and that yields few springs along the harbour. A Company was incorporated about the year 1840 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barb. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway Tree. The adit proved a total failure, but the Company in 1849 were fortunate enough to be able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope Estate together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Servants were sent at Hope and Montgomery's Corner and a line of 12-inch pipe was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an abundant supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was poor that little or no protection was afforded the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old Company for the sum of £61,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works were completed in 1876 and consist of—

\* These Officers receive their salaries for connection both with the Gas Work and the Water.

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavalier's.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 250 feet long by 150 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 140 and 10 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average days supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21 inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2 inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 40 miles.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, &c. &c., are supplied with filtered water from the reservoir at Montgomery Corner from which a new 12 inch main was laid in 1874 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 7-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds are being built at Hope and will supply filtered water to these districts.

The quantity supplied to the town from these reservoirs is about 500,000 gallons daily.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1886 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring Estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1888 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £10,000.

The Works themselves comprise an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is twenty-four chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 4 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. The tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and intended to have cost with the immense masonry dam to be erected, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 3 ft. in diameter, is being constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows along the bottom of a valley, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 10 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10 inch and a 6-inch main, 3 miles long carry the water to within half a mile of the city. There, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyneux, Cassin Park, Grant's Pond and Lester's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available as pens for raising and keeping stock that were previously of little value to the owners.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and water consumed by the town, amounting, on an average, to about 3,100,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's, but the water supplying the outlying districts is drawn direct from the reservoir at Hope, Constant Spring and Montgomery Corner is not now filtered, although the supply is constant except in very dry weather.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following statement of the mean of ten different analyses by Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.O., the Government Analytical Chemist—



Analysis, excepting Hardness, not based in grains per gallon of water								
Quantity in these gals.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Ex- tract and Nitrates	Ammonia	Albuminoid Am- monia	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Total amount of Oxygen at 150° F.	Degree of Hard- ness as deter- mined by Boiling
0.518	Trace	0.00323	0.0005	0.00378	0.01448	0.02629	14.833	9.573
Mean of 10 different samples taken as collected from the pipes at the Public Laboratory, Queen Street, and at the General Post Office from 24 to 26 February with 24th January 1891								
								2.91

Mr. Brower in connection with the above analyses states "On each occasion the water was clear and bright and the microscopic examination was satisfactory. The first four samples were collected during dry weather, the remaining six while there were frequent heavy showers in the hills. The results of these different conditions are very evident in the analyses. In no instance has the water, judged simply by the analytical results, been other than of first rate quality."

#### WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses included in class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1879)	1/6	per month.
When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10	2/6	"
" " " " " 10 " 20	3/6	"
" " " " " 20 " 30	4/6	"
" " " " " 30 " 40	5/6	"
" " " " " 40 " 50	6/6	"
" " " " " 50 " 60	7/6	"
" " " " " 60 " 70	8/6	"
When the property shall be of the annual value of £70 and under £90	10/	per month.
" " " " " 80 " 100	12/	"
" " " " " 100 " 150	14/	"
" " " " " 150 and upwards	16/	"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Frankland Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867 following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road, thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour, and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 1 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	100 gallons a day.	5/6 per month	400 gallons a day
2/	150 "	8/	500 "
3/	200 "	10/	600 "
4/	250 "	12/	"
4/6	300 "	14/	1,000
5/6	350 "	16/	"
		Stores	250



Scales showing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons capacity, 1s 3d per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s a month, provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for extra supply of water, but if a fountain or stand pipe is provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate of 1s before stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe, or for the extra supply of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supply of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s, for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinafter provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1895-96 was £18,142 and the expenditure £12,055.

## COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary,  
The Director of Public Works,  
The Controller of the Customs.

The Mayor of Kingston  
The Mayor of Kingston  
B. S. Ingham, Esq. Managing Com.

Mr. Ingham receives, on his appointment as Com., a salary of £400 per annum.

## OFFICIALS AND STAFF.

Engineer	Mr. Fred Kemble, A.M.I.C.E.	£200 per annum.
Assistant Engineer	Mr. H. G. H. Jones	£50 per annum.
Chief Clerk	Mr. C. C. Anderson	£200 per annum.
Collector	Mr. A. H. Jones	50 " " " "
Assistant Clerk	Mr. J. L. Jones	20 " " " "
Driver	Mr. W. H. Jones	15 " " " "
Ditto	Mr. H. L. Jones	10 " " " "
Ditto	Mr. J. L. Jones	10 " " " "
Ditto	Mr. L. L. Jones	7 " " " "

personal allowance £50

N.B. The Commissioners' staff receive their salaries for services in connection with both the Gas and Water Works.

## THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Municipal Corporation of Spanish Town, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Chobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast-iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular on account of frequent stoppages and considerable work duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put on a thorough order, the mains were repaired and extended, a new pump-house erected, and a new reservoir constructed to carry off to and 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regulated but not continuous, and ratepayers being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Chobre through a Canal by gravity. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August of that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the river canal at H. G. Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led down a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one and a half million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in eight-inch cast-iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

An additional reservoir with filter-bed of 1,500,000 gallons capacity has been constructed. This will give a storage of 3 million gallons, and will enable the inhabitants of Spanish Town to obtain a supply of pure and filtered water when the river is turbid.

On March 31st, 1885 the liability of the Commissioners had been reduced, from £7,051 18s. 7d. in 1880, to £1,412 12s. 6d. so that within the next three years the Works would have been entirely free from debt, but for the cost of the additional reserve which has been £1,424 18s. 1d.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and maximum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 6s. per month.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary,

The Director of Public Works.

The Custos of St. Catherine.

Collector—The Collector of Inland Revenue. Five percent commission.

Superintendent of Works—Mr. J. P. Brennan, salary £40 per annum.

#### OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

For many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. Mackinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported in by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour on a deep portion Colbeck's Estate. The late Hon. Sir John Lubbock was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The Works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the end of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 72 chains, consists of a single line of four-inch cast-iron pipes. The main in Old Harbour consists of 905 yards of four-inch and 12,024 yards of two-inch cast-iron piping. The water has been laid on to 200 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought-iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and cold-water cocks.

The Jamaica Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour, water runs on the main many feet above the highest houses without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as great as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d., they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1883, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine's Municipal Board, they are now managed by the Parochial Board of that parish. The Government has made a further advance of £2,517 2s. 5d. for laying down a new auxiliary main of 4 inches and for the construction of a reservoir.

The following shall be the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the town of Old Harbour, payable monthly in advance:

Houses of the annual value of	£4 and under £10	2
" " " " 10	15	2 6
" " " " 15	20	3 6
" " " " 20	25	4 6
" " " " 25	30	5 6
" " " " 30	35	6 6
" " " " 35	40	7 6
" " " " 40	50	9
" " " " 50	60	10 6

The following is the scale of charges for the Old Harbour Bay District, payable monthly in advance —

Householder		
Under the value of £4	.	1
" " " 4 12	.	1 2
" " " 20	.	1 6
" " " 30	.	2
" " " 40	.	2 4
" " " 50 and over	.	2 6

### LINSTED WATER WORKS

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Hon. Colonial Secretary) presented to the Municipal Board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be obtained from Spring Vale Estate from the Berkshire Hall Lands, and also from taking the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The Municipal Board, which was succeeded by the Municipal Board, under the name of Mr. J. H. McIlwain, the owner of Spring Vale for the water rights for £2000 but that got them declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner Mrs. Mitchell, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Penlon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £3,802 2s. 14d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall River, the other the Eastern Gully, the same Eastern being taken from a previously formed basin in the course of the stream.

The distance traversed in laying of the pipes is, for the 4 inch pipes 2½ miles and for 1 inch pipes 6 miles. The course of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead and that of the Eastern Gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Eastern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 241, each having ½ inch galvanized pipes with stop-cocks, and the revenue received is £50 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to maintain and working fine in the plant incurred for the purpose of buying the plant; from the growth of Linstead there are several premises within the limits at being provided with service pipes, a disadvantage which, it is hoped will soon be remedied.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead Water Supply District payable monthly in advance —

Householder	Under the annual value of £4	at 1s. 6d. per month	
Householder	of the annual value of £4 and under £10		3 6
"	" " 10 " " 15		4 6
"	" " 15 " " 20		5
"	" " 20 " " 25		5 6
"	" " 25 " " 30		6
"	" " 30 " " 40		7
"	" " 40 " " 50		8
"	" " 50 " " 60		10
"	" " 60 " " 70		12
"	" " 70 " " 80		
"	" " 80 and upwards, at 15s		

### THE FALMOUTH WATER COMPANY

This Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III, chap. 29) in 1799 for supply of water to Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £1,000. There were at first 200 of these shares. It has been altered by the statute of the 11th Geo. IV. to pay.

The water is brought into the town from the distance of about 12 miles, being raised at the source where the works also include a steam engine and the Persian wheel when necessary.

Under its Act of Incorporation the Company has the rents (estimated annually by the Parochial Board) in Falmouth, and of 3 1/2 d. per ton in every year, taking water or not, except taxes and of war, ships, 25 tons, an allowance of 10 per cent. in the tax revenue derived from a public house, certain Company to the Atlas Steamship Company.

There have been paid to the shareholders an average of £1 10s. per share per annum.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a Board of Directors, the possession of two shares

#### DIRECTORS

R. B. Nunes, Esq.	Joseph Theurer, Esq.
Hon. W. H. Kerr	John Dwyer
Henry Sewell	John H. Dwyer
Chas. A. Nunes	James Stone
	Joseph Shore

Treasurer—Mr. Chas. A. Nunes

Secretary and Collector—Mr. Dwyer

Deputy Collector—Mr. David Palmer.

#### GENERAL WATER

There are many parts of the Island of Jamaica of water from natural sources, arising not from the porous nature of the soil and the rock. A very large proportion of the water in the high lands passes in deep underground channels to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts small size and construction of masonry, are not so private property. In other parts of the droughts are frequent, and when they occur for storing water the results are not so good as that whilst persons of means sufficient to their own domestic wants and for their freedom in any part of the island in distress suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this want as far as possible a scheme of which was to enable the Governor to the Municipal (now the Parochial) water-works in the 11th Geo. IV. to provide, authorise the acquisition of land and the Boards, and to regulate the management of the same. The water supply was to be checked, deficiency was to be made good from the water works. Under the subsequent Act leviable in the particular District of a public by advances from general revenue or from the Government.

Notwithstanding these provisions, the supply and when the drought of 1884 occurred in a large part of the island, the necessity of levying plans for the attention of the Parochial Authorities.

ment of the previous enactments. By this law water rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the treated laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout a district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna la Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linseed in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical draughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon and Parnass in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the Parochial Hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville Parade.

### THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park Railway Station and two miles south of the Rest Village where there are stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Justices and Magistrates of Vere a Corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon, and has now under Law 16 of 1886 passed to the Parochial Board.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 12s was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging houses. The two principal bath-rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date, but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath-rooms and the necessary outhouses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazette: "All persons properly recommended by the Council or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the Charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished



by the same sea or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging houses were erected gratis to the extent of £2,100 having been given by the House of Assembly, and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £500 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867 when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £81 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually in a very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Arthur MacCarthy having visited the Institution, granted the sum of £500, which sum has been voted by the House of Assembly to their present credit account. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Board Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the water head at the West Village.

Until 1891 the Institution consisted of the following buildings, *viz.*—3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 2 bath rooms and the necessary out buildings.

In the previous year the Directors having obtained a loan of £600 from the Government renovated and replenished the buildings, and on the 31st March, 1891, completed the erection of a new lodging house with bath house, kitchen, &c. This building affords accommodation to ten persons and is resort for the reception of poor persons, who are required to pay 1s. per day, and for paupers in the parish or from any other parish.

The central lodging house, hitherto known as the matron's house, has been renovated, and furnished as a first class lodging house. The other buildings (the north and south houses) are now the second class lodging houses.

The Directors have recently added an "Inland" bath to the first class lodging house through which the difficulty hitherto complained of by this class of persons of getting down the steps into the bath has been removed. The bath consists of two apartments, and stands on the same floor as the first class house. The water is pumped into it from the first class bath.

A dry-cloth closet on the automatic principle has been likewise erected in connection with the first class house.

These additions have been for years the subject of constant complaint, and they are now appreciated.

General.—The baths have been better patronized than in any recent year. The larger number of visitors have been Kingstonians. The increase in the opinion the result of advertising the Institution in the newspapers.

The following alterations in the charges have been found necessary and were made in March, 1891.

1st Class.—1. for one person, with free bath. when two persons occupy the same bed room the charge is 3s. each.

2nd Class.—2 for one person with free bath. when two persons occupy one bed room the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

" " " 2nd " " " 6d.

" " " 3rd " " " 3d.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a Government Medical Officer, countersigned by the Inspector of the Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for each parish agreeing to pay 1s. 6d. per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the Institution.

The matron, when required, boards visitors at a reasonable charge, varying according to the fare required from 4s. to 5s. per diem. Special rates for families of parties of 3 or 4 persons. To afford facility to visitors who prefer to board themselves the Directors have made arrangements with the proprietor of a Pension, the

vicinity to supply (whenever required) mutton, poultry, eggs, and milk to the Institution.

Visitors have hitherto recorded their complaints against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the Directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May P. P. O.

A Commission to consider the best means of increasing the usefulness of the Bath, consisting of the Hon. R. Craig, the Hon. J. P. Clark and the Hon. C. B. Momo, C. B., was appointed in 1893 and made their report; but no action was taken on it.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath Water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Borotrace of Lithia, Bromine and Iodine	

#### DIRECTORS.

Quintin Logan, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. S. A. Armstrong  
C. F. Nairne  
Rev. Alex. Eastwood  
George Murray  
C. Berni, Esq.

H. P. Robt.  
J. T. Snodder  
George Turland  
W. C. Chandler  
John F. Welsh, Esq.

R. A. Wilkins  
G. Reddick  
Rev. George Turner  
G. R. McDonald, Esq.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh, salary £20.

Matron—Mrs. E. M. Dent, salary £60.

Mr. A. A. Green, of Milk River, runs vehicles from the Clarendon Park Railway Station to the Milk River Bath, a distance of about 12 miles. Single buggy, 6/-, double, 12/-; 5/- each when 3 persons take one vehicle. Persons desirous of visiting the Bath should communicate with Mr. A. A. Green. Railway fare from Kingston to Clarendon Park, 1st class 6/-, 2nd class 3/6.

#### BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE

The natural spring is situated about a mile and a half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency, equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprang into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *Society of Jamaica*.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A building has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building

is being fitted up as a lodging for invalids. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room, and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths.

It has been desired for some time past to lead the waters from the spring into the town of Bath, as to make them more accessible to invalids. The obstacle is the want of funds, which may soon be removed as a lease of the Bath to a Company or Syndicate is under consideration.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water.—

Chloride of Sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of Potassium	. 9.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	. 3.64	with silica	
Sulphate of Soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.72
Carbonate of Soda	. 1.09		

By Law 23 of 1896, the Member of the Legislative Council, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the Parish of St. Thomas were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle, with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council.

#### DIRECTORS.

R. Egerton, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. S. C. Burke  
James Harrison, Esq.

T. J. Brookhouse, Esq., Treasurer.  
Josiah Simble, Esq.

#### THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

The land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1861 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishops of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations.—

	Acres.	Roofs.	Persons.
Episcopaliana	74	2	07
Wesleyans	2	0	40
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Green Street)	3	0	00
Idem (Hawker Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyce's Chapel)	1	0	00
Idem (Church Street)	1	0	00
Idem (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	86	2	07

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:

For each interment including the digging of a grave, (1 for an adult, 1/2 for a child under 10 years of age)	£0 14 0
For the use of the burial ground from public institutions	0 10 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 10 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide.  
If for a child under ten years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Superintendent may in the circumstances be found necessary.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

For tombs and monuments the following rates are payable in addition to the price of the ground:

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 8 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd „ Tomb not exceeding 8 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd „ Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 10 0
5th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th „ Simple Grave Stones	0 15 0
7th „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a gravestone	0 10
8th „ Grave Board with inscription	0 5 0

For the construction of a vault in addition to the price of the ground

For setting up a railing

For the re-opening of a vault the following rates are payable:—

1st Class	£1 0 0	5th Class	£0 10 0
2nd „	0 16 0	6th „	0 8 0
3rd „	0 14 0	7th „	0 6 0
4th „	0 12 0	8th „	0 4 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1896, show that the total number of persons interred during the period was 1,248 as follows:—

Church of England	538	
Ditto Paupers	612	1,150

#### NOT PAUPERS.

Baptist (Rev. W. Pratt)	21
Baptist (Rev. A. A. Austin)	—
Moravian	4
Congregational	12
Church of Scotland	6
Roman Catholic	31
United Methodist Free Church	16
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	10
Mahomedan	1
Wesleyan	1
	<u>1248</u>

The revenue for the period was £654 1s 7½d and the balance on 31st March, 1896, was £64 19s 1d. Total, £719 0s 8½d and the expenditure was £689 13s 8d, showing a balance of £29 7s 0½d to be carried to next year.

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. A. M. Benjamin, salary £120 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. Cyrd Thompson, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, No. 3 Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 31 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burial in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule. —

Name	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Berry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Knee Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pincock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

### MARKETS.

THE VICTORIA AND JOSEPH MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

The Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet



east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate floor space of 3,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 24 taps attached to columns in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market, it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea, the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats &c., was £2,258. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cast stone quay wall along the beach and in front of the market 255 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016 was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Govr. Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty 'The Victoria Market.'

A Public Market called "The Solins Market" was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the Market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox.

Thirty stalls were erected in the new Market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed slatted and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

The Jubilee Market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £266.

The market was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. His Excellency in naming the market expressed the opinion that the market would in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston and his hope that long before the Jubilee Year of the market Kingston would have so improved that it would require two more markets than those it then possessed.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1894-5 was £3,363 1s. 6d. and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £1,616 13s. 7d.

#### MARKET COMMISSIONERS

The Colonial Secretary	The Clerk of Kingston
The Director of Public Works	The Mayor of Kingston
E. S. Houghton, Esq., Managing Com.	

Mr. E. S. Houghton receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary (and travelling allowance) of £250 per annum.

Secretary & Supt. Joseph Feurtado, salary £170 per annum.

#### Victoria Market

Clerk—J. M. Bourke, salary £130 per annum.

Asst. Clerk—T. Demetrius, salary £90 per annum.

#### Jubilee Market

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, salary £130 per annum.

#### II—OTHER MARKETS

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is contained in Law No. 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets may be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for. Advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market accounts each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Land Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets, and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, No. 6 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain commodities in the town in which the law is made to apply.

The several markets throughout the island with their respective charges are given in the following table—

to persons

Locality of Market	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	J. M. Bourke & T. Demetrius
Justice Market	E. Morand
Port Royal	Henry Wade
St. Andrew—	
Halfway Tree	Michael Lennan
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	Nathl. Wilson, Clerk
Island	John Davis Acting Clerk
Old Harbour	Isaac Dolphy, Lessee
Portland—	
Margrave Market, Port Antonio	Robert Clark, Lessee
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	William Gindwich, Lessee
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	Abr. R. DeCosta, Lessee
Amotto Bay	K. Cherrill
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	John Thompson
May Pen	E. E. Simpson
Four Paths	John Beverly
The West	William Ross
The Alley	Anthony Williams
Hayer	Robert Foster
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	J. O. Clarke
Clarendon	C. Attorney
Montague	Sam. Ross
Brown's Town	W. Brown
Croft Hill	W. Shaw
Manchester—	
Mandeville	F. H. Buntle, Clerk
Port—	Jon. Levy, Lessee
"	K. Jacobs, Jr., Clerk
Newport	James Liley, Lessee
Devon	Jon. DeLeon, Lessee
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	Vacant
Maxvorn	F. B. Rowan, Clerk
Lacovia	Adrian Hendrika, Collector
Santa Cruz	..
Shaws	..
Mountain Side	..
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	F. G. Anderson
St. James—	
Montego Bay	William Tomlinson, Clerk
Hamover—	
Luern	Henry Lyon
Green Island	Joseph Vernon
St. Thomas	K. E. Hearn
Westmoreland—	
Sav-la-Mar	...

## KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE

These buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Haughton.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been disposed with, the value of them being paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

was expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was \$10,500 2s 7d.

The Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1896, amounted to £13s 0d. The expenditure to £398 2s 8d.

The number of animals, cattle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to as follows—Oxen 4,875, Calves 34, Sheep 531, Pigs 645, Turtle 819=Total

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-man and Dresser are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-man and Dresser are provided by the Government.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 4 0
Calves "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep "	0 2 0	0 2 0
Goats "	0 1 0	0 1 0
Pigs over 30 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 0
Pigs under 30 lbs.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turtle each.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Dissecting Juncos and other large Fish each	0 1 0	0 1 0

#### COMMISSIONERS.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Director of Public Works.

R. S. Hargrave, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Secretary—Mr C. C. Anderson, salary £12 per annum.

Superintendent—Mr R. Brown, salary £10 per annum.

Inspector of Carcasses—Mr W. H. Solomon, paid by Fera.

The Consul of Kingston.

The Mayor of Kingston.

#### KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31 of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the regulation of the Streets. The Commission have empowered under the Law to do the necessary work, secured the services of Mr Robert Chadwick, C.M.E., for the sewerage works and to advise the Commissioners during execution.

The plans prepared by Mr Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Council on June 3, 1895 and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to operations in October, 1895.

Mr Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleaning sewers of the practically 14-inch diameter, but is made so that there will be no stagnation point even if a temporary obstruction, and in order to reduce the size of the the main sewer rain water will be excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the streets and house drains of glazed fire clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour Street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town, convey it to the pump well, at the pumping station near the Gas Works, the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower Street, Windward Road, and will convey the sewage to the sea near the mouth of Hope River.

At the pumping station 5 steam pumps of about 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage will be received into a pump well which will be closed by an air tight deck. It is proposed that the use of water-closets should be directed gradually.

In the month of March, 1896, the intercepting sewer commenced operations on September 20th.

The budgets at the pumping station and all the pumping machinery completed.

Intercepting sewer commenced operations on 30th October.

Completed on 30th October.

The work on the street sewers has been completed, giving a total mileage of about 36 miles, including the corresponding house connections which have been laid to the boundaries of private property.

The work of connecting private premises with the sewers is being rapidly pushed on, and the system is now in working order.

Enquiries are being made for the purpose of finding out the best materials for improving the streets, but no definite project has yet been proposed.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon Lt-Col G. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Mr. P. C. Cork.

Mr. A. H. Pianock.

Mr. P. E. Aubrey.

Hon Dr. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G.

Dr. James Ogilvie.

Mr. Simon Soutar.

Mr. L. Ashenbaum.

Mr James Richmond, M.I.C.E., Managing Commissioner

Consulting Engineer—Mr Robert Chadwick, C.E., C.M.G.

Resident Engineer—Mr A. G. Nash

Secretary—Mr. C. C. Anderson

Clerk—Mr W. J. Walker.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION

Before the passing of Law 45 of 1879 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter a bond with the Queen's Bench in two ways, namely, by giving a joint and several bond with two or more sureties, or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. At that time such persons as above indicated were considered as being bound in an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had no capital, and as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a simple and effective system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1879 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of his duties of his office, whether it regard to money or to other matters, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual insurance, and whereof the Association is constituted according to rules that shall be approved by the Government in Privy Council as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government of the island, and is recognized by a Committee of four public officers named the being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Association for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Government and of a majority of the Association.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration, within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not, and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the



Government's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, leaving themselves at liberty the Managers can exclude any Associate from further benefit.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given, an Associate becomes liable to contribute, as he is required to contribute to, say a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan as small as one per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to carry on the business, there has never been any call to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans accumulated as to induce the Managers during the year 1886 to do something for the Association as to show its divisions, every third year, among Associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amount of £1,021 5s. 6d. has been written up to credit of Associates.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses in his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed, the first loan was issued on the 1st October of that year. From that date to the 1st March, 1896, a period of twenty-three years, guarantees to the amount of £32,342 were issued, and losses by the defaulters of Associates incurred an amount of £1,322 7s. 6d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions.

The bonds of Associates are issued at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and passed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to vest the amount in land debentures or deposit in the Government Savings Bank. The loans made during the twenty-three years under review amounted to £32,342, of which has been repaid £1,322 7s. 6d. arising from profits on investments, the sum of £31,019 10s. 8d. remained at the credit of Associates. On 1st March, 1896, £1,322 7s. 6d. interest of lost interest of defaulters £1,322 7s. 6d. had been written off to meet losses, and £1,322 7s. 6d. had been repaid to Associates withdrawing from the Association. The assets on 1st March, amounted to £31,019 10s. 8d. namely, Land Debentures and interest £20,144 Government Savings Bank £11,875 10s. 8d. an amount in hands of the Treasury £1,000. Of the total assets £20,144 10s. 8d. are held in the credit of the State, and £1,000 10s. 8d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions, per se, reveals a most gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the character of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the management in the execution and disbursement of public moneys. When it is known that this Association is guaranteed more than six months of the public funds required for security and included in that number the whole of the charges with the exception of the expense of the internal revenue all the other Treasurers through whom loans, disbursements are made and many other business transactions are carried on in witness of the integrity of the public accountants, it is not the fact that the record of the Association for a period of twenty-three years have been as good as any for any.

The above is the Account of the Association, as shown in the Blue Book.

## MANAGERS

Robert H. H. H.	1	Appointed by the Government
J. H. H.	1	
J. H. H.	1	Elected by the Association
J. H. H.	1	

1896 1897 1898 1899

## SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office as laid down in Law 45 of 1872, Law 2 of 1883. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favour of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

## PART XIV.

## BENEVOLENT &amp; TRUST FUNDS &amp; INSTITUTIONS

## THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND

THIS Association was established for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased public officers of this island, and is regulated by Law of 1876 as amended by Laws 14 of 1887 and 29 of 1896. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: three in number or less, each receives one-fourth, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of widows cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, and it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then exempted £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had a sum equal to the amount he would have paid had he consented to join that date. But after the 3rd June 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, and being registered accordingly, such registration, however being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Director. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years on his salary at the time of registration and on each month thereof, when they cease, unless the officer receives a pension, in which case a statement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension, and the officer elects to continue to contribute on the amount of salary up to retirement. The contributions are retained by the Government, interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balance.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of his Excellency's appointees being a Civilian and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers.

By section 11 of Law 14 of 1887 the Directors are required, at the end of every fifth year, to submit a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association for valuation by a competent Actuary. The valuation made as of 31st March, 1894, showed that after providing for all possible actual and contingent, and setting aside strong reserves for contingencies and for expenses, there remained a surplus of assets, less liabilities of £14,237, evidencing a sound financial position.

Under the Law of 1896, two-thirds of this surplus or £8,824 have been distributed among members and participants entitled thereto, taking into account additional annuities in the case of participants, of additional pension in the case of married Associates and of cash allotments

be applied to the purchase of additional contingent persons on the day of marriage, in the cases of bachelors and widowers.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March, 1896, shows that on that date there were 348 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £7,259 9s. 10d., and that the disbursements were £1,362 1s. 6d. At that date there were forty-two widows and fourteen orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £1,866 8s. 6d. per annum. At the close of the previous accounting period there were thirty-seven widows and thirteen orphans drawing £1,735 1s. 8d. as pensions.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1877	£3,209 12 9	1887	297,000 7 2
1878	5,026 17 11	1888	30,010 6 9
1879	7,135 6 11	1889	33,195 2 11
1880	9,409 8 10	1890	37,357 14 4
1881	12,008 10 4	1891	38,771 6 2
1882	14,764 3 1	1892	42,768 13 0
1883	17,290 3 7	1893	47,003 13 5
1884	19,742 19 11	1894	51,470 14 11
1885	22,118 15 9	1895	56,281 11 10
1896	24,893 5 8	1896	61,379 0 8

The following is the death-rate in the Society during the years specified.—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1880	203	1	0.5
1881	226	2	1.3
1882	231	5	2.2
1883	230	4	1.7
1884	229	5	2.2
1885	230	2	0.9
1886	237	3	1.3
1887	245	3	1.2
1888	258	5	1.9
1889	262	2	0.7
1890	271	2	0.7
Half-year, 1891	278	1	0.4
1892	293	5	1.7
1893	318	2	0.6
1894	325	4	1.2
1895	330	3	1.8
1896	348	7	2.0

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. T. Capper, Chairman.

Dr J. W. Plaxton

The Rev. W. S. Munn, M.A.

C. W. Tait, Esq.

S. P. Masson, Esq.

T. F. Clarke, Esq.

Appointed by the Governor.

Elected by the Associates.

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary \$50 per annum.

## RECTORS' FUND.

The Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1896, was £18,745 18s. 6d. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1892, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age, daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. James, M. A., is the Secretary. A. Glen Fulinson, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,405 2s. 0d. in 1895.

#### ISLAND CURATES' FUND

The Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty-two years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 31st March, 1896, was £23,048 9s. 4d. The existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum, and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary; A. Glen Fulinson, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £1,881 13s. 3d. a year.

#### PENSION FUND OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH

This Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen and superannuation allowances for disabled Clergymen of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica. The Funds consist of two branches.

1. The Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-paid Clergymen, of one-half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches, of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals, and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated. On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions. If three or more orphans, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman died without leaving a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-paid Clergymen whether they were Associates or not as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 71 on the 1st January, 1896. Of the number of Clergymen who became Associates there had died one as a bachelor and two leaving widows and children. One widow is at present a pensioner on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1895 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £381 11s. 2d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £228 8s. 4d.; the amount received from the Voluntary Fund was £16 13s. 4d. and sundry items gave £5 13s. 1d.; these sums with the balance



of £3,889 19s. 9d. from 1894 amounted to £4,528 3s. 8d. The payments were for Insurance Premiums £249 8s. 9d., refunds £4 6s. 10d. and pension £3 1s. 4d. giving a balance of £1,130 7s. 7d. in the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1896.

The lives of 53 Clergymen have been insured for £150 each (37 in the London Mutual and 16 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned.

Thirty-seven Churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1895, giving a total of £7 8s. 8d. or an average of £1 11s. each.

From this amount £12 6s. was given to the widows of deceased Clergymen and the balance was divided between the Widows and Orphans and the Clergy Pension Fund.

A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future Associates.

2. A second branch of this Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated Clergymen of the Re-established Church. The resources of this branch consists of an annual contribution from the General Endowment Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds, of half the Voluntary Fund referred to above and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension, and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one sixteenth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service, but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service. But any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The Clergy Pension Fund opened with a credit of £1,675 19s. 0d., and there was transferred from the Voluntary Account £27 19s. 4d. These, with the grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, and £100 11s. 2d. for interest, gave a total of £1,904 10s. A gratuity of £45 was given to a Clergyman leaving the Diocese, leaving £1,859 10s. as the amount of the fund at the end of the year.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and properly received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rector and Curates' Fund of the late Re-established Church in Jamaica.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

His Lordship the Bishop.

Rev. W. SIMMS, M.A.

† Golden Square.

The Rev. W. SIMMS acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

#### FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1855, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell, his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against him and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Will, filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which he had due at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of 19s. 3d. was recovered as the proper proportion of the debt which was due to him.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £136 12s. by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Gidley) and to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £146 19s. 0d. 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893.

#### SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston. Will. was proved on the 22nd of December, 1800, in which, after making bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said poor in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The sum is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to total pauper expenditure. Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually on Christmas season a small dole to the poor in addition to their usual allowance. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from the City Council given during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

#### D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that should be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will the City Council, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be paid to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in accordance with the Testator's intention, the Executors and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be vested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Registrar, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

#### WOOD'S BEQUEST

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,000 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made in January, 1896, when a sum of over £1,000 was distributed to 1,119 persons.

#### ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society has been in existence for about twenty-four years, and its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor with food and clothing once every year.

Some of the ladies of the Church meet every afternoon following.

each Sunday in each month at half past four, and after working for about an hour, during which time the Incumbent reads from a suitable book or paper, they carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been removed by the Society, and the Committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more workers and subscribers come forward.

Unlike every other Society of its kind in the city, the St. Michael's Dorcas Society after relieving the wants of the poor connected with St. Michael's Church extends its charity to applicants from other denominations, provided they be properly recommended.

The Rev. R. G. Atchison, Incumbent of the Church, is President of the Society, and there are also a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Purchaser, and five other members who form a Managing Committee, and, except the President, are elected at the first business meeting each year.

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

This Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable institutions in connection with St. George's Church, Kingston. It consists of about 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the School Room from 3 to 5 p.m. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock when a hymn and prayer closes the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Reading at Home*, *Quester*, &c. is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small, but select library.

#### THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in 1849 and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was suffering at his own time and he afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent, the establishment of his Charity was the result to recovery. At this time our benevolence was given, but in 1853 it was determined, if practicable to establish almshouses and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which exceeded ten thousands of £400. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular contribution which is fixed at 1d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. Religious services performed by the Rev. S. Jacobs at the "Home" on Saturday—starting at 5 p.m. The funds amount to about £300.

##### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Hon. Herman Stern,      Vice-President—Horatio Corbould, Esq.  
Solomon Morris,      D. H. Corbould, Esq.,  
Leonard Dacosta, Esq., Treasurer.

#### NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

The Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequently the abolition of the Destitute Home, 10, Collyer No. 3 Thimble Street was purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, Parochial Dispensary, and Consulting Room for the District Medical Officer. Quarters for staff were also provided.

for the Inspector of the Poor and the Dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of Pauper Relief convenient to the public, as the Inspector of the Poor, and the Dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

### JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

The purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the Masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances by donations, by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship, by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from there and, or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chaplains and from individual Masons and others, and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaar, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Directors consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, in the island and their deputies, the Presiding Masters and immediate Past Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-four Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Master of one pound or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Directors and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of Masons, during 1895 amounted to £46.

The working expenses including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £5 9s. 3d. making a total expenditure of £51 9s. 3d., leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1895, of £508 10s. 6d., of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures and £8 10s. 6d. in Government Savings Bank.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Rt. Wor. Bro. S. P. Burke, Prov. G. M. for Scotland.  
 Rt. Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan, Dist. G. M. Jamaica | Vice-President.  
 " " R. S. Haughton, D. D. G. M. Jamaica | do.  
 " " W. Duff, Dep. Prov. G. M. for Scotland | do.  
 Treasurer—Wor. E. X. Leach. Secretary—Wor. F. G. Sale.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

Wor. Bro. J. L. Ashenheim  
 " C. L. Campbell  
 " A. H. Jones  
 " W. L. Madon  
 " T. Arissee, junr.  
 " W. B. Gray  
 " M. H. Lawrence  
 " J. Ogilvie  
 " T. Burton  
 " R. A. W. Holwell  
 " H. Priest

Wor. Bro. G. H. Pearce  
 " C. M. Sherlock  
 " G. W. Tait  
 " R. Harding  
 " Rev. G. C. Linton  
 " Bro. C. P. Dover  
 " J. H. Levy  
 " P. A. Moodie  
 " E. J. Sadler  
 " A. Watson-Taylor  
 " A. J. Webb

#### EX-OFFICIO DIRECTORS.

Masters of Lodges—W. E. Fulton, H. Campbell, G. O. Gunter, A. F. Lake, C. F. Richards, J. Kennedy, L. Winkler, A. Harry, G. E. Hitchcock.  
 Immediate Past Masters—J. A. McAlcock, A. M. Hoyer, L. G. McPherson, C. A. Belmont, E. S. Messing, J. Griffiths, J. M. Gibb, M. H. Atkins.



## CITY DISPENSARY.

This useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston and for persons who are unable, out of a small and precarious income, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness aid to these honourable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at once and at the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of various discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the Directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property, No. 4 Heywood-street. Dr. Crookery was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrolment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total *bona fide* membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary, and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing, this arrangement has long since however been altered and the Medical Officer now receives a salary of £400 per annum, including supply of medicines. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

At the close of 1880 Dr. Crookery tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. He was succeeded on his death in 1883 by Dr. James Ogilvie. The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1886, it numbered 1,090 being a decrease of 67 on the previous year. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1886.	1885.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,118	1,136
Visits to these	5,067	4,348
Prescriptions	2,324	2,475
Attended at Surgery	3,361	4,120
Prescriptions for these	4,160	4,372
Deaths (certified)	17	9

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1886, was satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £1,777 1s. 1d. (including £284 8s. 9d. brought down from the previous Annual Report.) The salaries of the Medical Officer, Clerk, and Collector amounted to £264 10s. 9d. other charges amounted to £106 18s. 3d. The balance in favour of the Society at the end of the year was £1,106 7s. 1d. The Directors having obtained D'Espineux's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £60 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 60 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, Bishop Nuttall, Bishop Gordon (the vacant



son of the Right Reverend Father Porter) and Miss D'Espérance, the Executrix of the estate. Further, from the growing resources of the Institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement, the nurse holds an order to summon the Medical Officer if complications arise. The sum of £241 has been expended on this department during the year. For the ten years during which this scheme has been in operation 303 cases were attended by the nurses, and the Medical Officer was called, in complications, upon 65 of those, whilst the outlay has been £310 18s.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying in Hospital. This arrangement, in extending the beneficial work of the Dispensary, has increased its popularity.

Near the close of the year the Medical Officer Dr. Ogilvie tendered his resignation to take effect as on 30th June the occasion being his removal from the city. The Directors have reason to form a high estimate of Dr. Ogilvie's zeal and ability in the work of the Dispensary during his thirteen years' connection with the Institution. From several applications in response to advertisement the Directors elected H. F. Marshall, Esq., M.B., Edin., M.R.C.S., Esq., to fill the vacancy. Dr. Marshall was Dr. Ogilvie's assistant for three years and brings to his office full knowledge of the nature and routine of the work.

During several years past the Directors have in the annual report made reference to their purpose, plans, purchase of site, and of building operations, for the New City Dispensary.

They now have pleasure in presenting this their Twentieth Annual Report in the completed building. Since October last the offices in the new building have been in use to the comfort of the patients and the advantage of the medical officers, while the building itself is a suitable presentation of an important Institution in the city of Kingston. The experience so far of the new conditions in the building gives promise of general satisfaction.

The total cost of the building and furniture has been £2,267 0s. 10d., that is to say and less charges £181 10s. 6d., building £1,789 13s. 7d., furniture £266 4s. 6d. In meeting this expenditure the advance of £600 by the Trustees of the D'Espérance Trust, was allowed to merge into the general funds of the society which entitled the Trustees to the nomination of 16 adult and beneficiaries making a total of 75 each member.

A further loan of £100 was obtained at 6 per cent. but which will shortly be paid off the greater portion of the amount being now in hand.

PRESIDENT Rev. Thos. M. Girdles.

VICERESIDENT Rev. John A. Murray, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS.

Rev. H. H. Kiburn

Rev. Adam

John A. Murray, Esq.

Rev. John M. Girdles

Charles Girdles

A. H. Jones, Esq.

G. C. H. Lewis

F. R. Lyons, Esq.

Rev. G. H. Linn May

Rev. Father D. Lynch

Rev. C. J. Ware, O.M.G.

#### TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Rev. Thos. M. Girdles, F. John Murray, Esq., Charles Girdles, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—H. F. Marshall, Esq., M.B., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.

CLERK AND COLLECTOR—Mr. Joseph W. A. Bertram.

OFFICE—41, The Street, Kingston.

Hours of consultation—From 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

#### THE LADY MURGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

The Women's Self Help Society was founded by Lady Murgrave and formally opened as a Dispensary by the present Bishop of Jamaica on 1st November, 1874. The Society has three objects in view. The first is to enable education women of all classes to help themselves and others by providing a safe room for all kinds of work, especially those calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, such as work in fern, sarsaparilla, sugar plant, &c., and in pickles and preserves.

The second object of the Society is to provide occasional employment to distressed needlewomen by executing orders for plain sewing for ladies and gentlemen—also for servants and working people. A stock of useful clothing for the latter is always on hand, and some of the Committee attend at the Dispensary every Monday morning for the purpose of cutting and giving out work. Orders for this Department are gratefully accepted, and are a real help to many deserving and industrious persons.

The third object is to teach plain needlework, and the cutting out of garments in a more thorough and systematic manner than is usually possible in schools, where so little time can be devoted to that branch. For this purpose a lady, already a skilled needlewoman, has been so taught at the Seaford Training College, that her pupils at the Women's Self Help Society will now be able to compete for certificates, with a view to affiliation with the London School of Needlework in England.

The Society has been a great boon to many women in reduced circumstances who have to work for their living, but find it difficult to get suitable employment. It also enables other women who do not require the profits of their work for themselves, to earn something for charities and philanthropic objects, as well as to raise the standard of work by bringing to bear in it that cultivated taste and artistic grace which is the natural result of a refined education.

The new premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. Lady Musgrave and Lady Norman are also represented, the committee room being named after the former, and the work room after the latter. The rooms hold the portraits of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, Sir Henry and Lady Norman, and Sir Henry and Lady Blake. The building, which cost nearly £2000 is now entirely out of debt.

The experience gained in arranging the Women's Self Help Stalls at our own Exhibition in 1891, has been of good service in enabling the Committee to send a representative exhibit to the Jamaica Court of the great "World's Fair" in Chicago, which did its share in helping to show some of the many things our lovely and fertile island can produce.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few friends of the Society make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting. Donors pay a fee of 2s a year and are also charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

## COMMITTEE

PATRONESSES—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble and Lady Norman.

PRESIDENT—Lady Blake.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Mrs. Nisball.

TREASURER—Mrs. Bancroft Oughton.

SECRETARY—Miss Barker.

Miss Allwood  
Mrs. Bedford  
Mrs. Barclay  
Miss Caudell  
Mrs. Capper  
Mrs. Dewhurst  
Mrs. Douet  
Mrs. Farwood  
Mrs. Henderson  
Miss Henderson  
Mrs. Hamilton

Mrs. Harvey  
Mrs. Harrison  
Mrs. James  
Miss Johnson  
Mrs. Jackson  
Mrs. MacArthur  
Miss MacDermott  
Mrs. Macquarrie  
Mrs. Ogilvie  
Mrs. Oughton

Mrs. Paxton  
Mrs. Phillips  
Mrs. Radcliffe  
Mrs. Robinson  
Mrs. St. George  
Mrs. Lyle  
Mrs. Sowers  
Mrs. Sommers  
Mrs. Thompson  
Mrs. Wedderburn

## THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and Bishop Courtenay, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Merchant Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B. who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Crockett, R.N., the Hon.

Edward Jordan, C.B., and the Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was given a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of the island. The Rev. George Cheyne, who was in fact the principal founder of the Institution, held the office of Honorary Secretary. In 1874 the first fund was accumulated.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But year by year it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate to the support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations. A part of the nest-egg was used and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, which gave the Institution a corporate status, vesting in it the property of the Government and the office of Superintendent created within the Institution. The principle on which Government grants were made was but a loan to be repaid by a sum equal to double the total amount of the subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has nearly received a liberal grant from the Government.

In the year 1883 the Directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they thereon built the new wing at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers of the Royal Navy, first and second.

The receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1896, amounted to £189. The following are the particulars:—

Government Grant to 31st March, 1896	£213
Board and Lodging of Inmates	73
Subscriptions and Donations	9
	52
Total sum with a balance of	106
Brought forward from 31st March, 1894, gave a Revenue of	£49

The expenditure for all purposes during the same period was £566 17 21, leaving a balance of £22 7s 6d to be carried to next year.

The number of men boarded during the year was 119. Of these 8 were away from the Home, owing £2 10s 6d.

During the same period 21 of the men so boarded lodged for one week at the Home £126 16s 8d, which amount was withdrawn from time to time as required.

Besides the number of men stated above as having boarded at the Home during the past year the Home afforded sleeping accommodation, during the same period, 3,673 instances and also distributed 5,673 cups of coffee and bread for charge, as well as the salaries of 1,084 and 3,673 in the preceding year. This is a very satisfactory result to the continued usefulness of this Institution.

During the same year 20,000 letters in Kingston and of the other parts of the island were supplied with 40 readable men, holding good conduct certificates, passing messages and free luggage. Besides those so shipped, others were away from the island by the Shipping Master representing the Board of Trade and by the various Consuls.

The Reading Room, established during the preceding year has been much appreciated by the inmates and visitors. Any spare periodical and light literature contributed for the use of those who visit the Reading Room will be gladly received.

In the year 1892 the rules and regulations for the government and management of the Home were thoroughly revised, passed by the Directors and approved by His Excellency the Governor in Privy Council. By these new rules the Superintendent, or his Deputy, may recommend to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Directors, any recommendation.

any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

## DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Chairman.

Charlton Thompson, Esq., Managing Director.

Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G.

Q. O. Eckford, Esq.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

Capt. W. F. Forwood

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. D. M. Loon. Resident Superintendent—Mr. Edward Lennan.

## KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S UNION POOR HOUSE.

This Institution was opened on the 1st July 1870, and is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew adjoining the Girls' Reformatory. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates 260 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officer of Health, the poor relieving the inmates regularly. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by the Pauper Committee of both parishes.

CHURMAN—Paul L. Rousseau.

MATRON—Miss Davidson, salary £150. MATRON—Miss McKillop, salary £58.

CLERK—Mr. L. A. Williams, salary £60.

## GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 2nd March 1765, he left property to be used the proceeds of which were to be applied to the relief of the poor, and the interest on profits arising therefrom applied towards the relief of any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to hand out poor children to trades or to portion out daughters at marriage. The Trustees are the Chief Justice of the island, the Rector of St. Catherine and the Rector of that parish. The Rector has the administration of the fund.

## FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by Will bequeathed after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 297 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sell from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Parochial Board on a long lease at £18 a year. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction and the District Prison.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic, cap 40 was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a rate for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic cap 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the habitation of all the parishes were assumed by the Government.



then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 per annum out of general revenue.

In 1878 one of the pensioners died and the Churchwardens elected one person and the members of the Municipal Board elected another to fill the vacancy. The result was that neither was permitted by the Treasury to draw the pension. A reference was thereupon made to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the party who was legally empowered to exercise the right of election. The Judge decided that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestrymen combined, no body had the power of filling two vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently the Churchwardens and the members of the Municipal Board met and unanimously elected the original members of the Board. (On the abolition of the office of Churchwardens by the operation of Law 20 of 1881 the members of the Parochial Board, as the successors of the old Vestry men and of the members of the late Municipal Board are left to exercise the functions of Trustees of this Charity.)

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the Trust the pensions fixed by the law.

#### GRAY'S CHARITY

On the 10th of May 1804, Mr. John William Gray of the parish of Saint Mary Moremont, made a Will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £2500 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for their exclusive benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in settling the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereupon ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Hilditch, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poorhouse for the sum of £260, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,956 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under a law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Stratton, Auditor General, the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Frederickville, Inspector General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmoreland and Mr. W. Gray, a brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Stratton and Major Frederickville. The present Trustees are Hon. Dr. J. F. Pangle, Hon. A. D. C. Levy, and R. P. Simmonds, Esq. Clerk—R. M. Cocking.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the Master and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any monies were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880, but since that time a hoard has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on Aug. £12,500 10s. 5d., of which amount £12 144 3s. 2d. is invested and the remainder is uninvested—£256 5s. 3d.



## GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S REQUEST

This is a bequest of £1,000 made under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 V.o. cap. 22 and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Schools Commission some years ago drew up a scheme under the provisions of the Schools Commission Law for dealing with the Endowment, under which one half of the income, or £30 a year is to be devoted to the provision of a scholarship, to be called the Guthrie Davidson Scholarship, at the Jamaica High School for a boy belonging to the parish of St. James, and the other half of the income will be devoted to the maintenance and education of one girl belonging to the parish of St. James, in such manner and by such person and at such place, as the Jamaica Schools Commission may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Trustees, determine, and failing any such recommendation of the Trustees at the Schools Commission can approve of, in such manner and at such place as the Schools Commission may determine. This scheme has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council and is now in operation.

## PART XV

### PUBLIC COMPANIES.

#### THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Kingston Benefit Building Society is the pioneer of the Building Societies of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £2 and is subscribed for by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest, and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits earned to a reserve fund from which a septennial dividend is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £89,497. The bonus declared in 1896 was 4s. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations it may be stated that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have amounted to over £946,500. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1896, (which is the close of the Society's financial year) represented advances on mortgage security £20,345 and in temporary loans £13,606. The share list exhibited a total of 17,066 shares on the 28th February, 1896.

With the view of increasing the business of the Society the Directors have reduced the rate of interest on loans and mortgages and on temporary loan from 9 per cent. to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

#### TRUSTEES.

James Scott, M.R.C.S.E.                      Rev G. W. Downer  
James John Bowrey, Analytical Chemist

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Albert H. Jones, Esq., Chairman              Charles W. Tait  
Emmanuel X. Leon, Vice-Chairman          William Andrews  
Geo. A. Campbell                                  Wm. Lee Moore  
J. W. C. Brennan                                  C. Arnold Malabre

Arthur L. Hylton, Esq.,  
SOLICITORS. Messrs. Oughton, Garnie & Ogilvie.

#### AUDITORS.

Simon Emil Pieters, jr.                      Stephen W. Maie.

#### ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica                      J. T. Orrett  
Rev. Theo. M. Geddes                      Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. M. Pelton              CASHIER—Mr. Fred A. Ritchie.

ACCOUNTANT—Mr. H. Radcliffe Kidd.      CLERK—Geo. C. Lanton.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

## THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its sixteenth year.

The published report shows the amount of £14,370, at credit of Proprietary Shares to the 31st December, 1895.

The amount of loans during the year 1895 amounted to £10,738 17s 10d, and the total advanced on mortgages to the end of the same period was £56,178 14s 6d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £1,462 8s 2d, which gave a dividend of 5 per cent on Proprietary Shares in addition to the 6 per cent interest per annum paid half yearly. The reserve for doubtful debts was increased and amounts to £728 1s 1d, and the Reserve Fund amounts to £2,679 16s 3d.

The special feature of this Society is its Proprietary Shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent interest, repayable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s 9d, 2s, and 1s 6d respectively and interest 1s 3d per month.

## DIRECTORS.

P. H. de la Cruz, Chairman.  
 Hon. C. of the Hon. C. J. Ward, M.C. John F. Verley  
 George Adams John A. C. Hogg  
 Alexander L. Berry John de la Cruz, Esq.

## Dr. A. A. Saunders.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John de la Cruz, Esq. George Adams, Esq.  
 SECRETARY: A. de la Cruz, Esq. CLERK: Mr. C. G. de la Cruz.  
 SOLICITOR: The Hon. C. J. Burke. BANKERS: The Colonial Bank.  
 (Over No. 8 Duke Street, Kingston.)

## THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

This the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Murgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Beneficial Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by taking a loan from them by the payment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders in the shares, which are paid up and those holding subscription shares, the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s 6d per share monthly, and on the shares of £12 and £16 the interest is paid according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the all rate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum, payable monthly.

The law charges range from 5s for a loan of £50 to 18 7s 6d for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s for every £100 of loan, and on subscription shares further mortgages are required, with their respective charges. The amount of the loan 1895, amounted to £9,418 1s 10d.

On 30th November, 1895, there were 11,501 subscription shares. The loan for 1895 was £3,441 11d, with reserves amounting to £2,141 10s 10d.

The Society affords a safe means of investment of capital for fixed periods at 6 per cent, per annum, payable half yearly, say on May and 10th November.

The property of the Society is managed by a Board of Directors, and its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

## TRUSTEES.

John C. Macglashan James A. de la Cruz John T. Orrett, Esq.

## DIRECTORS.

E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman Dr. A. R. Saunders  
 Dr. James Ogilvie Dr. J. A. Carpenter  
 J. C. St. John T. N. Agathur  
 S. H. Watson E. M. Withersole  
 Geo. Eustace Burke Esq. T. B. Oughton, Esq.

AUDITORS.		
Edgar Marshall, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.	
SOLICITORS—Messrs Harvey & Bouke	SECRETARY—Mr W Arbourn Paine	
ARBITRATORS.		
H W Livingston	Hon. H Stern	
A. W. Parphurson, Esq.	David Henderson, Esq.,	
Hos. Arbourn Esq		
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.		

### THE ST ANN BENEBIT BUILDING SOCIETY

This Society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary, the Rev. James Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only two in each year of the Society's existence purchases of homes properly not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

#### PRESIDENT—(Vacant)

TRUSTEES		
J. S. Thomas, Esq.	Rev. R. J. Ripley.	A. B. Kerrie, Esq.
DIRECTORS		
John Cameron, Esq., Chairman.	A. B. Kerrie Esq., Vice-Chairman	
A. C. Bankley "	John J. Lyon "	
J. S. Thomas "	A. N. Davis "	
W. G. Nunn "	Edw. I. Hudson "	
Joseph D. Grimes, Esq.		
SOLICITOR—Daniel Hart, Esq.		
ARBITRATORS.		
Thomas Dartlett, Esq.	G. K. Phillips, Esq.	
SECRETARIES.		
Rev. W. C. Murray	Rev. J. G. Bennett	
A. J. Webb	Ed. Frost, Esq.	
J. C. Lewis		
SECRETARY—Miss Paulina Cork		
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—The Hon. Esq.		
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		

### THE WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was established in January, 1874, and during the twenty-two years ended in December, 1896, its receipts have amounted to £220,608 11s 1d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the Parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement.

The rate of interest on all loans is more than £350, is 7½ per cent, and the borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. The interest on loans under £250 is 9 per cent.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of fifteen shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. The present capital is £34,645 8s. 6d. The reserve fund is £4,020 0s. 9d.

TRUSTEES.		
The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke	A. B. Jones, Esq.	Rev. A. O. Kirkham.
DIRECTORS.		
The Hon. Rev. Henry Clarke (Chairman and Manager)		
Jones, A. B.	Savanna, N. S., Esq.	
Toddman, E. E.	Kirkham, Rev. A. G.	
Wegre, B. H., Esq.	Murray, A. J. Esq.	
SECRETARY—Hugh Clarke, Esq.		

## THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of fresh houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

During the past year the Society completed the twenty-first year of its existence, and the Directors were able to congratulate the members on a steady increase of business during the entire period.

There have been 20 Paid-up Shares, 240 Subscription Shares issued during the 12 months and 60 Shares transferred, and there are extant 1,000 Subscription Shares, 103 Paid-up Shares, and 18 Lapsed Shares.

The net gain for the year amounts to £298 3s. 1d. After providing for all existing shares entitled to participate, a bonus of 48s. per share was allowed to the 38 shares matured.

F. Gusselin, Esq.

TRUSTEES  
Rev. J. Kingston

J. B. T. Main, Esq.

Hon. L. J. Shirley  
L. H. Lindo

AUDITORS.

R. C. J. Burdette Esq.  
Rev. J. K. Graham

J. H. Leuch, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John B. T. Main Esq., Chairman.

John R. Young  
A. L. Delgado  
Andrew B. Smith  
A. T. KiddJames A. S. Monaghan  
James Alex. Morris  
D. A. Ferguson  
R. M. Humphries Esq.

Henry George Joseph, Esq.

AUDITORS.

George D'Souza, Esq.

SOLICITOR—Jas. Nash, Esq.

SECRETARY—Henry Levy, Esq.

BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.

Office in Palmouth open on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.

## THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first annual year it had registered 98 members and 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1895, 566 members and 5,402 shares.

Paid-up shares 'C' in the Society are £14 4s. each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares 'A' and 'B' are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 6d. each for 84 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured. The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1894-95 was £3 per share, and on 31st July, 1895, the gross surplus was £2,195 1s. 9d.

The amount due on shares 'A', 'B' and 'C' is £20,838 4s. 6d. The Rules have been amended whereby the Society has introduced the new class of subscription shares, Class 'B', with an instalment at 2s. 6d. per month.

Interest on loans has been reduced to 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected out of mortgage of real estate and for the security of shares of the Society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of shares on the 31st July, 1895, was £20,338 4s. 6d., and of loans £22,548 1s. 8d.

PATRON

Hon. William Keer, Mayor of St. James.

AUDITORS.

Hon. William Keer,  
J. W. Gusselin, Esq.T. A. Lind, Treasurer.  
Maxwell Hall, Esq.

Dr. A. J. McCarty.



TRUSTEES.		
Edgar Turnbull, Esq.	Michael P. Kerr, Esq.	Wm L. Kingston, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
John E. Kerr, Esq., Chairman.	Alexander Kerrie, Esq. Vice-Chairman.	
Rev. Charles Chapman	Isaac McK. Levy	
Samuel Hart	George L. P. Cornaldi	
Thomas A Salmon	H. M. Isaacs, Esq.	
AUDITORS.		
R. P. Collymore, Esq.		
AUDITORS.		
R. A. Savage Esq.		

**SECRETARY.** J. S. Cornaldi Esq. **BANKERS.** The Colonial Bank.  
Office, No. 22 St James Street, Montego Bay, open for general business daily from 10 to 4, and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

In the Report for 1894 the Directors congratulate the members on the acquisition of the complete set of Rules which were recently adopted, all the amendments and additions having been certified by his honour the Attorney General. The amended rules were being printed, and a copy will be supplied to each member shortly.

#### THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freehold in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1894 showed that the paid up and subscription shares then amounted to £28,299, and the loans to £36,265. Deposits at 31st December, 1894, were £4,517 11s 1d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7 per cent.

TRUSTEES.		
John W. Earle	J. M. Farquharson, Esq.	Dr. J. A. L. Calder.
DIRECTORS.		
C. G. Farquharson, Esq., Chairman		
T. S. McNeil	E. T. Forrest	
W. H. Alport	Harold A. Isaacs	
A. J. Hendriks	A. N. Williams	
John Clarke	J. V. Calder, Esq.	
ARBITRATORS.		
J. M. Farquharson	R. B. Daly	
William Hill	John Cooper	
H. P. Maxwell Esq.		
AUDITORS.		
Wm. C. Nash, Esq.	C. M. Farquharson, Esq.	
SOLICITOR.—Hon J. T. Paine		
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—C. G. Farquharson, Esq.		
ASST. SECRETARY: W. Lamb.		
ASST. TREASURER: R. P. Moschett		
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		

#### ST. CATHERINE BUILDING SOCIETY

This Society was established in Spanish Town in 1891. The objects of the Society are to provide the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money, and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purposes, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1866.

The shareholders are of two classes, paid-up shares and subscription shares, for a paid-up share under scale A, maturing in 10 years £6, under scale B, maturing in 7 years, £7 2s. 6d. These shares gain a yearly interest of 8s. and those under scale B, 10s. for the 7th year. The subscription shares are under Class A, 1s. 3d. per share monthly maturing in 10 years and Class B, 2s. per share monthly, maturing in 7 years. These shares earn a yearly interest of 5 per cent. The interest on all loans is 7½ per cent payable monthly.

The law charges are £2 15s. 0d. for a loan of £100, to £7 7s. 0d. for a loan of £800, and for every additional £100, 10s.

The inspection fee is 21s.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees and the business managed by a Board of Directors and the Secretary

TRUSTEES.		
Revd R. J. Wortley	G. Boettcher	J. Sinclair, Esqrs.
DIRECTORS.		
J. A. Fernandez, Esqrs., Chairman.	C. F. Richards	
Henry Gordon	J. W. Smith	
Charles J. Young	Charles DeLeon, Esqrs.	
F. S. Meade	Revd. W. A. Tucker	
Dugald Campbell	Dr. J. J. Edwards.	
AUDITORS.		
S. S. Lawton	A. H. Jones, Esqrs.	
Notester—A. A. Fleming Esq	Secretary—Miss G. DeLeon.	
Bankers—The Colonial Bank.		
Office—No 10 Martin Street, Spanish Town.		

### THE JAMAICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This old Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the lines were opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the Company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £5 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith, of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimate of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	£21,370 0 0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	18,663 0 0
III. Branch to Port Henderson & its single track	11,731 0 0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	8,531 0 0
	£137,297 0 0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	13,720 0 0
Total	£151,017 0 0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the Company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the Village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the Company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the Company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a Railway to Port Antonio. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do any thing to encourage the enterprise, and all hopes of getting the railway further than

Old Harbour were abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extensive system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually the then existing line, which extended from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angola, 3 miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of £31,932 including legal and other expenses. The Company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £80,000 raised for the Old Harbour Branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,350.

For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory and was with difficulty carried on at all. It was therefore indispensable that some time should be lost in putting the line into thorough order. The permanent way was relaid and ballasted throughout—steel rails being substituted for the old iron rails. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, was re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which had previously been frequently and merged, was freed from water excepting during excessive floods. All the gaily courses across the line were also cleaned and improved—a new steel cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, being made for the Negril road—Grave Valley. The old wooden bridges and drains were replaced by 28 bridges, with a total of 1,000 abutments and wing walls and wrought iron superstructure, 6 arches bridges entirely of solid concrete, 46 solid concrete culverts, and 1,300 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wing walls were also built for the large iron bridges over the River Oban. The terminal station at Kingston was considerably enlarged and improved and the Spanish Town station was thoroughly repaired. New stations were built at George Lane, Vineyard Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour. The Prince's Wharf and stores were extended and accommodation was made available for the steam cars of the Atlas Company which paid for such accommodation according to a scale agreed upon in the year 1881. The cost of these repairs and improvements was £167,260 so that the old line was purchased, re-constructed and improved at a cost of £284,112.

In the same complete year's working, after the Government took possession (1874-80) the railway earned a net profit after paying working expenses and interest of £5,621. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade the net revenue was £124,382. In 1881-82 the net revenue went up to £26,000, which exceeded the highest net revenue previously earned on the line. From that the revenue of the line ceased to yield a net profit more than sufficient to provide for all expenses in connection with it, including interest and sinking fund.

As soon as the old railway was taken over the Government ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Port Antonio, 24 miles, and from Angola, through St. Thomas in the Vale to Ewarton in St. Catherine, 14 miles. The surveys were made by Mr. Vulettie Hall, C.E., and the estimates were authorized by Law 7 of 1880. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Public Works Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with Messrs. Reid and McKay for the execution of the extensions for the sum of £280,324 7s. 10d. The firm took possession of the works on the 10th of January, 1882, and the line from Old Harbour to Port Antonio was opened for traffic on the 21st March, 1885, and that from Spanish Town to Ewarton on the 17th August in the same year.

The following loans were raised for providing the means for meeting the expenditure for the construction and equipment of the two extensions, viz., £400,000 under Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 and £185,000 under Law 17 of 1884 of which amount £1,000

over, £61,192 was to cover the excess of expenditure over the amount provided for the reconstruction of the old line). A further sum of £62,000 was raised under the authority of Law 14 of 1886 to meet the balance of expenditure on the extensions. This sum includes the award of £13,731 made by the Arbitrators to the Contractors as the result of the arbitration proceedings for extra services performed in consequence of departures from the original plans and the over valuation of the works executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract. Governor Sir Henry Norman in announcing to the Legislative Council the settlement of the claim stated that although the Contractors had suffered nothing or next to nothing by flood and had had to pay nothing for extra about they had made nothing or next to nothing by the enterprise. This showed that they had been closely supervised and that their rates were not too high. His Excellency added that he was sorry for that result because the Contractors had done their work well and had left the island with considerable credit to themselves for their just, fair and liberal treatment of the labourers under them.

Law 16 of 1887 authorised the raising of a further loan of £70,000 for the following purposes mentioned in the schedule attached to the Law —

1. For surveying the proposed extension of the two existing branches of the Railway	£2,000	0	0
2. For extending the West Street Wharf and connecting it with the Railway Line	5,000	0	0
3. For a Pier or Quay Wall as the case may be	40,000	0	0
4. To meet the cost of the flood damages and awards of the Arbitrators in respect thereof	15,533	0	11
5. Unforeseen expenses	4,167	0	0
	£76,000	0	0

After the passing of the law a loan of £26,000 was raised and steps were taken for the survey of the proposed extensions. On the 10th February, 1888, the Director of Public Works reported on the proposed extension from Bog Walk through Annatto Bay to Port Antonio and submitted plans, sections and estimate of the line for the inspection of the Governor. The total length of the proposed line was 54½ miles and the estimated cost £723,072 8s. 6d. or an average of £13,206 per mile. On the 26th March, 1888, a report, with plans, sections and estimate of cost of the proposed extension from Port Antonio to Montego Bay was submitted. The total length of the proposed line was 64½ miles and the estimated cost £832,392 11s. 10d. or an average of £12,593 8s. 4d. per mile.

Pending the sanction by the Legislature of the scheme for the carrying out of these extensions by the Government a proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson and some other American capitalists for the purchase of the Railway from the Government. After some negotiations it was agreed that the Railway should be sold for £800,000, of which amount £100,000 should be paid in cash and the remaining £700,000 should be secured by second mortgage bonds on the security of the Railway, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the profits of the line may be sufficient to meet. The purchasers are also bound by their agreement to extend the existing Railway at the rate of 12½ miles within 18 months of the passing of the Law for the incorporation of the Company and at the rate of 12½ miles per annum thereafter until through communication is afforded between Kingston and Port Antonio and Kingston and Montego Bay.

The Company were empowered to issue bonds to the extent of £250,000 immediately on their formation, and further issue of £200,000 on the completion of each section of 25 miles of the extensions until the full amount of £1,500,000 is reached.

A Law, 12 of 1889, was passed to give effect to this arrangement and on the Company paying the amount and redeeming the second mortgage bonds, as required by the Law, the Railway was transferred to them on the 1st January, 1890. On that day the first meeting of the Directors of the Company was held on the Railway premises, all the Directors being present.

On the 30th day of December, 1889, a first mortgage amounting to £1,500,000 and bonds to the same amount were executed, and second mortgage bonds amounting to £800,000, together with £100,000 of share capital, were issued in accordance



with Law 13 of 1889. The Trustees for the first mortgage are—Harry Hankay Deane, Alan George Henry Gibbs, and Harry William Birch, respectively, of the City of London, Eng and Esquires.

On the 22nd day of January, 1891, a section of 12½ miles from Porus which had been constructed by the West India Improvement Company, having been examined and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway, and a notice to that effect published in the Jamaica Gazette of February, 12th, 1891, by order of the Governor.

On the 10th day of March, 1892, a further Section of 18 miles (making 30½ miles from Porus), having been examined and approved by the Director of Public Works, was incorporated with the Jamaica Railway. Two other sections consisting of 12½ miles at the Montego Bay end and 9 miles from Appleton to Ipswich were completed and vested in the Railway Company, on the 15th February, 1894, and, on the 14th June, 1894, a further length of 2½ miles to Cambridge, on the Montego Bay side, was approved and handed over, thus making a total length of 54½ miles of new line opened for general traffic. The intermediate section of about 12 miles, between Ipswich and Cambridge was shortly afterwards constructed and the Extension between Porus and Montego Bay thus completed. In June, 1894, work was commenced on the Port Antonio Extension, between Bog Walk and Port Antonio. On the 27th of July, 1896, the section of the line from Bog Walk to Richmond, 15½ miles on the Port Antonio Extension, was opened for traffic, and on the 6th August the balance of the line from Richmond to Port Antonio, 39½ miles, was also opened, thus completing the 54½ miles of the extension to Port Antonio.

#### DIRECTORS.

Frederick Wesson, Esq., Chairman	
R. S. Houghton, Esq., Government Director.	
Thomas Smith	} Company's Directors
Leo Edwin Frank	
G. H. Lallier	
L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., General Manager and Secretary to the Directors	

#### THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED)

This undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises any the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would become of those still-born projects which would not go far further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprise is due to Mr Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely needed in the city of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr Burke would raise the necessary capital they should join the enterprise for the purpose of establishing a Tramway worked by horse power. Mr Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the effect of one as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to manage the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £2,160 in 1,230 paid up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the line, debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, payable in instalments at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first four miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 15th November, 1873. In 1878 the principal line was extended to



Halfway Tree, and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the three entire line £14,150.

The length of the lines is as follows. —

	Miles.	Chains.
From Halfway to the Town	1	54
" King Street Office to Exhibition	1	63
" " " " Paradise Street	1	36
" " " " May Pen	1	54
" " " " Constant Spring	6	134
Total length	12	341

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £6,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original Shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent.

In 1884 the Directors laid down a line of one mile to May Pen Cemetery on the Spanish Town Road, and in the early part of 1885 they began the extension of the Halfway Tree line to Constant Spring in the parish of St. Andrew, a distance of three miles from the Halfway Tree Station and of six miles from Kingston. The cost of these Extensions was met by the issue of new shares, which extended the capital to £28,000.

On 27th January, 1891, the East Street Line was extended and opened for traffic to the Exhibition.

The passenger traffic on the several lines has been as follows. —

	Passengers.
1st Nov. 1876 to 30th Jan. 1877	368,390
1st Jan. 1877 to 31st June, 1878	59,189
1st July, 1878 to 30th June, 1879	63,024
1st July, 1879 to 30th June, 1880	63,113
1st July 1880 to 30th June, 1881	75,675
1st July, 1881 to 30th June, 1882	867,834
1st July, 1882 to 30th June, 1883	979,131
1st July, 1883 to 30th June, 1884	1,165,412
1st July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	1,311,305
1st July, 1885 to 30th June, 1886	1,355,170
1st July 1886 to 30th June, 1887	1,327,909
1st July 1887 to 30th June 1888	1,361,101
1st July 1888 to 30th June, 1889	1,312,588
1st July, 1889 to 30th June, 1890	1,353,741
1st July 1890 to 30th June, 1891	1,369,089
1st July 1891 to 30th June, 1892	1,285,548
1st July 1892 to 30th June, 1893	1,355,210
1st July 1893 to 30th June, 1894	1,381,217
1st July, 1894 to 30th June, 1895	1,378,483
1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896	1,310,163

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Ward, C.M.G. P. E. Aveney, Louis Verney, Esqs.  
SECRETARY—Mr H. E. Squire. MANAGER—Mr G. A. Douglas.

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relations with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting inland and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a

paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1870, with a capital of £268 and on the 11th March, 1890, the completion of the 18th financial year, the amount to the credit of the shareholders was £14,356 19s. 6d. The amount of funds in hand on the 11th March, 1890, was £7,347 2s. 6d. and the amount on open account £4,919 4s. 9d.

#### DIRECTORS.

P. E. Atterly, Esq., Chairman	
Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.	
John Tilsman	Colin A. C. Hogg, Esq.
E. X. Loon	Rev. T. M. Goides.
A. L. Berry	J. DeCordova, Esq.

#### AUDITORS.

E. L. Marshall	Henry Ford, Esq.
SECRETARY—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.	
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Cornaldi & Ashenheim	

### HOTEL COMPANIES IN JAMAICA

#### THE AMERICAN HOTELS COMPANY IN JAMAICA

This Company has been formed in Jamaica for the purpose of erecting hotels in the island to be worked on the system of American Hotels. The capital of the Company is £30,000 in 15,000 shares of £2 each. The sum of £5 was payable on application for shares and 15 on their allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5s each and at intervals of not less than three months. The number of shares allotted up to the 21st October, 1890 (the end of the Company's financial year) was 6,418, representing a capital, when fully paid up, of £12,836 upon which all the calls had been made but a balance of £929 3s. 11d. was still left to be collected.

Operations were begun upon the hotel at Constant Spring which occupies a fine site on Constant Spring Estate in the parish of St. Andrew, in 1898. It is about six miles from Kingston and is in the immediate vicinity of the line of the Car Company. The Company having been admitted to the privileges of the Hotels Law of 1890, were permitted to issue debentures to the extent of £16,750 for the purpose of completing and equipping the Hotel. The building contains more than one hundred sleeping rooms with sitting rooms, dining rooms, parlour, and a magnificent swimming bath attached and all other modern improvements. The grounds are about sixty acres in extent.

The hotel commands to the south an excellent view of the Kingston harbour and to the north of the hills that skirt the Liguanea plains. It is liberally patronised during the winter months by visitors from the United States and Canada as well as from the mother country. During 1896 the Company being unable to continue to fulfil the conditions under which its debentures were issued, the Government took possession. The Hotel has now been leased to an American.

Secretary—Mr. Joseph Phillips, Kingston P. O.

#### THE KINGSTON HOTELS COMPANY

This Company was formed in 1890 for the purpose of providing a first class Hotel in Kingston. An excellent site was secured at Myrtle Bank in the Eastern portion of Harbour Street, and the Company erected there a substantial and commodious building. Some of the rooms are very handsome and all of them are well furnished. The Hotel is capable of accommodating a large number of visitors where its convenient position and excellent arrangements render it popular. The Company issued debentures to the extent of £30,000, the debentures and interest thereon being guaranteed by Government under the provisions of Jan. 27 of 1892.

In November, 1893, the Company declared themselves unable to accept upon the Hotel any longer, and the Government accordingly took possession. It was shortly afterwards leased to a private individual who is now carrying it on.

#### THE JAMAICA HOTELS COMPANY.

This Company was formed in 1890 for the laudable object of providing a first

comfortable lodging for the respectable peasantry of the island, large numbers of whom were expected to visit and did visit the Exhibition opened in January, 1891.

The Hotel erected by the Company is situated at the corner of Heywood Street and Princess Street, and is known as the Queen's Hotel. It is admirably suited in its arrangements and charges for the purposes for which it was intended. During the time of the Exhibition, it was visited by large numbers of the respectable peasant proprietors, members of the Royal Police Force, and country tradesmen. The Directors have supplied a want long felt by country folk of the humbler classes, that, namely, of obtaining in Kingston comfortable quarters at prices within their means.

The Secretary is Mr R. Parkinson.

#### THE ST. CATHERINE HOTELS COMPANY.

This Company has built at Spanish Town the Hotel Rio Cobre, so called after the river of that name, which runs past the grounds.

The building is commodious and comfortable, and has been constructed with special regard to the necessities of a warm climate.

The Company is one of those under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

The Secretary is Mr J. A. S. Vaz, Spanish Town.

#### THE MONEAGUE HOTELS COMPANY.

MONEAGUE is a village in the beautiful parish of St. Ann. A few gentlemen of the parish, availing themselves of the provisions of Law 27 of 1890, formed themselves into a company and purchased in that year the greater part of a property called Rose Hall lying just beyond the village of Moneague, on which they have built a fine Hotel. The building stands on an eminence commanding charming views in every direction; the climate is perfect and the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are satisfactory. This is the only Hotel of those built under the Hotels Law of 1890 which is not placed in the lowlands, the elevation at which it stands being 950 feet above the sea.

There are many beautiful drives in the district, and the Roaring River Falls, the famous Gully Road, Ocho Rios Bay and other places noted for their picturesque scenery are within easy reach. Vehicles can be had at all times at Moneague. The Hotel receives its fruit from the Railway Farm at Ewarton, where conveyances from Moneague meet the arrival of each train. The Moneague Hotels Company have obtained from the Government a loan of £7,000, guaranteed by Government under the provisions of the Hotels Law, 1890.

Mr A. N. Sutherland, of Moneague, is Secretary of the Company.

#### THE KINGSTON ICE MAKING COMPANY.

The Kingston Ice-making Company, Limited, was established in 1884.

The Capital of the Company is divided into 25,500 shares of £1 each, the subscribed capital £301,300, June, 1892 being £27,496.

The Financial Statements show the net gain for sale

of Ice for six months to be	...	£2,958 13 7
Interest on Investments	...	111 5 0
		£3,069 18 7

From this amount the Directors propose to pay a dividend of 2s per share which will absorb

...	2,200 0 0
-----	-----------

Leaving a balance of

...	£869 18 7
-----	-----------

to be carried to Reserve Account, which will then amount to £10,130 3s 2d.

During the past six months 21,735 blocks of ice of 208lbs. each were made, equal to 2,260 tons of ice of 2,000lbs. each.

#### DIRECTORS.

H. Stern, Esq., Chairman

P. R. Aubrey

H. Gaten

G. Ashurst

Moore Delgado Esq.

W. Andrews

Dr. James Ogilvie

Joshua McCordova

Hon. S. J. Ward, C.M.G.

SECRETARY & MANAGER.—Mr. W. Armon Palmer

AUDITORS.—John Murray & A. H. Jones, Esq.

OFFICE.—22A Water Lane

**THE CONSUMERS ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.**

The object of the Company was to materially increase the supply of ice for consumption in the city and elsewhere, and to ensure a cheaper supply, which has been achieved to the advantage of the community.

The capital of the Company is £10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of

**DIRECTORS.**

L. P. Brindley, Esq., Chairman	S. Soutar
G. H. Wales, Esq., Vice-Chairman	T. W. Aguilar
Emanuel N. Leon	J. Kennedy
J. McCarthy	G. E. Burke

Andrew Dolan, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

C. W. Tait

C. A. Malabre, Esq.

ACTING SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—Emanuel N. Leon, Esq.

OFFICE.—No. 34 Port Royal Street.

FACTORY.—No. 1 Gold Street (corner of Harbour Street).

**THE JAMAICA ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.**

This Company was formed on the recommendation of a Committee of a Meeting held at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on the 27th of July 1889, and was duly registered on the 21st day of September, 1889, the Capital being £10,000 and 100,000 shares of £2 each, and 250 preference shares of £10 each.

The Central Station is situated on the sea-board promenade, Harbour Street, and has an ultimate capacity for machinery for say 500 power incandescent lights or their equivalent and 200 arc lights.

The cost of installing incandescent lights in dwellings, etc., in the manner is 20s. each, and in stores, shops and other places where they are exposed 12s. The Company also from time to time makes special arrangements with the view of inducing business in localities along the coast. Current is supplied by meter at the rate of one shilling per Board of Trade unit of 1,000 Watt hours, a discount of 10% being allowed off monthly consumption in excess of 10s. value, provided it is paid within the first 10 days of the month at the office of the Company.

**DIRECTORS.**

S. H. Watson, Chairman.

Alfred Pawsey

Jas. Kennedy

C. M. Sheridan

A. M. Nathan

George Adams

Hon. Herbert

E. A. H. Duggan

T. M. Martin

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—J. Foster Davis, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

Thomas Arhoun, Esq.

John H. Atkman, Esq.

BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.

SOLICITOR—K. Belvoir Wolfe, Esq.

OFFICE—38 Harbour Street, Kingston.

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

THERE is one Fire Insurance Company and twenty five Fire Insurance Companies in Jamaica insured property to the value of £13,387,227 of property in different parts of the island. The premiums paid are purely local. The premiums paid are £34,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to.

Jamaica Co-operative (limited)  
 Alliance Assurance Company  
 Athol  
 Commercial Union  
 Guardian  
 Imperial  
 Lancashire  
 London & Lancashire  
 Liverpool, London and Globe  
 Life Fire Insurance Company  
 Manchester  
 North British and Mercantile  
 Northern  
 Norwich Union  
 Netherlands  
 Prussian National  
 Phoenix  
 Phoenix  
 Queen  
 Royal  
 Royal Exchange  
 Sun  
 Scottish Union and National  
 Transatlantic  
 Fire Insurance Association (limited)  
 London Assurance Corporation of London  
 Union Assurance Society

Soley—Henry Ford  
 Agents—Archd. Munroe & J. J. O. Lewis  
 Turnbull & Co.  
 Pinks & Co.  
 E. A. H. Haggart.  
 Simon & Co.  
 Turnbull & Co. & John Montello  
 A. W. Phipps & Thos. Aronson  
 A. L. Mansfield & Co.  
 Moser Delgato  
 Ernest Nattall & S. H. Watson.  
 Pincock & Co.  
 Chas. Levy & Co.  
 Turnbull Midon & Co.  
 J. J. Pagan & Co.  
 Lancelotti & Mercado & Co.  
 K. W. Harris  
 M. M. Alexander  
 E. X. Leon  
 W. H. Johnson & Co.  
 Harvey & Bourke.  
 E. Robert Wolff.  
 Wm. Richter & Co.  
 Turnbull & Co.  
 George & Branday.  
 W. P. Morwood

#### RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston Fireproof, 8s; non-Fireproof, 12s to 40s. Estates, 10s to 17s 6d. Trash houses, 88s 2d.

Jamaica Co-operative, Kingston Fireproof, 7s 6d; non-Fireproof, 11s 6d. to 38s. Estates, 9s to 17s. Trash houses, 86s

#### JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K. O. B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies and has since three reduced its tariff, so that fire insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium. Its subscribed capital is £72,000. The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 6s. 8d. was divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources, its losses were £54,070 18s. 9d. which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large cash was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community. The income for the year ended 31st July 1896, was £7,879 4s. 3d., a steady increase on former years. It was appropriated thus—

To Interest to Shareholders	...	£2,806 14 10
" Losses by Fire	...	1,044 4 8
" Stamps on Policies	...	133 6 8
" Working Expenses	...	900 5 9
" Addition to Capital	...	2,896 12 9
		£7,879 4 3





to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and fully supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 63 policies were issued, amounting £31,450.

The success of the Society during the past forty-nine years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and it is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early subscribers and subsequent contributors have seen with pleasure the steady increase of the prosperity that has attended the Society, but the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers, and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a half of a million.

Fifteen, bonuses have been paid	..	£165,265	6	2
Claims by death and endowment paid	...	287,476	8	4
Capital Stock	...	150,413	18	0
		£603,149	12	6

The number of policies issued is 2,149 and the income of the Society exceeds £28,000 per annum. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five policies are in existence amounting with additions to £54,435 14s. 5d., and the total assets are £154,813 13s. 0d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar society in the island. For example, a policy for £100 taken out in 1852 has been increased, by bonus additions, to £220 11s. 6d., while a policy for £1,000 taken out in 1854 now stands at £2,076 17s. 11d. with bonus additions.

The stability of the Society may be described by the following extracts from reports of the Actuary Alexander Allen P. Esq., of the National Debt Office, London. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1874 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is on the present occasion in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago; this is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876." In 1882 he said: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the good class of Assurance Societies in England." In 1885, when recommending a bonus at the rate of 35 per cent. of the values of the policies, Mr. Pinman reported that "the amount of the funds of the Society confers a very high rank upon the financial position in relation to its engagements to its members and upon the score places it on an equality with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain." In 1888 Mr. T. R. Sprague, M.A., a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland wrote as follows to the Secretary in connection with the valuation for the 1888 bonus: "I cannot refrain from adding a few words to congratulate both the Directors and yourself upon the satisfactory result of the valuation I have made by an unusually stringent method. It surprises me that your Society having so large an amount of uninvested

surplus in which new entrants are permitted to share upon equal terms does not secure almost all the life insurance in the island.

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance in the selection of lives, which has led to the death rate being always below the average. The Directors have now given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £11,300 11s. 2d. invested in mortgage, £91,102 2s. 6d. in Government securities and £6,284 13s. 10d. in loans on Jamaica Debentures. Loans to mortgagors exist to the extent of £40,402 0s. 0d., on these loans 5 per cent. is paid and the policies of the borrowers are held as securities at their surrender value.

One of the many advantages of the Jamaica Mutual is that it now pays all its claims immediately on proof of death and title and in this particular the Society has a great advantage over the other Life Assurance Institutions doing business in the island.

## PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G.

## DIRECTORS.

Simon Emanuel Pieterz, Esq., Chairman.

William Lee, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Francis B. Lyons, Esq.

Hon. J. T. Palache

A. H. Pinnock

Rev. George W. Downer

John T. Orrett

J. McLean

L. F. McKinnon, Esq.

SECRETARY—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

SOLICITOR—Hon. S. Constantine Barker.

## AUDITORS.

Stephen W. Malt

R. S. Haughton

T. N. Cripps, Esq.

## LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THERE are twelve Life Assurance Offices represented in Jamaica. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local. The following is a list of the Assurance Offices doing business in the island—

Office.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Half Yearly	Yearly	Half Yearly
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ 3 3 1	1 12 0	£ 3 9 0	1 10 10	£ 4 0 10	1 12 1	£ 4 9 1	1 12 11
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 10 2	1 10 0	2 8 0	1 10 9	4 1 7	2 5 6
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	1 2 10	1 12 5	1 8 6	1 12 3	1 10 10	1 12 11	4 4 10	2 5 6
Queen	R. X. Leon & Co.	2 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	R. X. Leon & Co.	1 10 4	1 10 6	3 14 2	1 17 13	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 9 0	2 6 6
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	2 8 0		3 15 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 6	2 4 0	4 11 9	2 7 5	4 16 2	2 10 7	5 6 5	2 12 7
London Assurance	O. Marwacuz	2 16 0		3 19 0		4 0 5		4 14 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	2 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whitlington	William Andrews	3 11 7	1 12 6	3 6 0	1 10 0	3 15 11	1 10 0	4 4 11	2 6 5
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$12 45		\$14 10		\$16 40		\$19 27	
City of Glasgow	Thos. Ashonth	4 2 3		4 8 5		4 12 5		5 4 8	

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, *contd.*

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d. 5 3 10	£ s. d. 2 13 7	£ s. d. 5 12 6	£ s. d. 3 1 3	£ s. d. 6 12 3	£ s. d. 3 6 3	£ s. d. 7 5 5	£ s. d. 3 15 6
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	4 18 11	2 11 6	5 2 11	3 3 11				
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	4 18 0	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 9	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 0	4 3 2
Queen	E. I. Leon & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 12 9	
Royal	E. I. Leon & Co.	5 1 11	2 12 2	6 0 0	3 1 6	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 3	4 9 10
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	5 14 11		6 11 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 2	3 2 6	6 10 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	G. Marescaux	5 0 4		6 1 4		7 1 6		8 12 11	
San of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 0		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whitington	William Andrews	4 15 6	2 9 10	5 10 0	2 17 6	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 3
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$20 40		\$27 46		\$48	
City of Glasgow	Theo. Arbouin	£5 10 10		£5 10 10					

## PART XVI.

## CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &amp;c.

## FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Kings; the Phoenix in Port Royal, and the Hamilton in Spanish Town. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges, to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D. the late District Grand Master this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the north side of the island.

There are four Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48 called the "Jamaica" and No. 86 called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Mangland	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. A. S. Houghton	Deputy District Grand Master
" O. P. Myers	District Senior Grand Warden
" J. E. Lyons	District Junior Grand Warden
" Rev. R. Harding	District Grand Chaplain
" Thos. Beacock	District Grand Treasurer
" W. B. Gray	District Grand Registrar
" C. M. Sherlock	District Grand Pres. Bd. Genl. Purposes
" Wm. Duff	District Grand Secretary
" J. S. Brandon	District Senior Grand Deacon
" H. Raymond	District Junior Grand Deacon
" C. Plummer	District Grand Supt. of Works
" G. E. Clarke	District Grand Director of Ceremonies
" H. E. H. Davis	District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
" O. Levy	District Grand Sword Bearer
" A. Hart	District Grand Standard Bearer
" R. A. Alexander	District Assistant Grand Standard Bearer
" P. Ferguson	District Grand Organist
" C. C. Nugman	District Assistant Grand Secretary
" F. B. Maxwell	District Grand Pursuivant
" A. M. Hayes	District Assistant Grand Pursuivant
" J. M. Gibb	District Grand Stewards
" L. G. Macpherson	
" F. A. McEwen	
" M. H. Allen	District Grand Tyler
Bro. George Magnus	



PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND

Right Wor. S. J. Burke	Provincial Grand Master
Wor. Dr R. G. S. Bell	Deputy Prov. Grd. Master
Wm. H. Johnson	Prov. Grd. Senior Warden
M. H. Lawrence	" " Junior Warden
James P. Mack	" " Secretary
Herb. W. C. McColla	" " Treasurer
J. Griffiths	" " Chaplain
Adam Macbarr	" " Senior Deacon
R. J. Clarke	" " Junior Deacon
Jas. Kennedy	" " Inner Guard
J. Fenich	" " Bible Bearer
T. W. Martin	" " Standard Bearer
G. K. Hutchins	" " Sword Bearer
L. F. Davis	" " Director of Ceremonies
H. A. Canha	} Stewards
Sergt.-Major Clarke	
John Heyes	" Tyler

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA

Right Wor. J. C. Macpherson	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. J. W. Whitbourne	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
Vacant	" Senior Warden
B. Stines, Jr.	" Junior Warden
Very Wor. Bro. O. Delgado	" Master Overseer
J. L. Ashenhorn	" Junior Overseer
O. Delgado, Jr.	" Treasurer
T. N. Agular	" Registrar of Marks
G. Campbell	" Secretary
E. K. Leon	" Senior Deacon
(Vacant)	" Junior Deacon
G. R. Taylor	" Inspector of Works
Vacant	" Director of Ceremonies
A. H. Jones	" Sword Bearer
L. C. Holder	" Standard Bearer
A. P. Myers	" Inner Guard
W. D. Smedmore	} Stewards
J. M. Simpson	
A. P. Atherga	" Tyler
Brother Vacant	

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

	CHARTER LODGES.			
Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. W. B. Hytten	.	Master
Friendly "	" 239	" A. L. P. Lake	.	"
Sumex "	" 364	" L. Winkler	.	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 393	" D. A. Corraldi	.	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 914	" H. Campbell	.	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" C. W. Richards	.	"
Collegium Fabricum, Kingston	" 1836	" A. Harty	.	"
Kingston "	" 1838	" G. G. Grantor	.	"
Moore-Kays "	" 2519	" Thomas Clarke	.	"

SOLE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	.	Most Excell. Compu. F. G. Sale, Principal Z.
Friendly	.	" J. D. Orsby
Sumex	.	" C. W. Tait
Phoenix	.	" L. C. Holder

ROSS CHAPTERS.

Jamaica	No. 49	Excell. Bro. W. Duff, Most Wise Sovereign
Kingston	" 80	" A. J. Welt, Prelate
		" W. Andrews, Most Wise Sovereign
		" Rev. W. C. McCalla, Prelate.

PRECEPT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Sir Knight W. L. Minton, Emulant Preceptor	Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.
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UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

	CHARTER LODGES.			
Glendon Lodge, Kingston	No. 348	El. Wor. Bro. James Kennedy	.	Master
Scotch, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" J. D. Orsby	.	"
Calceonian, Port Maria	" 554	" "	.	"
St John Kingston	" 623	" G. E. Hutchins	.	"
Albion Union, Falmouth	" ...	" R. Weston	.	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.	
Glen Lyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62	Most Excellent (vacant) Principal Z.
HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.	
Unst. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 degs., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the West Indies	
MARK LODGES.	
Sussex Mark Lodge No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	Wor W. L. Muldon Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston	" A. DeCordova "
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston	" F. G. Sale "
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston	" O. Delgado Jr. "
Kingston Keystone, No. 308, Prov. No. 5	" William Andrews "

#### DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &c.

GRAND LODGES.	
District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	Frs. Thursday in February, May and August and on the 10th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CHAPTER LODGES.	
Royal	First Monday in every Month.
Jeffery, Port Royal	First Friday "
Kingston	First Wednesday "
Hammeter, Spanish Town	First Friday "
Friendly	Second Monday "
Glen Lyon	Second Wednesday "
Collegium Patrum	Second Thursday "
Sussex	Third Wednesday "
St. John's	Fourth Monday "
Moore-Kays	Third Tuesday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.	
Royal, Kingston	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glen Lyon	First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.	
Sussex	Fourth Wednesday in Feb. June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glen Lyon	Not fixed.
Kingston Keystone	Not fixed.

The Directors of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meet on the second Wednesday in each month.

#### ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

There are six Courts in the island all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the Term:—

Court No. 1, S. A. Johnson, Kingston.	Court No. 6, L. Powell, Falmouth.
Court No. 2, H. J. B. Brown, Spanish Town.	Court No. 7, W. L. Roberts, New In-Mar.
Court No. 3, H. W. Dudd, Port Royal.	Court No. 8, C. P. Smith, St. Ann's Bay.

There are over two hundred members in the several Courts, about thirty-one being attached to Court No. 1 of Kingston; this is the oldest Court in the island, having

been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of Apr. 1, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected in the Court premises in 64 Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

# INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

The Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Jamaica in the year 1886. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District—namely, the “Kingston Lily,” the “Jamaica” and the “St. Lawrence.” The “Jamaica” Lodge has since been closed. Near the end of the year 1889 the “Kingston Lily” and “St. Lawrence” Lodges made application to the Central Body at Manchester, England, for the privilege of being formed into a District branch of the Order, with the result that in the month of December, 1890, the Warrant, Rituals, &c., were sent out and the District duly instituted.

Since the formation of the Jamaica District eight new Lodges have been opened under its jurisdiction, viz: the “Star of the West” at Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland (1892); the “Rose of St. Jago” at Spanish Town in the Parish of St. Catherine (1892); the “Pride of the North” at Montego Bay in the Parish of St. James (1892); the “Hope of Manchester” at Port of Spain in the Parish of Manchester (1893); the “Linthead Eveleor” at Linstead in the Parish of St. Catherine (1893); the “Boscon” at Black River in the Parish of St. Elizabeth (1894); the “St. Charles” at Colon, in the United States of Colombia (1894); and the “Eureka” at Kingston.

The “Star of the West” has ceased working for the present.

The objects of the Society are (a) to promote, by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interests on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general Rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medical and mental attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The “Kingston Lily,” the “Pride of the North,” and the “Eureka” meet every other Tuesday, the “St. Lawrence,” the “Rose of St. Jago,” the “Boscon” and the “St. Charles” every other Thursday, the “Hope of Manchester” every other Wednesday and the “Linthead Eveleor” every other Monday, for the transaction of general business, while the regular meetings of the District are held on the first Monday after the second day of the months of April, July and October for general business, and on the last Friday in March, June, September and December for instruction. The annual meeting of the District is held in the month of January.

The following are the names and addresses of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges:—

## THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—W. M. Fisher, Spanish Town P. O.

“ Corresponding Secretary—Geo. N. Allen, 24 Princess St., Kingston.

## THE KINGSTON LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—Joseph Slater, Alameda Town, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. R. McPherson, 17 Margaret Street, Roe Town, Kingston.

## THE ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. Watson, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. Fred Hunt, 24 Orange St., Kingston.

## THE ROBE OF ST JAGO LODGE

Noble Grand—E N McLaughlin, Spanish Town P O  
 Permanent Secretary—H I Bowen, Spanish Town P O.

## THE PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE

Noble Grand—Edward Ainsworth, Montego Bay P O.  
 Permanent Secretary—D M. Isaacs, Montego Bay P O.

## THE ROBE OF MANCHESTER LODGE

Noble Grand—Oscar C. Linto, Mandeville P. O.  
 Permanent Secretary—S. C. Thompson, Perna P. O.

## THE LINSTEAD EX TUTOR LODGE.

Noble Grand—G C Linton, Linstead P O.  
 Permanent Secretary—E J Heighington, Linstead P O.

## THE BRACON LODGE.

Noble Grand—G F Albury, Black River P.O.  
 Permanent Secretary—Sandford Forrest, jr, Black River P.O.

## THE EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—R. H DeMouza, 103 Tower St., Kingston.  
 Permanent Secretary—H. W. Smith, P. O Box No. 1, Kingston.

## THE ST CHARLES LODGE (COLON)

Noble Grand—J J Stuart, C/o C/o Tigs Office, Colon, U.S.C.  
 Permanent Secretary—James A. Polack, Colon, U. S. C.

## GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

There are three Lodges in Kingston and one in St. Andrew, one in St. Elizabeth, and one at Montego Bay, each Lodge consisting of an average of 100 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a District Lodge of which C. S. Linds is Secretary.

The Odd Fellows Fraternity is a charitable and benevolent Institution and is based on three grand principles of Friendship, Love and Truth.

The members of the Fraternity contribute monthly in order to create a fund for the following purposes—to afford relief in sickness and distress, to grant funeral allowance in cases of death, and provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The following are the names of the Lodges and their places of meeting, together with names of the respective Secretaries for the term—

Surrey Lodge No. 1964, meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, H. Dullac.

Kingston Lodge meets at No. 70 King Street—Secretary, C. L. Sherwood.

Concordia Lodge meets at No. 19 East Street—Secretary, A. A. Linds.

Each Lodge meets twice a month for ordinary business.

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16

Meets at No. 19 East Street, once in each quarter, also the F. G. M. Council meets at No. 19 East Street, once in each month.

There is also organized in connection with the Order of Household of Ruth which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The Household consists of 43 members and meets, under the control of L. P. G. M. Council, at No. 19 East Street. Brother C. S. Linds, Worthy Recorder.

The following are the Executive Officers of the District Grand Lodge—

Past Most W. M.	Dist. Master—G. W. Byrnes
" " "	C. S. Linds, D. G. Mac
Wor. Dep.	J. B. Edwards
" Dist. Treasurer	W. A. Richardson
" " Warden	F. A. Dick
" " Chaplain	R. H. Reid
" " Guardian	

The following are the names of the Noble Grand and Forwrest Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges

KINGSTON LODGE NO. 2042

N.G. Bro. C. L. Sherwood, P.S.

STEELE LODGE NO. 1954.

N.O. Bro. H. Dallas, P.S.

CONCORDIA LODGE NO. 2174.

Bro. A. O. Brien, N.G.

Bro. A. A. Lindo, P.S.

FRIENDLY LODGE NO. 3213

Bro. G. W. Byrnes, N.G.

Bro. D. Simpson, P.S.

# I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

The objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. There are a number of Lodges in the island connected with the Order.

The St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, organized 4th October, 1882, numbers 27 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Monday in each month at No. 94 Church Street. The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge; it numbers 56 members.

The St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16, organized 14th July, 1883, numbers 34 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month, at No. 127 King Street.

The St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18, organized 15th July, 1884, numbers 40 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The Katurah Lodge, No. 23, meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month and numbers 59 female members. Both Lodges meet at No. 127 King Street.

The St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26, Spanish Town, organized 30th September, 1886, numbers 26 members.

The St. Catherine's, No. 27, for females, numbers 15 members. Both Lodges meet on the first and third Tuesday and Wednesday in each month at No. 11 Red Church Street, Spanish Town.

The Rose of Sharon's Lodge, No. 24, organized April 20th, 1885, number 32 female members. Work in conjunction with the Star of Hope Lodge. Meet on every Wednesday in each month at 137 King Street, Kingston.

The Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21, organized October 20th, 1884. Number 22 male members. Lodge meets every Tuesday at No. 127 King Street, Kingston.

The Western District Grand Lodge, No. 20, organized 12th December, 1888. The powers of the Lodge are legislative, judicial and executive over the Order and Lodges under its jurisdiction.

J. T. M. Wilson, Grand Chief.

S. A. DaCosta, Grand Secretary.

# LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

The Kingston Branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886. Since then a District Lodge and three Local Lodges have been formed. The objects of the Society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

The following are the Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, held at Forsters Hall, 64 Hanover Street:—

Bro. C. L. Mills, Provincial Chief Shepherd.

" H. Stephenson, Deputy Provincial Chief Shepherd.

" Jones T. M. Wilson, Provincial Corresponding Secretary, Kingston.



The names of Local Lodges and their Secretaries are as follow  
 Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston—H. Stephenson.  
 Future Hope, No. 2104, Panama—J. M. Fox  
 King David, No. 2201, Cannon Street, Port Royal—Richard E. Brown  
 Pride of Bethlehem, No. 2202, Ochoa River, St. Ann—John L. White.  
 Primitive, No. 2355, Bogas del Toro, Correeon—J. B. Santola.  
 New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon, O.R.—T. C. Gaultbess.

### THE JAMAICA BRANCH OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

THE objects of this Society are the promotion of habits of temperance, the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance, and the Society is based upon union and co-operation upon perfectly equal terms—between those who use in moderation and those who wholly abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks.

The Society has adopted the declarations of the Church of England Temperance Society and has agreed to rules for the formation of a Diocesan Committee, a Central Association and District Associations. The District Associations are to be worked by the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the several Churches. Branches have been established in Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Mandeville, at Chichester, Swan Hill and other Districts. "Bands of Hope" for Juveniles are worked in connection with the Branches at Kingston, Mandeville and Chichester. "The Clergyman in each district is expected to act as the Local Representative of the Diocesan Committee in the capacity of Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the District Association. Whatever local arrangements may be made for working the District Association he is expected to secure the careful keeping of a roll of Members, and should himself sign the Cards of Membership. The Clergyman of the district should also see that the necessary returns are duly prepared and forwarded to the Diocesan Committee.

"All District Associations, whether worked on the dual basis or not, should make provision for holding an Annual Meeting of the Society, open to Members of both sections resident in the District.

"A Card of Membership, as adopted by the Diocesan Committee, with pledge printed thereon, should be supplied to each Member through the officers or the Association which he joins. The Blue Ribbon has been adopted as the badge which may be worn by each Member of the Society who is a total abstainer."

The Diocesan Committee of Management consists of the following Members—

The Lord Bishop, President, the Archdeacons, Vice Presidents, Members of the Diocesan Council who are also Members of the Society, Rev. R. J. Wortley, Secretary; and Geo. Pengelly, Esq., Treasurer.

### GOOD TEMPLARY IN JAMAICA.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, nonsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and free men from the drunk habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission—"To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, nine subordinate Lodges, and five Juvenile Temples.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows —

G. C. T.	Bro. A. N. Thompson, Span. Town	G. Chap.	Bro. H. Turner, Port Royal
G. C.	" E. S. Campbell, Linstead	G. Mars.	" A. W. Fouché, Kingston
G. V. P.	" O. E. DeSouza, Kingston	G. Guard	" F. N. Hatchett, Linstead
G. S. J. T.	Sts. A. R. Sanky, Sav. la-Mar	G. Smit	" T. E. Bell, Port Antonio
G. Sec.	Bro. S. J. Sanguinetti, Span. Town	Asst. G. Sec	" J. Polack, Kingston
G. E. Sup.	" R. J. Vaz, Sav. la-Mar	G. Dip. Mar. Sec.	Mrs. Pinck, Kingston
G. Treas.	" F. D. Hale, Kingston	G. Mod.	Bro. S. Russell, Port Royal

P. G. C. T. Bro. W. B. Hannan, Kingston

PAST GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

Bro. W. B. Hannan  
" Rev. W. C. Murray  
" William Duff

Bro. Henry Ford  
" F. H. K. MacLaverly  
" Rev. E. J. Wortley

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLARS.

Bro. Rev. C. C. Wallace, Black River.

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies —

Locality	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston, 54 Hanover Street	Imperial	Wednesdays	C. E. DeSouza
Kingston, Wesley School room	Lily	Fridays	D. M. Campbell
Span. Town, 15 Mark Street	St. Catherine	Tuesdays	Israel Fraser
Port Antonio	Anchor	Thursdays	J. H. Aaronson
Sav. la-Mar	Harbour of Safety	Thursdays	E. J. Lewis
Black River	Karlstein	Tuesdays	Rev. C. C. Wallace
Linstead	Urchy	Wednesdays	H. L. Kalcener
St. Ann's Bay	Daisy	Fridays	F. A. Coughlan
Port Royal	Pride of the Indies	Thursdays	J. H. Williams

The Grand Lodge meets annually in April

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 34 Martin Street, Spanish Town, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, &c., can be obtained from him.

The International Supreme Lodge of the Order was held at Boston commencing on the 26th of June, 1895, when for the first time the Grand Lodge of Jamaica was represented

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (PORT ANTONIO).

The Young Men's Christian Association of Port Antonio was started on the 1st of October, 1890, for the object of promoting the religious, moral, social and physical welfare of the young men of Port Antonio and its neighbourhood

The Association exerts a good influence on the members and on the town generally. It provides the former with comfortable rooms for their reading and amusements

It was affiliated with the English National Y. M. C. A. in 1892, and is therefore in good standing among the Y. M. C. A.'s of the world. The expenditure is about £50 per annum and its receipts about the same. The membership is above 70.

The officers are —

W. Henry Plant, President  
S. D. Smith, v. p.

E. B. Hopkins, Treasurer  
A. A. Taylor, Acting Secretary.

## JAMAICA CLUB

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumstances premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £100 the more commodious premises No. 103 East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on this acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the person, supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises No. 60 Hanover Street. Some years later these premises were added to by the acquisition, by purchase, of the adjoining tenement, No. 61; and a large, commodious and handsome Club House has been erected covering the sites formerly occupied by those two buildings which were pulled down for the purpose of the new premises. The freehold is the property of the members, having been purchased partly with Club Funds and partly with moneys raised on scrips absorbed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate repayment of the advances. During the progress of building operation the premises, No. 41 Duke Street, were tenanted for the use of members.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen President and Vice President. The present holders of the office are Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., and Hon. V. G. Ball.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidates Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s. and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 13 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy admit, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commanders on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squads (the Guardship excepted) are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fifteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the Committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 10s. monthly in advance, but should he in the interim become a permanent member of the Club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The Committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the Club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who has shall have been notified in considered objection to him, by the Committee. No person residing within a radius of 13 miles from the Club House can be introduced as a guest. Games of hazard are not allowed and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the institution is based.

## MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., President.

Hon. V. O. Bell, Vice-President.

Dr. A. R. Saunders

Hon. J. T. Palache

W. P. Pardon

Captain W. P. Forwood

W. Bourke

T. Bancroft Oughton, Esq.

R. A. Haughton

C. S. Farquharson

Lt.-Col. J. O. Moynihan

W. H. Gray

A. W. Farquharson

W. P. Hunt

F. B. Lyons

A. H. Miles

Chas. Goldie, Esq.

W. Mackinnon, Esq.

TREASURER.—R. S. Haughton.

SECRETARY.—Leonard J. Stone.

## ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This Club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The Club premises which are approached to in the Maunsell Road consist of 170 feet by 550 feet of land on the Up Park Villa Estate, with a suitable and commodious Club House, sufficient for the present needs of the Club and capable of extension and improvements as and from time to time be deemed necessary to meet the convenience of its members.

The Club premises were opened for the use of members on July 22nd, 1895, with two billiard tables, a reading room, card room, and bar, and in addition two tennis courts, a bowling green and golf pitch were established, which are much in request among members.

The Committee of Management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the President of the Club is chosen. The first President of the Club was the late Hon. Sir George Stirling, C.M.G.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the Committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the Club and accepted by another member and the proposer and seconder shall vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the Club House at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £5.0s. and the annual subscription £2.2s. for ordinary members while £1.0s. is paid by Officers of the Army and Navy, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members who shall be elected by the Committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The Committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the Island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the Club House as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introduction, and also a member of the Committee as seconder, being entered in a book kept in the Club House for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the Club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitors' book on entering the Club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

## ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

The objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The Club consists of nearly two hundred and fifty members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and twelve other members. The Ensign is blue with the Island's crest (crocodile) and Crown in yellow on fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and yellow crown in centre. The entrance fee is one guinea, and the

subscription is one guinea per annum payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls—excluding Naval and Military Commissioned Officers on the Station—may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in Club races or from being entered on the list of Club yachts. All prizes awarded for by Club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and political and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

The Club House stands on a site in Rao Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The Annual Regatta is held on the Queen's Birthday, and other regattas are held at various times, there generally being a large and successful one given in honour of H. M. Fleet on its annual visit to this station. Hospitality is also shown to foreign Ships of War and Yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the Committee may appoint.

#### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.

VICE-COM.—Commodore H. W. Dowling, R.N. REAR-COM.—J. H. DePass, Esq.

Comdr. Thomas, R.N., Naval Member. Capt. Salmon, A.S.C., Military Member.

A. C. Mals A. W. Hitchins Geo. Orrett J. H. B. Mals

W. T. Edon J. C. Ford G. McCutchin F. A. Steel, Esqs.

HON. SECRETARY.—George Orrett, Esq. HON. TREASURER.—E. Johnstone, Esq.

Representative Member to the Y. L. A. of Great Britain.—CAPTAIN ROOME.

HON. MEASURERS.—L. JOHNSTONE and A. W. HITCHINS, Esqs.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts —

Name.	Owner.	Tonnage.	Reg.	Distinguishing Flag.
Bostonia	Capt. L. D. Baker	16.1	Cutter	White-red St. George's Cross
Alpha	Commodore Dowling, R.N.	10.5	Cutter	...
Gilda	J. H. DePass	8.4	Cutter	Blue and white checkered
Olive	Commodore Dowling, R.N.	5	Cutter	White with red Maltese cross
Maggie	Hon Geo. Stichel, C.M.G.	4.0	Cutter	Blue with white star
Atlas	Geo. Orrett and others	3.8	Cutter	Crimson and gold diagonal
Phryne	T. Mould and others	..	Cutter	White with blue diamond
Iris	A. Paine, et al	2.0	Cutter	..

#### THE KINGSTON YACHT CLUB

This Club was formed in 1889 for the purpose of encouraging yachting, boating and aquatic sports. From a very small beginning the Club has progressed in a most remarkable way, necessitating the removal to more commodious premises which were obtained at 28 Harbour Street, east. The move resulted in a very large accession of members which number at the present moment 180. The Club rooms are completely furnished in every particular, and in point of comfort and convenience are not much behind those of the senior Club. A bandstand was erected in the early part of the last year, and this proves a source of attraction to the members.



The following is a copy of the Yacht Register

Nos.	Names.	Owners	Rating
1	Dione	E. F. H. Cox et al.	
2	Unquestion	B. V. Hall	
3	Lea	R. L. Paine	
4	Lea	J. Hutton	
5	Dart	J. A. b. Clarke et al.	
6	Viking	S. L. Joseph	
7	Heather Bell	W. Kirkpatrick	
8	Stench	R. Clarke	
9	Thistle	A. W. D. Heson	
10	Daisy	S. L. Joseph	

Besides a numerous fleet of rowing boats, outriggers and whalers.

Jos. Hutton, Commodore W. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Secretary  
C. M. S. Sherlock, Vice-Commodore E. F. Cox, Hon. Treasurer  
S. L. Joseph, Rear-Commodore W. Bowley, Asst. Hon. Treasurer  
Managing Committee—Messrs. Parkman, Boy, Edwards, Papps, Kennedy and Dr. Whitney.

#### ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

This Society was established in May, 1886 the objects for which it exists being as follow: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experience among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export duties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited as to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceful solution of differences.

The government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of June in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the Council. Gentlemen residing out of the island are eligible for membership. There were 194 members on the roll on 1st June, 1896, and 28 new members have since been elected.

On the 1st of February, 1886 with a view of supplying the long felt need in Kingston of a Chamber of Commerce worthy of a city of its extent and commercial importance, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants Exchange," situated at the south west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature

of cargo, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed in each of the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange shipping and trade reports. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Postal Telegraphs Department reports are received of vessels passing Morant Bay.

The Council had also the honour to receive during the year 1896-96, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty, for the Society to add the prefix "Royal" to its former title, which accordingly appeared for the first time in its Twelfth Annual Report.

Another important step taken by the Council, has been that of obtaining Membership of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the Society, which is now incorporated therewith.

The Society has now entered on the twelfth year of its existence and in view of the several advantageous measures which it has initiated and, by the aid of the Government, successfully effected, it is entitled to be classed among the most useful and valuable institutions of the island.

The Merchants' Exchange has proved a very useful institution to the mercantile community in the amount of valuable information which it is enabled to afford on all subjects of interest.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc. These statistics form a very valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

Subjects likewise, which vitally affect the agricultural and general interests of the island are constantly occupying the consideration of the Council of the Society by whom important suggestions in reference thereto are daily submitted to the Government.

In order of affording all possible aid to the agricultural interests and thereby securing for the peasant Proprietors of the island hitherto much needed facilities for disposing of their products the Council of the Society has established a Sample Room at their Rooms, south-east corner of Harbour and Duke Streets, where samples of all kind of produce are invited to be sent, stating the quantity for disposal, name and residence of the party forwarding, also the name of the property or estate in which the particular produce was manufactured or grown.

In further connection with the Exchange arrangements have been made by which the Rooms are supplied with the latest European, American and Inter Colonial newspapers and magazines, likely to interest men of commerce and agriculture. In addition to these there are to be found on the table a supply of the reports of the British Consuls resident in foreign countries supplied by the Colonial Secretariat.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange has been fixed at two guineas, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce.

It may be mentioned that the Directors of the Society will be glad to answer any question concerning agricultural and commercial matters connected with the island. Correspondence is also invited by them from other Chambers of Commerce throughout the world and they would be glad to receive copies of Trade Journals, &c., &c.

**PATRONS**—His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, K.C.M.G.

**THE COUNCIL.**

**PRESIDENT**—Hon. Lieut. Col. Ward, F.R.S.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

Hon. S. C. Burke, M.L.

L. P. Brindley, Esq.

Hon. H. Batten

F. B. Lyons, Esq.

**HONORARY**

**SE**—S. Soutar, Esq.

## COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Capt. L. D. Baker, Port Antonio  
J. M. Farquharson, Esq., Santa  
Cruz P.O.

W. N. Farquharson, Esq., Savanna-  
la Mar P.O.  
J. E. Kerr, Esq., Montego Bay.

## TOWN MEMBERS.

J. L. Ashenhorn  
P. E. Auvray  
C. E. DuMarsado, Esq.  
Capt. W. P. Forwood  
Arthur George  
B. A. H. Haggart  
D. Henderson  
A. H. Jones  
G. C. H. Lewis

H. W. Livingston  
Archibald Muaro  
F. L. Myers  
Alfred Pawsey  
Aubrey Robinson  
S. Soutar, Esq.  
Hon. H. Stern  
J. Lockwood Wingate  
A. F. Winter, Esq.

SECRETARY—Geo. Levy.

## FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the opera-  
tions hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee as also to  
take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed  
out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number  
of ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants them-  
selves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture  
and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was spontaneously formed  
and the following rules amongst others were adopted—

"The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its  
branches, the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the  
improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being success-  
fully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

"The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members, the former anti-  
cipating persons anxious for their knowledge of horticulture but they have  
given to the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary member shall pay  
four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for the subscription by one  
payment of two guineas.

"The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of  
twenty-six members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer  
and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the  
month of January."

The Society was constituted with about 100 members and now numbers 170 members.  
It has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers.  
Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture, by Mr.  
D. Morris, late Director of the Botanic Department in K. I.; on Horticulture in Jamaica  
by the Hon. J. T. Parnell of Manchester; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. G. J.  
Hart, Acting Director of the Botanic Department; on the Cultivation of Plants, espe-  
cially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McElbush of Kingston; on Ferns and their cul-  
tivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J.  
McCordeus; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by Mr. J. J. Hawkey; and on  
the Classification of Plants by Mr. William Fawcett, B.Sc.

Meetings are held the first Wednesday in each quarter of the year, when minor  
shows of fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c. are exhibited. Money prizes are not given  
at these meetings, but the society present "Awards of Merit" for the best exhibits  
shown. In connection with this show, a paper on horticulture or some subject con-  
nected therewith is read, and very pleasant meetings are thus held.

The annual Floral and Horticultural Shows in Kingston are conducted by the  
Committee of Management of the Horticultural Society. The Committee particu-  
larly invite "the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is  
attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and bar lines, typical of a musical score. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

The first record of the blue calceolate anemone is by a collector from the site in 1871. It has since been collected by J. H. Kuhn, J. C. Thompson, and others. The first record of the blue calceolate anemone is by a collector from the site in 1871. It has since been collected by J. H. Kuhn, J. C. Thompson, and others.

Monday, 22nd March, 1892. The weather was very fine, and the sun shone brightly. I went to the office at 10.30 and found a number of letters waiting for me. I spent the morning in writing and in the afternoon in seeing the various departments of the office. I was very busy, but the work went off well. I had a very pleasant day, and I am sure that the work will be done to the satisfaction of the Board.

The above are representative estimates for the 1960-61 season. A similar but somewhat lower estimate of which is less likely to be the true figure, is the estimate for the 1959-60 season, general prices being 10% higher than in 1960-61, each at the rate. The above have proved an underestimate of a small

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

[illegible]

P. A. Aubrey	Ben. W. Smith	Alfred Barry	J. J. Barry
E. A. W. H. H. H.	W. W. H. H.	W. W. H. H.	P. A. W. H. H.
O. D. H. H.	W. H. H. H.	G. A. H. H.	H. H. H.
Henry, Fred. Eags.	John Murray	W. J. Thompson	H. C. H.

TREASURER - JAMES D. COTTELL, Esq.  
 SECRETARY - W. COTTELL, Esq.  
 OFFICIAL ENGINEER - W. COTTELL, Esq.

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

In 1842 and in succeeding years a score or more of Teachers as formed in different parts of the Island, generally following a plan published by Mr Geo. Hicks, School Inspector. Associations of this similar name, were also formed in several parishes in connection with the Diocesan Councils of the Church of England.

In 1890 the Manchester Educational Association was formed with  
sequently consolidated the Parochial Teachers' Association, and  
Association in the parish became affiliated. One special feature  
the Manchester Educational Association is the holding of competi-  
school exhibits, and the giving of prizes. The second competition  
schools of Manchester took part, was held in November, 1895.  
Officers of this Association are—President, Rev. C. A. Woolley,  
Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, Secretary, T. F. Atkinson, New Green,  
Librarian, M. F. Johns, Marleville High School.

In 1891, under the auspices of the Mico Institution, a Teachers' held in Kingston, for the period of ten days, and was attended by the Teachers in Jamaica. The Teachers present resolved to form a union for the Island, but this purpose was not carried into effect of 1894, when the "Jamaica Union" of Teachers was formed.

It is intended that through the Jamaica Union of Teachers the united voice of the Teachers of Jamaica may be heard in advocacy of such measures as they judge will best advance the cause of education and promote and protect the rightful interests of the teaching profession, while local Associations, affiliated with the Union, will serve those purposes of mutual improvement for which Teachers Associations are usually organized.

The Officers of the Jamaica Union of Teachers for the year 1896, are as follows—

L. G. Gruchy, Esq., President, Mico, Kingston.  
 Rev. J. LaFour, Vice-President, St. Andrew, Kingston.  
 Mr. H. Lindsay, Treasurer, Mico, Kingston.  
 Mr. A. J. Smith, Secretary, Morant School, Kingston.

Several local Associations have recently been formed and have connected themselves with the Union.

#### JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION

This organization was originated in the year 1893. It has for its objects, "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour movement."

This "movement" was commenced in 1881, in America, where the first "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour" was formed in connection with the Wilhiam Congregational Church, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark. It has spread with unexampled rapidity into all parts of the world, and for last year reported the existence of 46,000 societies, with 2,500,000 members. The motto under which this movement is conducted is "For Christ and the Church." The aim of the Christian Endeavour Society is the mutual improvement of its members, and the putting forth of united endeavours to do good.

The movement in Jamaica is on the increase. At the Convention held November 16th to 19th, 1896, the Secretary's report showed 62 societies registered, with an estimated membership of 4,178.

The officers for the present year are—

President—Rev. W. Pratt, M.A. Vice-President—Rev. G. H. Baron Hay.  
 Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. J. E. Randall.

Superintendent Junior Department, Miss Golding.

The Depot for C. E. supplies is at the Wesleyan Book Room, Church Street, Kingston.

#### CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

This old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years, and received a great impetus by the visit of the English Cricketers in 1896, referred to below. The best known Clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, St. George and Melbourne Clubs in Kingston, Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Jago Club in St. Catherine, the Blake Club in St. James, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the St. Ann's Club, the Middlesex Club in St. Mary, and the Surrey Club in Portland. There are in Kingston, besides those mentioned above, several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community.

Jamaica contributed seven men to the team of West Indian Cricketers which played a series of matches in the United States and Canada in 1886. Thirteen matches were played, of which the West Indian Cricketers won 6 and lost 6, and 2 were drawn.

In January 1888, a team of Cricketers from the United States visited Jamaica, as a part of a tour through the West Indies. They played matches against the Kingston C. C., the St. Elizabeth C. C., the Portland C. C. and the Officers of the Garrison. They were successful in all these matches except in that against the Kingston C. C. in which they were defeated.

During 1891 a team from the Garrison Club, Barbados, visited the island and played five matches against the Kingston and Garrison Clubs and against a team selected from all Jamaica. The visitors, who had amongst them several well known



Cricketers, won two and lost two matches against the Clubs and were beaten by the island team.

In 1896 a team of English Cricketers, Captained by Mr. R. S. Lucas visited the West Indies, and played 5 matches in Jamaica of which they won four. The visitors received a most hearty welcome and were entertained while in the Island at the expense of a fund raised by public subscription.

In September, 1896, Jamaica first took part in Intercolonial Cricket, sending a team of Cricketers to play at Demerara and Barbados. Of the four matches played three were lost, and one resulted in victory.

A Challenge Cup Competition has recently been established in Island Cricket, and promises to lead to the further improvement of the game.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading Club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s a year and playing members £1 16s a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up Park Camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Three Tennis Courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week day except Saturday. Colours, reds, blue and white.

#### PATRONAGE OF THE KINGSTON C.C.

Mr. Henry Wolfe Norton, G.C.B.  
Sir Robert Newton, C.M.G.

Mr. Henry Arthur Blake, C.M.G.  
Mr. Washington Evans, C.M.G.

#### COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. L. Parker, Captain.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER Mr. F. C. Smith.

Mr. T. L. ...

Mr. G. C. ...

" N. G. M. ...

Mr. J. H. Alwood

" J. M. ...

Mr. S. McCutcheon

" M. DeMercedo

" J. Gray

Mr. E. V. Aston.

#### MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The officers however are elected annually.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applications for membership must be supported by three members, two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the Branch number 66.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in November the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President elect assumes office.

There have been 13 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order —

Thomas Clark, M.D. Edin.  
D. F. Ross, M.D. F.R.C.S. Edin.  
C. Gay Carlisle, M.D. F.R.C.S. (Edin.)  
Hon. J. C. Philpotts, M.D. Edin. (4 times)  
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S. Edin.  
A. R. Saunders, M.B. Lon. F.R.C.S. Eng.  
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.  
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.  
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.  
J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.  
Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

COUNCIL 1896.

H. E. Macnair, M.B., Dublin, President.  
G. F. DuCasta, M.B., Aberd., Vice President.

Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I., A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.  
C. Gay Carlisle, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin. H. Strachan, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.  
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon. J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
G. V. Lockett, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.
- The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1886 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the Candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a Certificate entitling him to be registered under the Medical Laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 (12s) and must be deposited beforehand with the Secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is ex officio Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 506, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners].

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Hon. C. B. Morse, C.B., (M.D.), President.  
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.  
Eng. (exam.) G. Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.  
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.  
M. Graham, M.A., M.B., Ontab., M.R.C.S., Eng., Secretary.  
H. L. Carter, M.B., B.Ch., Dub., acting Secretary.

\* G. Gay Carlisle the first President in two reigns.

## PART XVII

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

## TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in JAMAICA it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Marant Bay, Bath, Manchester, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay where the main road, called the Annotto Bay Junction Road, connects the northside with Kingston.

There is also a main road running through the interior of the parish of St. Thomas. It commences at 11 miles on the Windward Road passes over Cambridge Hill thence via Rumble Bridge and Cedar Valley to Johnstone River Bridge, Serge Island thence on via White Hall, Sunning Hill to Bath. This is one of the most beautiful mountain drives in the island.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Clarendon, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, whence a branch line goes by Adelphi to the line of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shuttleworth, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and New Market terminates at Black River on the south side, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucea and Green Island. From Lucea the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence striking inland, goes to Lucea, whence there are two branch roads, one passing over Bogna Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Wilmshfield with the other passing over Spar Tree Hill and through Manleyville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road just described at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is another from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, thence a new road extends to Cave Valley on the border of St. Ann; one from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Beg Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence a bridle road, in the main road schedule to New.

castle, and branch road from Halfway-Tree to Hope Old Hill Gate and to King's House. There is also another bridle road in the main road schedule, extending from Hector's River to Cuckhath in the parish of Trelawny.

#### L—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by Messrs. H. Bolton & Son in Duke Street and in Barry Street, by Mr. A. Clough in West Street, and by Messrs. McKenzie & Son, 2 Parade. The general practice is for long distances, and where the livery has the use of the buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The livery can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.\*

The following are the charges for Double and Single Buggies:—

	Messrs. Bolton & Son.		Mr. A. Clough.		Messrs. McKenzie & Son.	
	Double	Single	Double	Single	Double	Single
FROM KINGSTON TO—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Gordon Town and back	0 16	-	0 16	0 14	0 16	0 14
Mona "	0 12	-	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
King's House "	0 12	-	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Hope Gardens "	0 12	-	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Rockfort "	0 10	-	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 10
Constant Spring "	0 12	-	0 14	0 12	0 14	0 12
Stony Hill "	1 0	-	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16
Carlisle "	2 0	-	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10
Hog Walk "	2 0	-	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 10
Caymanas "	0 16	-	0 16	0 12	0 16	0 12
Spanish Town "	1 0	-	1 0	0 16	1 0	0 16
Annotto Bay "	3 0	-	3 0	-	3 0	-
Port Antonio "	6 0	-	6 0	-	6 0	-
Morant Bay "	3 0	-	3 0	-	3 0	-
Port Morant "	4 0	-	4 0	-	-	-
Port Maria "	5 0	-	5 0	-	5 0	-
Bath "	5 0	-	5 0	-	5 0	-
Cave River Falls "	0 14	-	0 14	-	0 14	-
Port Henderson "	1 10	-	1 10	-	1 10	-

Double Buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6s per hour.  
Single Buggies & Saddle Ponies for morning and evening rides 8s.

The names of the Livery Stable Keepers in the other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the Compiler of the Handbook, are as follows:—

#### ST. ANDREW.

B. Bolton & Co., & Henry Duval, Jordan Town	Horse to Newcastle only	£0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 8 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 8 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 10 0
Buggies travelling, 20 per day, party hiring free from other expenses.	Ditto to Cuckhath only	0 10 0
	Grass per bundle	0 0 3
	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	

\* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 511.

## PORTLAND.

The Boston Fruit Company and J. J. McConney, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rates.

## SAINT MARY.

F. N. Prendergast at Highgate, Port Maria P.O., supplies buggies and horses from Bog Walk to Port Maria and vice versa at £2 the journey for double or single buggy and pair short journeys about 6d per mile.

## St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay

## L. L. Fraser—

Single buggy to carry 1 person	
to Ocho Rios . . .	£0 10 0
To Clarendon . . .	0 15 0
" Montego . . .	1 0 0
" Ewarton . . .	1 5 0
Double buggy to	
Ocho Rios, 2 persons . . .	0 15 0
Clarendon 2 " . . .	1 0 0
Montego 2 " . . .	1 5 0
Ewarton 2 " . . .	1 10 0
Brown's Town, 1 person . . .	1 0 0
" 2 persons . . .	1 10 0
Rio Bueno 1 person . . .	1 0 0
" 2 persons . . .	1 10 0
Duncans 1 person . . .	1 5 0
" 2 persons . . .	1 15 0
Falmouth 1 person . . .	2 0 0
" 2 persons . . .	2 10 0

M. L. J. Hamilton—  
(H. Hamilton, Manager.)

Single buggy to	
Ocho Rios . . .	£0 10 0
Clarendon . . .	0 15 0
Montego . . .	1 0 0
Ewarton . . .	1 5 0
Double seated buggy to	
Ocho Rios, 2 persons . . .	0 15 0
Clarendon, 2 persons . . .	1 0 0
Montego, 2 persons . . .	1 5 0
Ewarton, 2 persons . . .	1 10 0
Brown's Town, 1 person . . .	1 0 0
" 2 persons . . .	1 10 0
Rio Bueno 1 person . . .	1 0 0
" 2 persons . . .	1 10 0
Duncans 1 person . . .	1 5 0
" 2 persons . . .	1 15 0
Falmouth 1 person . . .	2 0 0
" 2 persons . . .	2 10 0

## Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.  
Conveyance of one passenger,  
per mile . . . £0 1 0

Conveyance of two passengers,  
per mile . . . £0 2 6  
Conveyance of three passengers,  
per mile . . . 0 1 6

## Montego.

## C. E. Llewellyn—

Ewarton to Montego, per hour	£0 5 0
" Brown's Town, for 1 passenger . . .	1 10 0
for 2 passengers . . .	2 0 0
for 3 " . . .	2 10 0
" St. Ann's Bay, for 1 passenger . . .	1 0 0
for 2 passengers . . .	1 10 0
for 3 " . . .	2 0 0
" Ocho Rios, for 1 passenger . . .	0 15 0
for 2 passengers . . .	1 10 0
for 3 " . . .	2 10 0

Ewarton to Falmouth, for 1 passenger . . .	£2 10 0
for two or more passengers . . .	4 0 0
Travelling per day for not less than 4 days, 20s . . .	
A. N. Sutherland	
Ewarton to Montego, each passenger . . .	£0 6 0
" St. Ann's Bay for 1 passenger . . .	1 0 0
for 2 passengers . . .	1 10 0
for 3 " . . .	1 15 0
" Brown's Town, for 1 passenger . . .	1 10 0
for 2 passengers . . .	2 0 0
for 3 " . . .	2 5 0



*Monteague, continued.*

Ewarton to Ocho Rios, for 1 passenger . . .	£0 19 0	Ewarton to Ocho Rios.	£20 16 0
for 2 passengers . . .	1 8 0	Traveling per day for not less than 4 days . . .	1 0 0
for 3 passengers . . .	1 12 0	Mrs. A. C. Green, Monteague—	
" Claremont, for 1 passenger . . .	0 10 0	Ewarton to Monteague, per seat . . .	£20 5 0
for 2 passengers . . .	0 15 0	" B. Town . . .	1 5 0
for 3 . . .	1 0 0	" 2 passengers . . .	2 0 0
(To other places in like proportion. Special arrangements for large parties.)		" St. Ann's Bay, 1 passenger . . .	1 0 0
Loft-house, Monteague—		" Ocho Rios, 1 passenger . . .	0 14 0
Single Boat in Omnibus from Ewarton to Monteague, 5s . . .		2 passengers . . .	1 0 0
Private for one . . .	£0 10 0	3 " . . .	1 5 0
Ewarton to Brown's Town . . .	1 10 0	" Falmouth, 1 passenger . . .	3 0 0
" St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 0 0	In all cases special arrangements can be made greatly to the advantage of travellers	

*Claremont.*

George Helwig		From Claremont to St. Ann's Bay 1 passenger . . .	£0 10 0
Double Seated Buggy from Claremont to Ewarton (one passenger) . . .	£0 10 0	2 " . . .	0 12 6
From Claremont to Brown's Town, 1 passenger . . .	0 15 0	From Claremont to Falmouth . . .	1 10 0
2 " . . .	1 4 0	" 2 passengers . . .	2 10 0
Elizabeth L. Brisco, price 3, per night for bed only.			

*Ocho Rios.*

## Alfred Mosquitte—

Double conveyance per day . . .	£1 0 0
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THE LAWRY.—*Falmouth.*

S. Delisser—		Eustace Harris—	
Falmouth to Kingston . . .	£3 0 0	Falmouth to Kingston . . .	£6 10 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	5 0 0	" " Spanish Town . . .	5 0 0
" " Ewarton . . .	3 10 0	" " Ewarton . . .	3 16 0
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 16 0	" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	3 0 0
" " Duncans . . .	0 10 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 4 0
" " Montego Bay . . .	1 0 0	" " Duncans . . .	0 12 0
Rupert H. Lindo—			
Falmouth to Kingston . . .	7 0 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 16 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	6 0 0	" " Duncans . . .	0 12 0
" " Ewarton . . .	4 0 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 4 0

*Duncans.*

R. Ferrairs—		Wm. Johnson—	
Duncans to Kingston . . .	£8 0 0	Duncans to Kingston . . .	£4 5 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	5 0 0	" " Spanish Town . . .	3 12 0
" " Ewarton . . .	4 0 0	" " Ewarton . . .	3 2 0
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 10 0	" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 6 0
" " Falmouth . . .	0 10 0	" " Falmouth . . .	0 10 0
" " Montego Bay . . .	1 12 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 12 0

## ST. JAMES.—Montego Bay.

G. L. P. Cornaldi—			Montego Bay to Black River			£5	0	0
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	8	0	"	Lucas	2	0	0
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	"	Sav. la Mar	3	0	0
" " Ewarton	7	0	0	"	Black River	5	0	0
" " Lucas	2	0	0	C. B. Wilson—				
" " Sav. la Mar	3	0	0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0	
" " Black River	5	0	0	" " St. Ann's Bay	4	10	0	
Including feeding of horses and servant.				" " Ewarton	6	10	0	
Alexander Patterson—				" " Lucas	1	10	0	
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	8	0	" " Sav. la Mar	3	0	0	
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	" " Black River	5	0	0	
" " Ewarton	7	0	0	Jacobs				
" " Lucas	2	0	0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0	
" " Sav. la Mar	3	0	0	" " St. Ann's Bay	4	0	0	
" " Black River	5	0	0	" " Ewarton	6	0	0	
R. D. G. Howard				" " Lucas	1	8	0	
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0	" " Sav. la Mar	3	0	0	
" " St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	" " Black River	4	0	0	
" " Ewarton	7	0	0	" " Adelphi and Mount				
" " Lucas	1	10	0	Polier 15s. each.				
" " Sav. la Mar	3	0	0					

## WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Joseph McGrath, Sav. la Mar, no fixed charges.

Mr. A. J. Munroe ditto £2 to Lucas.

Mr. John Spence ditto £2 to Mandeville and £10 to Porus.

Mr. Robert Nathan ditto no fixed charges.

Messrs. Evans & Co., Sav. la Mar, no fixed charges for livery, but 8s. to or from Mount Pelier in daily coach.

Mr. G. H. Pearson, Lvery and extra horses, no fixed charges.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

A. G. Levy, Black River  
James Seams, Santa Cruz  
Oscar Seams, Bayberry  
John Lewis, Mountain Side  
James Blake, Mountain Side  
J. F. Strachan, Black River

G. F. Aibergs, Black River  
Joseph Lodge, Leeds  
Richard Crawford, Malvern  
J. S. Owden, Lacovia  
W. J. Tomlinson, Lacovia  
Charles J. Nation, Malvern.

The charges are from 20s. to 24s. a day.

Caleb Mullings, Santa Cruz } Charges same as above.  
O. R. Gregory, Santa Cruz }

Balaclova. No regular Livery Stable, but buggies may be had from A. Henriques or J. R. Gooden.

Newmarket. No regular Livery Stable, but buggies may be had from H. A. Forde and S. Daley.

## MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are G. H. Munton, F. A. Hall, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville, T. S. Manley, Porus. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 3 hours after 3rd hour 2s. per hour. Travelers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 6/ either way.

#### SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, Busses meet at each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement, about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Rio Cobre Hotel by people staying in the Hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Mrs. Gibson for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two—at Lanstead and Ewarton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

#### OTHER PARISHES.

There are no Livery Stable Keepers in St. Thomas, Hanover, or Clarendon. As regards the latter parish, however, busses run regularly every day between Chapelton and May Pen. The average price is for short journey 6d. a mile; for a day 30s. to 35s.

Mr. C. Lopez and Mr. R. Coke, Chapelton, may, with convenience, be communicated with by telegram, or letter, to secure seats in a buggy running daily between May Pen and Chapelton.

Mr. Alfred Chevannes of May Pen, also owns buggies and horses which he hires out.

At Lucas a buggy may be hired on application to Messrs. D. W. Talbot, C. P. Grant or P. Miller.

#### II.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration:—

## MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger.	
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	
					Miles.
Kingston	8.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	...	—
Gregory Park	8.16 "	1.56 "	4.31 "	...	6
Orange Lane	8.33 "	2.03 "	4.59 "	...	8
Spanish Town	8.51 "	2.13 "	4.48 "	...	11½
Hartlands	8.59 "	2.22 "	4.56 "	...	15
Bushy Park	9.51 "	2.35 "	5.07 "	...	20
Old Harbour	9.59 "	2.44 "	5.17 "	...	22½
May Pen	9.24 "	3.13 "	5.42 "	...	24½
Four Paths	9.35 "	3.28 "	5.53 "	...	27
Clarendon Park	9.49 "	3.42 "	6.06 "	...	32
Perms	10.04 "	3.53 "	*6.20 "	...	44½
Williamsfield	10.19 "	4.03 "	...	...	53
Kendal	10.36 "	4.32 "	...	...	54½
Greenvale	10.58 "	*4.35 "	...	...	61
Refectory	11.40 "	...	...	...	70
Appleton	12.3 p.m.	...	...	...	77½
Ipswich	12.38 "	...	...	...	84½
Catsdunn	1.12 "	...	...	...	94½
Cambridge	1.30 "	...	...	6.59 a.m.	98
Montpelier	1.52 "	...	...	7.22 "	103
Amery	2.01 "	...	...	7.31 "	108
Montego Bay	*7.30 "	...	...	*8.00 "	113
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.					
Montego Bay	...	...	10.35 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
Amery	...	...	11.06 "	4.31 "	
Montpelier	...	...	11.15 "	4.41 "	
Cambridge	...	...	11.37 "	*5.05 "	
Catsdunn	...	...	11.58 "	...	
Ipswich	...	...	12.36 p.m.	...	
Appleton	...	...	1.07 "	...	
Refectory	...	...	1.29 "	...	
Greenvale	...	7.45 a.m.	2.07 "	...	
Kendal	...	8.07 "	2.23 "	...	
Williamsfield	...	8.16 "	2.35 "	...	
Perms	8.36 a.m.	8.43 "	3.02 "	...	
Clarendon Park	8.51 "	8.59 "	3.17 "	...	
Four Paths	7.04 "	9.12 "	3.29 "	...	
May Pen	7.16 "	9.26 "	3.41 "	...	
Old Harbour	7.42 "	9.52 "	4.06 "	...	
Bushy Park	7.51 "	9.59 "	4.12 "	...	
Hartlands	8.03 "	10.12 "	4.24 "	...	
Spanish Town	8.13 "	10.24 "	4.33 "	...	
Orange Lane	8.22 "	10.33 "	4.40 "	...	
Gregory Park	8.30 "	10.39 "	4.47 "	...	
Kingston	*8.45 "	*10.54 "	*5.02 "	...	

\* Time of arrival.

## PORT ANTONIO LINE AND KWARTON BRANCH.

	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	Distance from Kingston.
	Passenger.	Passenger.	Passenger	Passenger.	
TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.					
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Miles.
Kingston	8.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	...	...
Gregory Park	8.10 "	1.56 "	4.31 "	...	6 1/2
Grange Lane	8.23 "	2.03 "	4.39 "	...	9
Spanish Town	8.33 "	2.15 "	4.50 "	...	11 1/2
Bog Walk	*8.55 "	*2.39 "	*5.12 "	...	30 1/2
Riverdale	...	3.41 "	...	...	30 1/2
Troja	...	3.17 "	...	...	30 1/2
Richmond	...	3.36 "	...	...	33 1/2
Albany	...	4.04 "	...	...	42
Annotto Bay	...	4.32 "	...	7.15 a.m.	44 1/2
Buff Bay	...	4.58 "	...	7.43 "	58 1/2
Orange Bay	...	5.08 "	...	7.53 "	61 1/2
Hope Bay	...	5.23 "	...	8.08 "	68 1/2
St. Margaret's Bay	...	5.34 "	...	8.20 "	69 1/2
Port Antonio	...	5.53 Arr.	...	8.36 Arr.	74 1/2
---					
Bog Walk	*8.55 a.m.	*2.39 p.m.	*5.12 p.m.	...	29 1/2
Linstead	9.08 "	2.50 "	5.23 "	...	33 1/2
Kwarton	9.20 Arr.	3.04 Arr.	5.37 Arr.	...	39
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.					
Kwarton	7.24 a.m.	9.32 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	...	...
Linstead	7.39 "	9.48 "	4.01 "	...	...
Bog Walk	7.50 "	10.02 "	4.12 "	...	...
---					
Port Antonio	...	8.45 a.m.	...	4.00 p.m.	...
St. Margaret's Bay	...	7.04 "	...	4.20 "	...
Hope Bay	...	7.16 "	...	4.31 "	...
Orange Bay	...	7.29 "	...	4.46 "	...
Buff Bay	...	7.39 "	...	4.57 "	...
Annotto Bay	...	8.07 "	...	5.21 Arr.	...
Albany	...	8.37 "	...	...	...
Richmond	...	9.06 "	...	...	...
Troja	...	9.26 "	...	...	...
Riverdale	...	9.41 "	...	...	...
Bog Walk	†7.50 a.m.	†10.02 "	†4.12 p.m.	...	...
Spanish Town	8.13 "	10.24 "	4.33 "	...	...
Grange Lane	8.23 "	10.35 "	4.40 "	...	...
Gregory Park	8.30 "	10.39 "	4.47 "	...	...
Kingston	8.45 Arr.	10.54 Arr.	5.02 Arr.	...	...

Trains marked \* continue to Ewarton.

Trains marked † continue to Kingston.



**PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO MONTEGO BAY LINE**

The train leaving Kingston at 8 a.m. goes through to Montego Bay.  
 The train leaving Kingston at 1.40 p.m. does not go further than Greenvale.  
 The train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. does not go further than Porus.

**PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO PORT ANTONIO LINE**

The train leaving Kingston at 1.40 p.m. goes through to Port Antonio.

**PASSENGERS FROM KINGSTON TO EWARTON BRANCH.**

The trains leaving Kingston at 8 a.m., 1.40 p.m., and 4.15 p.m. go through to Ewarton.

**PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.**

The train leaving Porus at 6.35 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.10 a.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch. Passengers for Ewarton Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.33 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.15 p.m. The train leaving Greenvale at 7.45 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 10.22 a.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch. Passengers for either must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.15 p.m. The train leaving Montego Bay at 10.35 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.33 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers for Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.50 p.m.

**PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.**

Train leaving Ewarton at 7.24 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.11 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.31 a.m. The trains leaving Port Antonio at 6.45 a.m. and Ewarton at 9.32 a.m. arrive at Spanish Town at 10.24 a.m. do not connect with train for Montego Bay Line. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Greenvale must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.15 p.m. The train leaving Ewarton at 3.45 p.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 4.33 p.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line as far as Porus must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 4.48 p.m.

**PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO LINSTEAD OR EWARTON**

The train leaving Port Antonio at 6.45 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 10.02 a.m. does not connect with train for Ewarton Branch. Passengers must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 2.39 p.m. or 5.12 p.m.

**PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON OR LINSTEAD TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.**

The trains leaving Ewarton at 7.24 a.m. and 9.32 a.m. do not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 2.39 p.m. The train leaving Ewarton at 3.45 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line.

Station	Class	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Orange Lane	Dymallye Town.	Barlands.	Kuany Park.	Old Harbour.	May Den	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Forre	Williamfield.	Rendal.	Greenvale.	Neuchâtes.	Appleton.	Ipewick.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anthony.	M. Wilsons Bay.	King Walk.	Thames.
Orange Lane	1st	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
	2nd	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9
	3rd	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
Cambridge	1st	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1
	2nd	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2
	3rd	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Montpelier	1st	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
	2nd	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5
	3rd	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Clarendon Park	1st	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
	2nd	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
	3rd	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
Old Harbour	1st	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
	2nd	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1
	3rd	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
May Den	1st	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3
	2nd	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4
	3rd	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Four Paths	1st	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6
	2nd	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7
	3rd	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
Clarendon Park	1st	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9
	2nd	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
	3rd	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1
Williamfield	1st	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
	2nd	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
	3rd	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
Forre	1st	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
	2nd	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
	3rd	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Neuchâtes	1st	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8
	2nd	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9
	3rd	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Appleton	1st	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1
	2nd	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2
	3rd	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3
Ipewick	1st	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
	2nd	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5
	3rd	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6
Cambridge	1st	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7
	2nd	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8
	3rd	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9
Montpelier	1st	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0
	2nd	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1
	3rd	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2
Anthony	1st	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3
	2nd	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4
	3rd	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
King Walk	1st	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6
	2nd	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7
	3rd	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8
Thames	1st	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9
	2nd	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0
	3rd	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1





Children under three years of age **FREE**—over three and under twelve half the ordinary fares.

Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office, as mistakes cannot be afterwards rectified.

All Luggage must be distinctly labelled to the Station to which the Passenger is Booked and bear the Name and Address of the Owner. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or delay that may occur in consequence of this not being strictly observed.

**Personal Luggage.**—Only wearing apparel shall be deemed to be personal luggage and will be carried free of charge to the following extent: First Class, 112 lbs.; Third Class, 56 lbs.; Half First Class, 56 lbs.; Half Third Class 28 lbs. No other articles whatsoever will be carried free. Any Passenger having Luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to the rate in force for Parcels, and such charge shall in every case be prepaid, but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting Station the Passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. No Personal Luggage will be carried free by the Railway unless it is marked with the Name and Address of the Passenger to whom it belongs, and must be checked.

Dogs must be secured by a chain, and, if necessary, must be muzzled before being handed over to the Company, and will be charged for at 3rd Class Passenger Rates.

**Lost Luggage.**—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway will be kept at the different Stations for one clear day, and if not claimed within that time will be placed in the "Lost Property Office" at Kingston Station.

**Left Luggage.**—Passengers desirous of leaving their Luggage in charge of the Servants of the Company at the different Stations of the Railway can do so on the payment of one penny per day for each package. A receipt will be given when the articles are deposited and they will only be delivered to the person presenting the Receipt.

#### RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS BY PASSENGER TRAINS

**1st. Parcels.**—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent. If when sent they are not sent on, the Company will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

**2nd. Packed Parcels.**—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

**3rd.** All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train.

**4th.** Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

**5th.** Newspaper parcels must be opened at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

**6th. Meat and Fish.**—The Company will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on those conditions only.

**7th.** Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Company from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

**8th. Money Parcels.**—The Company will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words



"money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice. The Company is not and will not be common carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to, such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the wilful neglect or default of the Company or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s. 6d., ducks, 4s., turkeys or geese, 12s., pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Company, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11th. Combustible goods, such as paraffine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gun-powder, gun-cotton, or fire-works, lucifer matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rate for parcels:—

Distances not exceeding 56 miles 7lbs. 8d., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof.

For distances over 56 miles and not exceeding 113 miles, for every 7lbs. or fractional part of 7lbs. 8d.

15th. Milk Traffic.—Rate for the conveyance from station to station at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner:—

	Miles.	Rate.
Not exceeding 25 miles	4d. per gallon	Minimum charge 6d.
" " 50 "	1d.	" " 8d.
" " 60 "	1d.	" " 1s.
" " 80 "	2d.	" " 1s. 6d.
" " 100 "	2d.	" " 2s.
" " 113 "	3d.	" " 2s. 6d.

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify, if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, i.e., the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be of wood or metal), and to ensure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the station from which they were forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

#### SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding	First Class.			Third Class.		
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.
5	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 5 6 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0
12	2 10 0	5 5 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
24	4 10 0	9 0 0	12 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
35	6 0 0	11 10 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0
47	7 0 0	12 10 0	15 10 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
60	8 0 0	13 10 0	16 10 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	13 10 0
80	9 0 0	14 10 0	17 10 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
100	10 0 0	15 10 0	18 10 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0
113	11 0 0	16 10 0	19 10 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0

## SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of the Company between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their tickets are available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey, otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Company to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being prevented from using or from any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-laws of the Company, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, such ticket as a receipt to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such time pay the usual fare of travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Company reserves the right to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets nor will it be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Company, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Company, should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the Manager or to the Collectors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purpose of exchange, renewal, or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Company reserves the right to make an additional charge.

## JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares —

Not exceeding 10 miles		6d. each.
" " 20 "	"	1s.
" " 30 "	"	1s. 3d.
" " 40 "	"	1s. 6d.
" " 50 "	"	2s.
" " 60 "	"	2s. 6d.
" " 80 "	"	3s.
" " 100 "	"	3s. 6d.
" " 115 "	"	4s.

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid.

and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

IV. MAIL COACHES  
 STWARTON AND MONTIGO BAY.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mils.	a.m.	a.m.		mils.	p.m.	p.m.
Stewarton (Mon, Wed., Fri.)			9.30	Montego Bay			1.0
Montego Bay	10	11.15	11.20	Little River	11	4.35	4.40
		p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	
Clarendon	8	12.15	12.20	Falmouth	11	6.15	5.0
Lime Hall	5	1.14	1.19				
St. Ann's Bay	4	1.35	2.10				
Loughlan Is.	4	2.40	2.45	Duncane	10	6.25	6.30
Runaway Bay	4	3.30	3.35	Rio Bueno	5	7.25	7.30
Dry Harbour	4	4.05	4.10	Dry Harbour	5	8.30	8.35
Rio Bueno	4	5.10	5.15	Runaway Bay	4	9.35	9.40
Duncane	5	6.15	6.20	Loughlan Is.	5	9.55	10.00
		a.m.		St. Ann's Bay	4	10.30	10.35
Falmouth	10	7.35	6.05	Lime Hall	4	11.17	11.22
		a.m.				p.m.	p.m.
Little River	11	7.40	7.45	Clarendon	5	12.25	12.30
Montego Bay	11	9.20		Montego Bay	5	1.25	1.30
	55			Stewarton (Tu, Th., Sat.)	10	3.10	
					35		

MONTIGO BAY AND LUCEA.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.							
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure			Arrival.	Departure.
	mils.	a.m.	a.m.		mils.	p.m.	a.m.
Montego Bay			9.30	Lucia			10.30
Flint River	12	11.45	11.50	Flint River	13	12.10	p.m.
Lucia	13	1.30		Montego Bay	12	2.30	12.15
	25				25		
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.							
			p.m.				a.m.
Montego Bay			3.0	Lucia			5.0
Flint River	12	5.15	5.30	Flint River	13	7.40	7.45
Lucia	13	7.0		Montego Bay	12	10.0	
	25				25		

## LUCCA AND GREEN ISLAND.

## DOWN COACH.

## UP-COACH.

## Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Offices.	Length of Stage.		Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.		Time of	
			Arrival.	Departure.				Arrival.	Departure.
Lucca	mils.	p.m.	p.m.		Green Island	mils.	a.m.	a.m.	
Green Island	12	5 5	...	1.35	Lucca	12	10.0	...	6.45

## Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Lucca	p.m.	p.m.	Green Island	a.m.	a.m.
...	...	7.5	...	...	3.30
Green Island	12	9.5	Lucca	12	6.30

## WILLIAMSFIELD AND MANDEVILLE. (Daily.)

Williamsfield	mils.	a.m.	a.m.	Mandeville	mils.	p.m.	p.m.
Mandeville	5	11.40	...	Williamsfield	5	2.30	1.45

## SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. (Daily.)

Santa Cruz	mils.	a.m.	a.m.	Balacava	mils.	p.m.	p.m.
Balacava	15	11.30	...	Santa Cruz	15	4.20	1.45

## BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. (Daily.)

Black River	mils.	a.m.	a.m.	Ipswich	mils.	p.m.	p.m.
Middle Quarters	9	9.00	10.00	Middle Quarters	9	2.30	2.45
Ipswich	9	12	...	Black River	9	4.0	...
	18				18		

## SAYANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER (Daily).

Sav.-la-Mar	mils.	a.m.	a.m.	Montpelier	mils.	p.m.	p.m.
Petersfield	6	7.15	7.30	Chester Castle	6	2.50	3.55
Ramble	10	9.0	9.5	Ramble	6	3.35	3.40
Chester Castle	4	9.45	9.00	Petersfield	10	5.20	6.25
Montpelier	4	10.30	...	Sav.-la-Mar	6	6.25	...
	24				20		

## PORT MARIA AND RICHMOND (Daily).

Port Maria	mils.	a.m.	a.m.	Richmond	mils.	p.m.	p.m.
Highgate	8	8.15	8.20	Highgate	2	4.20	4.35
Richmond	2	8.40	...	Port Maria	8	5.55	...
	10				10		

## KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO (VIA BATH).

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	mls.	p.m.	p.m.	Port Antonio (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Bull Bay	10	5.40	5.45	Priestman's River	12	6.70	6.5
Yallahs	9	7.15	7.20	Manchioneal	8	7.30	7.45
Morant Bay	9	9.20	9.25	Plantain Garden River	10	9.25	9.35
Fort Morant	7	10.35	10.40	Bath	7	10.45	10.50
Bath	11.50	11.55					
Plantain Garden River	7	1.05	1.10	Port Morant	7	12.00	12.5
Manchioneal	10	2.55	3.00				
Priestman's River	9	4.35	4.40	Morant Bay	7	1.35	1.20
Port Antonio (Wed., Fri., Sun.)	12	6.40		Yallahs	12	3.20	3.25
	83			Rail Bay	9	4.55	5.0
				Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	6.40	
					83		

## KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	mls.	p.m.	p.m.	Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Halfway-Tree	3	4.30	4.35	Castleton	11	5.5	5.10
Stony Hill	6	5.47	5.52	Stony Hill	10	7.25	7.25
Castleton	10	7.52	7.57	Halfway-Tree	6	8.40	8.45
Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	11	10.10		Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	9	9.15	
	30				30		

The following Table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several Stations :  
 SWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To													
	Swarton.	Mon- eague.	Clare- mont.	Line Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laugh- lands.	Runaway Bay.	Dry Har- bour.	Rio Buena.	Duncannon.	Fal- mouth.	Little River	Montego Bay.	
Swarton	.	5/	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	20/	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	45/	
Mon-eague	5/	.	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	15/	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/	
Claremont	10/	5/	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/	
Line Hall	12/6	7/6	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6	32/6	
St. Ann's Bay	15/	10/	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/	
Laughlands	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6	
Runaway Bay	20/	15/	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	7/6	10/	15/	20/	25/	
Dry Harbour	22/6	17/6	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	2/6	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	
Rio Buena	25/	20/	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	2/6	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	
Duncannon	30/	25/	20/	17/6	15/	12/6	10/	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	
Falmouth	35/	30/	25/	22/6	20/	17/6	15/	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	
Little River	40/	35/	30/	27/6	25/	22/6	20/	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	
Montego Bay	45/	40/	35/	32/6	30/	27/6	25/	22/6	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	



## MONTAGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To	
	Montago Bay	Lucia
Montago Bay		4
Lucia	4	

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at the Office of the Post Office, Kingston, and at the Montago Bay and Lucia Post Offices.

## KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	To						
	Kingston	Bull Bay	Yallahs	Morant Bay	Port Antonio	Bath	P.O. River
Kingston		5	10	15	20	25	30
Bull Bay	5		5	10	15	20	25
Yallahs	10	5		5	10	15	20
Morant Bay	15	10	5		5	10	15
Port Antonio	20	15	10	5		5	10
Bath	25	20	15	10	5		10
Plantain Garden River	26	30	25	20	15	10	5
Manchioneal	30	35	30	25	20	15	10
Priestman's River	35	40	35	30	25	20	15
Port Antonio	40	45	40	35	30	25	20

Down passengers allowed half an hour at Morant Bay for refreshment for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy or letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston, as follows: Port Antonio, 64; Priestman's River, 55; Manchioneal, 48; River, 40; Port Morant, 32; Morant Bay, 24.

## KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

From	To		
	Kingston	Stony Hill	Castleton
Kingston		5	10
Stony Hill	5		5
Castleton	10	5	
Annotto Bay	15	10	5

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston to

The following regulations exist with regard to the Mail Coach: Bath, Lucea, Port Antonio and Annotto Bay.

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at the intermediate station at any time on payment of the full amount of the fare. The proper fare as per table of charges must (in the case of a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of the passenger is allowed to carry 20 lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches of baggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and each excess 10 lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 10 lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which

is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

## LUCEA TO GREEN ISLAND.

From	To	
	Lucea.	Green Island.
Lucea		
Green Island	1/6	1/6

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Lucea and Green Island.

## SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA.

From	To	
	Santa Cruz.	Balacava.
Santa Cruz		
Balacava	7/	7/

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Santa Cruz and Balacava.

## BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH.

From	To		
	Black River.	Middle Quarters.	Ipswich.
Black River			
Middle Quarters	3/	3/	6/
Ipswich	6/	4/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Black River and Ipswich.

## SAV.-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To				
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Chester Castle.	Montpelier.
Sav.-la-Mar	.	2/6	7/	8/	2/
Petersfield	2/6	.	6/	7	8/
Ramble	7/	4/	.	2/6	3/
Chester Castle	8/	7/	2/6	.	2/6
Montpelier	5/	5/	3/	2/6	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Sav. la-Mar and Montpelier  
PORT MARIA AND RICHMOND.

From	To		
	Port Maria.	Highgate	Richmond
Port Maria	.	4/	8/
Highgate	4/	.	1/
Richmond	5/	1/	.

Passengers' Tickets will be issued in advance only at Port Maria and Richmond  
The following regulations exist with regard to the five last-named mail coaches —

1. Lucas and Green Island
2. Santa Cruz and Balacava
3. Black River and Ipswich
4. Sav. la-Mar and Montpelier
5. Port Maria and Richmond.

The personal luggage of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the Local Postmaster.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay his fare to the next station beyond.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

N. B. — The passenger service by coach between Williamfield and Mandeville is not under the control of the Department, but the fare is 2/6 each way.

#### V. — TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the parish of Kingston and as far as Constant Spring in St. Andrew. The Lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and George Street to the Cross Road and from thence to Halfway Tree and Constant Spring; from the Parade, south of the Jubilee Market along the Spanish Town Road to the May Pen Cemetery, along Hare Lane and East Streets and round the east of the Race Course to the Maroon Road, from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road (Race Town); from the Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money, to Constant Spring 1/ in tickets or 1/6 in money. Return Tickets to and from Constant Spring are issued at 1/6 each. The fare on each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets or 3d. in

money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's Office, Lower King Street; at the Stations at Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring, and at several shops along the Lines of Tramway.

VI. OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton. The fare is £d within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibuses can be hired in Kingston at 2s per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are —

In the Day — King Street, near Harbour Street. Harbour Street, near East Street; Duke Street, near Harbour and Fort Royal Streets. Duke Street, near Beeson Street; and East Street, near North Street.

At Night — King Street, near Tower Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Church Street, near Tower Street, North Street, near East Street.

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A List of the Lodging Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, showing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. —

No.	Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Manager.	Prices.									
				Dod.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging per week.	Board per quart.	Board, per day.	Pasturage per night.	Pasturage per night.	Pasturage per night.
1	KINGSTON —												
	Madison Hill, &c.												
	Town	Lodging House	Mrs. W. B. Latham	20	20	10	30	40	5	3	0	0	0
2	East Street	"	Mrs. Jane Smith	25	20	10	40	30-40	4	3	0	0	0
3	West Queen Street	"	Mrs. M. Thompson	40	20	20	40	60-60	3	3	0	0	0
36	Parade	"	Robert Murray	10	20	10	30	40	0	0	0	0	0
42	King Street	"	Mrs. Margaret Koohe	10	20	10	20	30	0	0	0	0	0
43	Duke Street	"	Mrs. Amy Buggie	30	20	10	30	35	1	1	0	0	0
44	Duke Street	"	Mrs. W. H. H. H.	25	10	10	10	21	1	1	0	0	0
50	Duke Street	"	Margaret Deane	10	10	10	20	20	1	1	0	0	0
51	Harry Street	"	Mrs. Jane Thompson	20	10	10	20	20	1	1	0	0	0
5	St. Andrew Street												
	Queen's Hotel	Hotel	Jamaica Hotels Co. Ltd.	10	10	10	10	11	1	1	0	0	0
	Myrtle House		Isidor Perlman	40	20	20	40	30-40	1	1	0	0	0
61	Harbour Street	Lodging House	Charles DePaul	20	10	10	20	20	1	1	0	0	0
64	Farmer Street	Tavern	W. C. Corfield	40	10	10	20	30	2	2	0	0	0
101	Labour Street		Joseph Thompson	20	10	10	20	25	1	1	0	0	0
7	Fort Royal Street		Henry J. DePaul	20	10	10	20	24	1	1	0	0	0
154	Harbour Street	"	Edward DePaul	20	10	10	10	20	1	1	0	0	0
154	Peacock Street	"	Kenneth Francis	10	10	10	10	21	1	1	0	0	0
154	West Queen Street	"	Mrs. Adeline Thompson	10	02	10	10	31	0	0	0	0	0
154	Parade	"	A. E. Latham	10	10	10	10	20	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	M. H. Quail	10	10	10	10	20	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	William Birbeck	10	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Frederick Street	10	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Edward M. Knollys	10	10	10	10	42	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	R. A. Alexander	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Alfred Bulger	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	M. A. Marshall	10	10	10	10	35	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Henry J. DePaul	10	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Henry J. DePaul	20	10	10	10	25	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	H. DePaul	10	10	10	10	—	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	R. A. Alexander	20	10	10	10	—	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	David Johnson	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Edward Knollys	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Richard Deane	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Nancy Grant	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0
154	Island	"	Isabella Duffy	20	10	10	10	30	1	1	0	0	0

\* No fixed charges.

† No sleeping accommodation.

## LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, ETC., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, continued.

Locality	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn)	Name of Proprietor or Keeper	Prices.									
			Bed	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Board and Lodging per week	Cost, per quart	Cost, per night	Cost, per night	Cost, per night	Cost, per night
PORTLAND--												
Port Antonio	Lodging House	J. J. McConary	20	10	25	10	50	2	2	10	2	10
Do.	"	George Chevalier	20	10	10	10	30	2	2	10	2	10
Do.	"	Mrs. Jones	20	20	20	10	30	1	3	10	3	10
Port Bay	"	Mrs. Sampson	20	10	10	30	30	1	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Lodging House	O. K. Depina	20	20	20	30	—	3	2	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. H. Fautsago	20	20	10	30	—	3	2	10	3	10
Port Maria	Tavern	H. P. Jones	10	20	10	30	—	3	3	—	3	—
Port Maria	Lodging House	Mary J. Watson	20	20	20	30	40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. J. A. H. H. H. H.	20	20	20	30	30-40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Hotel	Monaghan Hotel Co.	20	20	20	30	50	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary Jones	20	20	20	30	30-40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. Delmar	20	20	20	30	50-60	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. Robey	20	30	10	40	50	4	3	10	4	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. K. K. McDonald	20	20	20	30	40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. DeGroot	20	20	20	30	40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. Jacobs	20	20	20	30	60	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. E. Payne	20	20	20	30	50	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. M. Wall	20	20	20	30	24	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. J. J. J.	20	20	20	30	20-30	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	John Reid	20	20	20	30	20	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. Macdonald	20	20	20	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. Harrison	20	20	20	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Hotel	Mrs. Stone	20	30	30	40	70-80	—	—	—	—	—
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Margaret Grant	20	20	10	30	20	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. T. T. T.	20	20	10	30	21	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. Rogers	20	20	10	30	21	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Lodging House	Mrs. A. T. T.	20	20	20	30	30	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. C. C. C.	20	20	20	30	40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. A. A. A.	20	20	20	30	50	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. E. E. E.	20	20	20	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. L. L. L.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Lodging House	Mrs. M. M. M.	20	20	10	30	40	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. N. N. N.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Lodging House	M. A. P. P.	20	20	10	30	60	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	M. S. S.	20	20	10	30	30	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. O. O. O.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. P. P. P.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Q. Q. Q.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"Warrior" Hotel	A. S. S.	20	20	20	40	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. R. R. R.	20	20	10	30	60	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. S. S. S.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. T. T. T.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Lodging House	Mrs. U. U. U.	20	20	10	30	60	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	"	Mrs. V. V. V.	20	20	10	30	60	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. W. W. W.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. X. X. X.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Y. Y. Y.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Z. Z. Z.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. A. A. A.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. B. B. B.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. C. C. C.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. D. D. D.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. E. E. E.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. F. F. F.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. G. G. G.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. H. H. H.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. I. I. I.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. J. J. J.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. K. K. K.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. L. L. L.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. M. M. M.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. N. N. N.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. O. O. O.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. P. P. P.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Q. Q. Q.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. R. R. R.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. S. S. S.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. T. T. T.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. U. U. U.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. V. V. V.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. W. W. W.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. X. X. X.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Y. Y. Y.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Z. Z. Z.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. A. A. A.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. B. B. B.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. C. C. C.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. D. D. D.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. E. E. E.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. F. F. F.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. G. G. G.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. H. H. H.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. I. I. I.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. J. J. J.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. K. K. K.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. L. L. L.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. M. M. M.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. N. N. N.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. O. O. O.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. P. P. P.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Q. Q. Q.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. R. R. R.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. S. S. S.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. T. T. T.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. U. U. U.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. V. V. V.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. W. W. W.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. X. X. X.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Y. Y. Y.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Z. Z. Z.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. A. A. A.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. B. B. B.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. C. C. C.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. D. D. D.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. E. E. E.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. F. F. F.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. G. G. G.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. H. H. H.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. I. I. I.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. J. J. J.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. K. K. K.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. L. L. L.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. M. M. M.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. N. N. N.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. O. O. O.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. P. P. P.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. Q. Q. Q.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. R. R. R.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. S. S. S.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. T. T. T.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging	Mrs. U. U. U.	20	20	10	30	—	3	3	10	3	10
Port Maria	Private Lodging											



## PART XVIII.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL.

STRENGTH of Military stationed in Jamaica during last ten years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
General Staff (Officers)	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Regimental Field Officers	8	8	8	5	6	6	6	6	8	8
Regimental Captains	6	8	9	7	6	10	10	9	7	7
Regimental Subalterns	19	22	26	16	22	23	25	20	23	23
Regimental Staff Officers	1	2	1	3	3	6	7	11	9	9
Royal Engineer Officers	4	4	3	7	5	11	8	6	6	6
Army Service Corps (Officers)	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Army Medical Staff (Officers)	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	5	7
Army Pay Department (Officers)	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ordnance Store Department Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Warrant Officers	5	6	5	6	6	4	5	6	5	8
Staff and other Sergeants	68	67	80	86	84	95	106	110	109	105
Trumpeters and Drummers	19	20	24	14	17	18	16	22	22	20
Band and File	868	984	1,107	859	956	1,249	1,441	1,371	1,581	1,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,567</b>

## STAFF.

Major-General H. J. Hallows, Commanding Troops.

Lt. Col. C. Kitchener, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Chief Staff Officer.

Capt. H. H. L. Warner, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. B. Morley, Garrison Adjutant.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

District Establishment.

Lieut. A. R. Galloway, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery

14th Company Western Division.

Major E. A. Smith

Lieut. J. W. Kempton

Captain H. B. Brownlow

Lieut. G. F. Slater

2nd Lieut. C. St. L. O. Hawkes.

Jamaica Company.

Lieut. A. Benwell (Commanding.)

Lieut. J. Redfern.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Superannuated Staff.

Lt.-Col. L. F. Brown, Command-

Major Slater

ing Royal Engineers

West India Sub-marine Mining Company.

Capt. Owen, Command-

Lieut. Mildred

ing

Lt. &amp; Quartermaster Blanchflower.

West India Fortress Company, Head Quarters and Half Company.

Captain A. L. Sankay Commanding

Lieut. Lee.

West Staff, R.E.

Asst. Surveyor W. C. Humphrey.

## DETACHMENT 1ST BATTALION KINGS (LIVERPOOL) REGIMENT.

Major L. S. Vellor, commanding

Lieut. E. F. Knight

Major Evans (at Staff College)

Lieut. F. C. Osmannay

Captain G. Campbell

Lieut. W. B. Rawlinson

Captain G. S. Edrington

2nd Lieut. J. DePiro D'Amico.

Lieut. W. B. Barnatynne

## 1ST BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut. Colonel A. Roseworth, Commanding	Lieut. F. E. W. Butt
Major A. R. Lonscombe	Lieut. N. C. F. Safford
Major H. C. Fock	2nd Lieut. S. H. Hingley
Capt. L. S. Blackden	2nd Lieut. R. R. Harding
Capt. M. U. Smith	2nd Lieut. C. W. Melan
Lieut. P. C. E. MacDonald (Adjutant)	2nd Lieut. H. H. Hingley
Lieut. F. R. Morley	2nd Lieut. C. W. Melan
Lieut. G. A. Duffey, (actg. A.S.C. Offr., Port Royal)	2nd Lieut. C. W. Melan
Lieut. J. H. Stewart	2nd Lieut. C. W. Melan
Quartermaster & Captain, H. Christie.	

## DEPÔT WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Colonel C. F. Moir, Commanding	Lieut. B. F. Stevens
Major A. Bor	Lieut. Stevens
Captain H. A. Hill (Adjutant)	Lieut. Henderson
Lieut. B. Morley (Gar. Adj.)	Lieut. Lawrenson
Lieut. P. Langlands	Lieut. Poole
Lieut. G. F. Colley, Quartermaster.	

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Jamaica, Captain F. L. Duncan  
 " " " Newcastle, Lieut. J. A. T. Tredgold  
 " " " Port Royal, Lieut. G. A. Duffey, W. J. R. (Actg.)

## ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Chief Ordnance Officer—Major  
 Crawford  
 2nd Class Inspector of Warlike Stores—Captain H. O. Marshall, B. A.

## ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Colonel E. H.	Surgeon-Major F. J. Lambkin
Joynt, Senior Medical Officer	" Capt. F. D. Elderton
Surgeon-Major P. H. Fox	" " Saboun
" " J. R. Beckitt	" " Adams

## ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel Fox—District Paymaster,  
 Paymaster—Major J. J. Burnett.

## ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND OF HEADS OF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Major-General H. J. Halwos	Up-Park Camp Tuesdays and Fridays
Lt.-Col. C. Kitchener, D.A.A.G., Chief Staff Officer	District Office Up-Park Camp,
Captain R. R. L. Warner, D.A.A.G.	D.A.A.G. Qtrs., and District Office Up-Park Camp
The Gar. Adjutant	District Office, Up-Park Camp
Officer Comdg. Royal Artillery	"G" Pavilion Up-Park Camp
" 1st Co. Wn. Div., R. A.	Port Royal
" Jamaica Coy., R. A.	"
" Royal Engineer	C.R.E. & Qtrs., Up-Park Camp
" W. Indies Sub-Marine Mining Coy., R. E.	Port Royal
" W. I. Fortress Coy., R. E.	Apostle's Battery
" Detachment 1st Liverpool Regt.	Newcastle
" 1st Bn. W. India Regt.	Up-Park Camp
" Depôt West India Regiment	"
" Army Service Corps	"
Senior Ordnance Store Officer	Ordnance Depôt, Kingston
Senior Medical Officer	D Pavilion, Up-Park Camp
District Paymaster	A Pavilion Up-Park Camp.

The offices of the above Departments are in Up Park Camp, except the Ordnance  
 Store Department, which is corner of Princess and Port Royal Streets, Kingston.

## THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingsdon	Ordnance Yard	Occupied by War Department.
	Head Quarter Offices, Hanover Street	Occupied by Col. Government.
Up Park Camp	The Barracks	Occupied by War Department.
Gordon Town	Magist House	ditto ditto
Newcastle	The Cantonment	ditto ditto
Fort Royal	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Rocky Point	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Apesden Battery	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	In charge of War Department.
Fort Augusta	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	Occupied by War Department and Colonial Government.
Rock Fort	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	Occupied by Col. Government.
Fort Nugent	Fortification (dismantled)	In charge of War Department.
Hope Road	Camp of Isolation	Rented by War Department.

## ROYAL NAVY.

## LIST OF H.M.S. SHIPS.

## SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

CRESCENT -13, Twin Screw Cruiser, 1st Class, 7,700 Tons, 1 H P 10,000 N D,  
(12,000 F.D.)

## FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral	J. F. Erskine
Flag-Lieutenant	L. Halsey
Secretary	F. G. Keble
Clerk to Secretary	Frederick G. Motton
"	R. M. White
Captain	F. Powell, C.D.
Commander	T. E. S. Adair
Lieutenant	Arthur I. Hughes-Hughes
"	W. L. Grant
"	C. D. Granville
"	G. W. Vivian
"	Hon. H. G. Brand
"	L. L. Dundas
"	C. H. K. Hayhurst
Lieutenant R.N.R.	R. H. Greaves, acting
Major Mar.	Gray & Co. Ltd.
Lieutenant Mar. Art.	J. D. N. Wylly
Chaplain	Rev. R. K. Wilson M.A.
Fleet Surgeon	R. Grant, M.A., M.D.
Flot Paymaster	Richard W. Hazen
Staff Engineer	William Cook
Naval Instructor	G. P. Edwards, B.A.
Surgeon	H. H. Vizard
"	R. D. Jameson
Sub-Lieutenant	C. R. Payne
Asst. Paymaster	G. E. Coleridge
"	W. K. Stephens
Engineer	H. J. Turner
Assistant Engineer	W. W. Billa
"	A. M. Underhill
"	P. C. Minchinick
Gunner	J. H. Allen
"	J. H. Kneebuck
Boatswain	J. Anderson
"	A. G. Collis

Carpenter	.	.	H. K. Dwyer
Mishliman	.	.	K. R. A. Gotta
"	.	.	L. R. Oliphant
"	.	.	W. Tomkinson
"	.	.	H. G. Sherbrooke
"	.	.	A. D. Barrow
"	.	.	R. E. Donville
"	.	.	H. A. R. Wollaston
"	.	.	F. M. Seymour
"	.	.	H. M. Fraser
"	.	.	J. I. Pearson
"	.	.	Mannel Dasset
"	.	.	E. Hannay Lee
"	.	.	S. J. Meyrick
"	.	.	R. S. L. Cowron
"	.	.	F. H. C. Kitchenor
"	.	.	H. E. Denison
"	.	.	A. O. Cranford
"	.	.	G. A. Wells
"	.	.	J. H. Waterlow
Asst. Clerk	.	.	R. H. Young

The following Officers are borne as additional for various services —  
(For Surveying Service.)

Staff Commander	.	William Tooker
Engineer	.	Henry Humphreys
Ch. Boatwain	.	William Marchant
Ch. Carpenter	.	R. Digham

Commissioned at Portsmouth, 12th March 1895.

**BUZZARD—8. Twin Screw Sloop. 1140 Tons. 1 H.P. 1400 N.D. (2000 F.D.)**

Commander	.	G. L. B. Bennett
Lieutenant	.	Clement C. Horne
"	.	(N) W. H. D. Margeeson
"	.	P. C. Pearson
Lieutenant R.N.R.	.	A. H. Thacker
Paymaster	.	Arthur Wilson
Engineer	.	K. F. Sparks
Surgeon	.	C. Sturkman
Quater	.	P. Hukland

Recommissioned at Halifax, 4th November, 1894.

**CORDELLA—10. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. 1 H.P. 2000 N.D.**

Captain	.	Mon. M. A. Mounce (Com- missioned 2nd Class during Newfoundland fishing sea- son from May to October).
Secretary	.	Leonard F. Vizard
Lieutenant	.	J. M. deLebeck
"	.	H. C. Lockyer
"	.	A. G. Allgood
"	.	R. G. Corbett
Lieutenant Mar.	.	R. H. Morgan
Chaplain & Naval Instr.	.	Rev. W. F. A. Francis, M.A.
Staff Surg.	.	H. W. Macdonald
Staff Paymaster	.	G. B. Townsend
Ch. Engineer	.	R. W. Green
Sub-Lieutenant	.	L. G. Preston
"	.	V. L. A. Campbell
Asst. Paymaster	.	H. D. J. Spriggs
Engineer	.	H. B. Moorhead
Quater	.	B. G. Carroll
Boatwain	.	W. R. J. Harris
Carpenter	.	A. E. Hopkins
Mishliman	.	W. H. Gordon
"	.	G. C. W. Crispin
"	.	M. Barne
"	.	A. C. Strutt

Midshipman	.	.	.	I. W. Patch
"	.	.	.	A. L. Snagge
"	.	.	.	J. O. C. Hamilton
"	.	.	.	H. G. H. Adams
"	.	.	.	J. W. McCormin
"	.	.	.	E. H. D. Townshend

**INDEFATIGABLE—B. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class 3600 Tons, I.H.P. 7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)**

Captain	.	.	.	G. A. Primrose
Lieutenant	.	.	.	A. J. H. Hugban
"	.	.	.	(N) E. R. Edwards
"	.	.	.	J. R. Mann
"	.	.	.	A. R. Macrorie
"	.	.	.	R. A. C. Roberts
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	I. M. Rogers
Paymaster	.	.	.	G. H. Sturgeess
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	T. C. E. Hughes
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	D. M. Murray
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	C. F. Witteft
Engineer	.	.	.	G. E. A. Clelton
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	J. D. Crasley
Carpenter	.	.	.	J. McKenzie

**INTREPID—A. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class 3600 Tons, I.H.P. 7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)**

Captain	.	.	.	A. W. R. Prothero
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) E. W. E. Wemyss
"	.	.	.	(N) G. R. Mansell
"	.	.	.	Sholto G. Douglas
"	.	.	.	F. M. R. Carter
"	.	.	.	J. S. Laing
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	G. F. Dean
Paymaster	.	.	.	C. H. Jones
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	K. J. Astor
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	H. M. Edwards
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	P. H. Stoddard
Engineer	.	.	.	A. W. Martell
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	G. H. Scotland
Gunner	.	.	.	P. H. Toll
Boatswain	.	.	.	C. G. H.
Carpenter	.	.	.	B. J. Barter

**PALLAS—A. Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class, 2475 Tons, I.H.P. 4500 N.D. (7500 F.D.)**

Captain	.	.	.	R. P. Humphage
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Charles A. Christian
"	.	.	.	(N) Noel Grant
"	.	.	.	F. A. B. Champain
"	.	.	.	W. H. Allard
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	George F. Wales
Paymaster	.	.	.	C. R. Smith
Chief Engineer	.	.	.	A. B. Blake
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	A. H. Nelson
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	T. A. E. Cox
Engineer	.	.	.	D. L. Sagar
Asst. Engineer	.	.	.	E. P. Tope
Gunner	.	.	.	(T) J. T. LeFebvre
Carpenter	.	.	.	N. L. Andrews

**PARTRIDGE—B. Screw Gun Boat, 1st Class, 755 Tons, I.H.P. 720 N.D. 1200 F.D.**

Lieutenant & Commander	.	.	.	W. C. Van Ingen
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) J. A. Webster
"	.	.	.	P. Spencer
Surgeon	.	.	.	Alexander G. W. Downen
Assistant Paymaster in Charge	.	.	.	J. E. Dathan
Engineer	.	.	.	W. A. Dathan
Gunner	.	.	.	J. B. Brannan

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 5th April, 1895.



**PELICAN—8.** Screw Sloop. 1130 Tons. 1.H.P. 800 N.D.

Commander	.	.	A. J. Horsley
Lieutenant	.	.	J. Luxe
"	.	.	(N) F. E. Massey Dawson
"	.	.	P. H. Warneigh
Staff Surgeon	.	.	H. F. Haxton
Paymaster	.	.	O. F. Teak
Engineer	.	.	R. B. Ayers
Quartermaster	.	.	T. Gifford
Boatswain	.	.	T. Kinross
Carpenter	.	.	William A. Abbott
Asst. Clerk	.	.	A. Mudge

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 4th January, 1898.

**TALBOT—11.** Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 5000 Tons. 1.H.P. 8000 N.D. (3600 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	E. H. Gamble
Commander	.	.	Lewis Bauls
Lieutenant	.	.	(N) J. D. McIntree
"	.	.	C. E. Hunter
"	.	.	B. S. Evans
"	.	.	W. H. Leadbeater
"	.	.	W. D. Paton
"	.	.	A. C. Sells
"	.	.	G. Drago
Chaplain and Naval Instructor	.	.	Rev. W. Highmore
Staff Surgeon	.	.	J. L. Ahorne
Paymaster	.	.	F. G. W. Taylor
Staff Engineer	.	.	G. B. Hilton
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	R. Jefferys
Surgeon	.	.	R. C. Munday
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	B. H. Woodland
Engineer	.	.	D. C. Nicholson
Asst. Engineer	.	.	H. F. Bell
"	.	.	T. S. Super
Gunner	.	.	John R. W. Thompson
"	.	.	(T) A. H. Goatley
Carpenter	.	.	F. D. Hartland
Midshipman	.	.	F. B. Hackett
"	.	.	E. L. B. Loeppert
"	.	.	H. P. Smith-Giborne
"	.	.	J. A. Felawa
"	.	.	H. R. Tickell
"	.	.	C. L. Long
"	.	.	Q. B. Preston-Thomas
"	.	.	A. B. S. H. Master
"	.	.	R. K. Gore
"	.	.	G. B. Harrison
Naval Cadet	.	.	J. P. Yule
Asst. Clerk	.	.	R. I. Hancock
"	.	.	H. N. Joffe

**TARTAR—6.** Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 1770 Tons. 1.H.P. 2300 N.D. (3500 F.D.)

Commander	.	.	Frederick G. Stopford
Lieutenant	.	.	E. C. Vickers
"	.	.	(N) Henry W. Grant
"	.	.	Philip J. Stopford
"	.	.	C. Elliott
Paymaster	.	.	M. G. F. B. Frawick
Chief Engineer	.	.	John L. McNeil
Surgeon	.	.	Edward R. Townsend
Asst. Engineer	.	.	Janet P. Leahy
Clerk	.	.	C. E. Roberts

Recommissioned at Bermuda, October, 1894.

**TERROR—8.** Iron. Floating Battery. Armour-plated. 1844 Tons. (Late screw, Machinery removed.)  
Receiving Ship, Bermuda.

Captain	.	.	C. P. G. Hicks
Lieutenant	.	.	J. H. Goldfinch

Staff Commander	.	.	A. E. R. Bowden
Staff Surgeon	.	.	J. O. B. Williams, M.D.
	(and for service in Bermuda Dockyard)		
Paymaster	.	.	S. W. Wright
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	G. E. A. Wyls
Gunner	.	.	O. J. Long
Boatswain	.	.	F. Minto
	Officers borne for various services		
Plant Engineer	.	.	O. H. Weeks
Boatswain	.	.	W. Lyndon
	(For Bermuda Yard)		
Captain Mar.	.	.	William S. Cumming
Lieut. Mar.	.	.	A. R. H. Latchman
"	.	.	
	(For service at Bermuda.)		
Engineer	.	.	Charles E. Eldred
	(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats)		
Gunner	.	.	(T) T. C. Jones
Boatswain	.	.	G. Rogers

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 1st January, 1896.

### URGENT—3. Depot Ship Jamaica 2801 Tons.

Captain	.	.	Herbert W. Dowding
	(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)		
Secretary	.	.	Duncan M. O. Grant
Commander	.	.	N. Macnabster
Lieutenant	.	.	H. O. Rogers
Staff Commander	.	.	Wm. J. Thompson
Chaplain	.	.	Rev. Henry C. F. Hunter, M.A.
	(And for Service at Jamaica Hospital.)		
Surgeon	.	.	W. Bowden, D. S. O.
Asst. Paym. in Charge	.	.	G. B. Hinchelwood
Gunner	.	.	Mark J. Delaney
Boatswain	.	.	F. Cole
"	.	.	Frederick J. Rogers.

### ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	.	.	Commodore H. W. Dowding
Secretary	.	.	Assistant Paymaster D. S. O. Grant
Master Attendant	.	.	Staff Commander W. J. Thompson, R.N.
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper and Accountant	.	.	George Coles, Esq.
Assistant Naval Storekeeper	.	.	M. M. Waller, Esq.
Engineer	.	.	R. K. Herbert, Esq. R.N.
Carpenter	.	.	Mr. John G. W. Chittam, R.N.
Boatswain	.	.	Mr. Edward Davis

### ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	.	.	Commodore H. W. Dowding.
Deputy Inspector General	.	.	James W. Fisher.
Surgeons	.	.	Octavius S. Fisher.
	.	.	Wm. Hackett, M.D.

## JAMAICA MILITIA.

The Force was formed in the latter part of the year 1885, and its strength (Chaplain and Surgeon) on 31st December, 1896, was as follows:

Parish.	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Kingston	20	374	394	There are also the Reserve of Officers and Men of the Regular Local Militia.
Trelawny	1	...	1	
St Elizabeth	4	40	44	
St. Catherine	4	50	54	
	29	473	502	

## OFFICERS.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor.  
*Aide-de-Camp.*  
*Captain of Colley.*

*Honorary Militia Aide-de-Camp.*

Lt. Col. A. H. Pincock, Kingston Infantry.  
 Captain L. C. Shirley, Trelawny Mounted Infantry.

*Adjutant of the Jamaica Militia.*

Captain E. S. C. Kennedy, The West India Regiment.

## KINISTON CORPS.

*Infantry.*

Lt. Col. Commanding—A. H. Pincock.  
 Major—L. G. Gruchy.  
 Captain—T. L. Roxburgh.  
 Captain—F. O. A. A. A. A.  
 Captain—C. M. O. G. G. G.  
 Captain—H. M. F. F. F.  
 Lieutenant—G. J. N. N. N.  
 (Supernumery.)

Lieutenant—J. R. B. B. B.  
 2nd Lieutenant—W. M. M. M.  
 2nd Lieutenant—E. G. G. G.  
 2nd Lieutenant—C. H. H. H.  
 2nd Lieutenant—D. J. J. J.  
 2nd Lieutenant—A. F. F. F.  
 2nd Lieutenant—H. K. K. K.  
 Paymaster and Quartermaster—Lyons (Hon. Captain)

*Garrison Artillery.*

Capt. Comdg.—J. B. Lucie-Smith.  
 1st Lieutenant—G. A. Douglas.  
 2nd Lieutenant—W. E. M. Drummond.

Surgeon-Major (Honorary)—F. M. C. B. B.  
 Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

## TRELAWNY CORPS.

*Mounted Infantry.*

Captain—L. C. Shirley

## ST. ELIZABETH CORPS.

*Infantry.*

Capt. Comdg.—F. B. Bowen.  
 2nd Lieutenant—B. b. Delapenha

2nd Lieutenant—C. R. G. G.  
 Surgeon—J. A. L. Calder, M.

## ST. CATHERINE CORPS.

*Garrison Artillery.*

Captain Commanding—D. H.  
 Members

Lieutenant—W. D. Byles.  
 Chaplain—Rev. E. J. Worth

Surgeon—W. D. Neish.

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., late Kingston Corps.  
 Lt. Col. Macgregor, late Kingston Corps.  
 Captain George French, late Portland Infantry.  
 Captain S. P. S. S. S., late Kingston Garrison Artillery.  
 Captain T. Gaylard, late St. Catherine Artillery.

## UNATTACHED.

Surgeon V. H. Mullen.  
 Lieutenant W. H. Plant.

## PART XIX.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

## NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &amp;c

## I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized," and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows. A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *deducere* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

## II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.

## FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A. B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C D.

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer Administering the Government of the Colony, Island or Province of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom and so establish his identity beyond question and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application.

## LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS

The legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. It is proposed to give below a brief outline in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent.

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, showing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to that effect, and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, when presented to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s and to a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.



## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC. CAP. 36, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.\*

Name of Patentee.	Date	Purpose of Patent.
A. P. Collinson	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for forcing steam later by a self-acting machine, connected with boiler and hanging of boiler.
William Bancroft Esquit	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying to ground or sea, trash in the manufacture of sugar and in the apparatus employed thereon.
Siddoley, Joshua & al.	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the construction of ice and, regulation of cold, and apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Esquit	15th Oct., 1879	For improvements in drying and preserving means.
Henry Mauley Clark	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the pith and all that order of plants known as 'bromeliads', and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Dellaser and Alfred Vincent Leclercq, trading under the name of 'The Cold Soap Manufacturing Company'	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to dynamo electric machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materials for carbon electrodes for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.
Edmund Weston	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas and light apparatus and method therein employed.
Marc Jean Leon Mario	25th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
James Kennedy	12th Feb., 1883	For extracting, preparing and manufacturing alcohol and other materials from plants for the purposes and other substances and also for manufacturing the same and extracting therefrom.
Walter Thompson, James Mylne and James Buchanan A. Lott	29th Feb., 1883	For improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar cane.
Charles R. Higgins	5th March, 1883	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar.
Frederic Bonfart Board	2nd May, 1883	For the accelerating and increase of fermentation in the alcoholic fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of rum.

\* Patents before the year 1871 see pages 515-16 of Handbook of 1899-90 and before 1877 see pages 1-10 of Handbook of 1901-02.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, continued

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Camille Alphonse Faure	30th August, 1883	For improvements in voltaic and secondary batteries.
John Soudamere Sellen and Ernest Volkmar	30th August, 1883	For improvements in secondary batteries.
Oelaton Sandford	11th Dec., 1883	For improvements in the machinery for treating the leaves and stalks of plants and other fibrous materials for the purpose of obtaining fibrous matter suitable for use in the reduction of other materials.
Daniel Lemart Davis	29th Dec., 1883	For improvements in cane mills.
William Bancroft Esput, Carl Danl. Ekman, Georgy Fry	31st Dec., 1883	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from vegetable substances.
William Bancroft Esput	31st Feb., 1884	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from the sugar cane and other vegetable substances.
Edward Luck	28th March, 1884	For an improved apparatus for exposing liquids to the action of atmospheric air or other gases or vapours, more particularly applicable for the manufacture of vinegar, the maturing of spirits, the preparing of sugar, syrups and the like.
John McGregor	31st March, 1884	For an invention called the "Arrivation Process" for the defecating, clarifying and purifying of cane juice, syrups, molasses and other fluids as well as solid matters.
Valentine Graeme Bell	6th Feb., 1886	For improvements in and relating to steam engines.
Albert Sharp Warner	17th Sep., 1886	For improvements in fruit crates.
Samuel Finko	7th Oct., '87	Improvements in cane shredders.
Herman Grote	22nd Dec., '87	A process for removing fuel oil from crude spirits or from the mash containing crude spirits.
John George Stephens	23rd May, 1888	For an improved method of, and apparatus or machinery for, cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres and leaves of plants.
Marie Charles and Alfred Ruffin	3th June, 1888	For a process and apparatus for purifying crude spirits and regenerating the purifying agent.
William Orrand and Peter Stewart Brown	6th July, 1888	For improvements in sheet metal structures in sheets employed in such structures and in means for securing or fastening them together.
Percival Everett	25th August, 1888	For improvements in weighing machines.
Homer Taylor Yaryan	3rd May, 1889	For improvement in vacuum, evaporating and distilling apparatus.
Alexander Young	30th August, 1889	For improved means of generating superheating steam.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, continued.

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Alfred Don	20th August, 1889	For an improved apparatus for the prevention and consumption of smoke and more complete combustion of fuel in steam boilers and other furnaces.
Francois George Hervey	11th Oct., 1889	For improvements relating to the evaporation or concentration of sugar and other liquids and to apparatus therefor, to be known as the "Thermopneumatic Evaporator."
William Hoskins Daniels	11th Oct., 1889	Improved antiseptic compound for preserving perishable articles.
Kerastus Wiman	27th Jan., 1890	Improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor.
Edw. Passburgh	16th Feb., 1890	A method and apparatus for drying colour paste and other strongly aqueous materials.
John Ennis Searles, jr.	17th April, 1890	A method and apparatus for extracting liquid or soluble constituents from disintegrated vegetable materials.
William Henry Williams Strachan	23rd June, 1890	An invention for destroying Ixodes or Ticks (which infest cattle, horses, and other animals) to be called Thana-tick.
Elijah Beane Cornell	25th Aug., 1890	For improvements relating to the generation of heat in furnaces and to apparatus therefor.
John Ennis Searles, jr.	25th Aug., 1890	For improvements in machines for disintegrating fibrous substances.
James McKinless	28th Jan., 1891	For improvements in maturing spirits and other liquors and apparatus connected therewith.
John Edward Richards	"	For improvements in machines for rolling tobacco into cigars, cigarettes, tobacco plug and other such articles.
Edward Joseph Hardy	29th April, 1891	Improvements in Ice-Making and refrigerating apparatus.
Henry Bohls	11th May, 1891	Improvements in Cigarette Machines.
John J. Weisber	1st June, 1891	For a machine for extracting fibres from fibrous plants.
Emile Schweich and Emile Bucher	April, 1892	A new colouring matter or dye, and the method of extracting the same from the Heart-wood of the species "Prosopis," and of utilizing the same.
Geo. Alcar. Goubault	June, 1892	A process for the preservation of fruit and vegetables from decay.
Jas. Timothy Grayfoot	June, 1892	Furnace to burn sewage and other damp fuel.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, continued

Name of Patentee	Date	Purpose of Patent
Jacques Albert Bonnach	7th April, 1894	Cigarette Machines
Thomas Sexton Craze	12th April, 1894	Methods of coppering of Vessels and Apparatus
Henry Carr, Joseph and W. A. Carr, and W. A. Carr	12th April, 1894	Non-conducting coverings for pipes and the like
Jeanne Ecole Pelagrine	13th April, 1894	Improvements in the use of the steam engine
John Armstrong Chanler	13th April, 1894	Improvements in the method of constructing the hulls of ships
Albert Leroy Munson	13th July, 1894	Improvements in the method of manufacturing fibre
Samuel Benjamin Allison	14th July, 1894	Improved Fibre Machine
Emile Bucher and Emile Schwab	17th August, 1894	Improvements in the method of producing fibre
Joseph Campton Todd	19th August, 1894	Fibre Preparing Machine
L. E. Asper and L. A. H. Harcourt	13th October, 1894	Improved method of producing meal and oil
Samuel Stricker	1st May, 1895	Over Heating Gas Turbine
John Kense	4th May, 1895	New or Improved Method of Manufacturing of Cement
Henry Hungerford Boyle	11th May, 1895	Improved process and the treatment of fibrous material for textile purposes
W. H. H. Fulton Hutchinson	14th June, 1895	Improvements in the method of producing fibre
Andrew Delamer	9th Oct., 1895	An extension of provision for improvement of the method of producing fibre
Rene Pelisser	4th Nov., 1895	Improvements in the method of producing fibre
Audrey Edward Streadwick	1st Feb., 1896	The improvement in the method of making and manufacturing of the same for use in the manufacture of the same
Antonio Martin Rivero	29th Feb., 1896	An invention for the method of producing fibre
Charles Charles Halford	1st June, 1896	For the manufacture of the same and the method of producing the same
B. Machado and J. B. Machado	30th July, 1896	Improvements in the method of producing fibre
B. Machado and J. B. Machado	30th July, 1896	Improvement in the method of producing fibre
Emile Bucher	18th August, 1896	An invention for the method of producing fibre

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, continued.

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Charles Langdon Davis	27th August, 1896	Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.
Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.
Charles Henry Palmer, John William Deimond and Joseph A. Virtue	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for filling boxes with matches.
Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept., 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.
Jacob Pulver Wright	19th Sept. 1896	Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.
Henry Artt	18th Sept., 1896	A new or improved construction or arrangement of Generator of Electricity.

## LAND SURVEYORS.

The Law now in force relating to Land Surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing Statute on the subject.

The Law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupiers of which do not both consent in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a Surveyor of Land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a Land Surveyor.

Section 4 of the Law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England, or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry has subsequently to his passing such Examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a Commissioned Surveyor of Land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

The Sections of the Law quoted below are those of most general importance.—

9—Any Apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this Law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an Order to be examined under the provisions of this Law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under Articles of Apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an Order directing the Surveyor General and a Commissioned Surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a Commission as a Surveyor of Land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of Land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat calculation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing:—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the Examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the Judges thereof in Chambers, if the said Court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said Court or Judge shall thereupon cause an Order to be entered up in the office of the Registrar of the Court authorising such person to take out a Commission to act as Surveyor of Land.



11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said Order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this Law, of an Order made under Section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor, which Commission shall be impressed with a Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds in lieu of all other Stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette." Provided, that if the Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds on Articles of Apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this Law shall have been already paid, then such Commission shall bear a Stamp of One Pound only.

13—Any Commissioned Surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect Survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any Land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his Commission as a Commissioned Surveyor cancelled by Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his Office as a Surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and such Surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such Survey or Plan, if it be so ordered by such Judge.

The following is the scale of fees which Surveyors are entitled to charge under the Law.—

Traversing road, per chain	20	0	3
Traversing gulches and river courses, per chain	0	8	6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0	1	6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sq. chains, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0	16	0
For every additional lot	0	6	0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1	0	0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1	10	0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2	0	0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2	10	0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	2	3	0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0	6	0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of	0	2	0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0	16	0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.			
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp.	0	2	6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0	1	0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2	2	0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2	2	0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2	2	0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0	4	0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged for as may be agreed on.			

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses

Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston	William Sylvester Mann, Ocho Rios
James L. Tabors, Spanish Town	Charles John Davis, Falmouth
Amoroso Hearne, Kingston	Arthur Shamrock Hyles, Brown's Town
Hamilton Barker, Port Antonio	Matthew Henry Spencer, Spanish Town
Henry Jas. Radloff, Port Maria	Wm. Fred. Ivan Harrison, Kingston
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	John M. Greenough, Port Antonio
Leon A. Morris, Falmouth	Charles N. Hemming, Davis Town
Walter Colman Little, Kingston	R. J. Miller, Christiansburg
Charles Arbous, Chapeltown	E. B. Rickard, Spanish Town
William Haglan Phillips, Sav-la-Mar	T. R. R. Vermont, Guyre
Harbert Ernest Miles, New Port	Wm. Fortunate March, Chapeltown

LABOUR IN JAMAICA.

The working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below.

DAY-WORK.	
Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 4s. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 3s. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 2s. per day
Women	9d. to 1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	4s. 6d. to 5s. per day
Iditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.
TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.	
Ordinary Brickwork	2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Plastering, per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sq. yard
Whitewashing Walls, per coat	½d. to 1d. per sq. yard
Cartage (hired) including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton per mile
Cartage when done by owner of stock	6d. to 9d. per ton per mile
Mixing cement concrete and putting in position	2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. 3d. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass, per 100 bundles of 25 lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 6s. per chain
Wire Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Prising Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps, per 100	2s. to 3s.
Planting Runts, Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Plots	1s. 6d. to 4s. per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Iditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 50 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock, including Blasting Material	3s. to 4s. per cubic yard
Drilling, Blasting and Quarrying Rock	2s. to 4d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks including cost of Wood	22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1000

Water tanks, constructed of stone and rendered on the inside with cement, cost from 1½d. to 3d. per gallon—including cost of labor and of all materials.

Shoeing horses and mules 2s. to 2s. 6d. per month each, including shoes and nails.

Day labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowances for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts artisans are very scarce, and are getting scarcer every year, and inferior men have to be employed at lower prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 8/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/ 6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for public works, but in some districts there is great scarcity of labor for sugar estates and for banana cultivation.

Wages have an upward tendency, especially in the fruit growing parishes.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

### CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1892	1893	1894	1895
Kingston ..	4,021	4,305	4,806	4,806
St. Catherine .	1,362	1,169	1,139	1,139
St. Andrew ...	572	655	583	583
St. Thomas .	495	603	546	546
Portland ...	753	776	716	716
St. Mary ..	861	896	840	840
St. Ann ..	1,161	1,186	1,201	1,201
Clarendon .	543	427	501	501
Manchester ..	760	786	779	779
St. Elizabeth ...	791	829	831	831
Westmoreland ..	723	741	806	806
Hanover ..	391	400	422	422
St. James ..	545	531	620	620
Trelawny ..	495	517	550	550
Total ...	13,235	13,056	14,302	14,302

### RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread .	8d. per lb.	Salt Beef .	6d. per lb.
Sugar .	2d. per lb.	Salt Pork .	7d. per lb.
Coffee .	1d. per lb.	Fresh Pork .	9d. per lb.
Meal .	2d. per quart	Pan-fried .	11d. per lb.
White Flour .	2½d. per quart	Yams .	1d. per lb.
Butter .	2, 16 and 18 per lb.	Stalks .	4d. per lb.
Corn .	2d. per quart	Herrings .	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot .	6d. per quart	Mackerels .	4½d. per lb.
English Cheese .	1d. per lb.	Ram .	1d. per lb.
American Cheese .	1½d. per lb.	Onions .	6d. per lb.
White Rice .	4d. per quart	Fine Salt .	1½d. per lb.
Brown Rice .	3d. per quart	Coarse Salt .	1½d. per lb.
Red Peas .	6d. per quart	Onions .	4d. per lb.
Spl. Peas .	8d. per quart	Lard .	6d. per lb.
Kidney Peas .	4d. per quart	Sago .	3d. per lb.
Quick Linnons .	4½d. per quart	Beans, White .	4d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes .	3d. per lb.	Ten .	3d. per lb.
American Potatoes .	2d. per lb.	Yamroot .	9d. per lb.
Coconut Oil .	1d. per quart	Bananas .	6d. per lb.
Fresh Fish .	6d. per lb.	Yellow Corn .	1d. per lb.
Salt Fish .	2d. and 4d. per lb.	Sperm Candles .	2d. per lb.
Salmon .	1d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil .	4½d. per lb.
Fresh Beef .	6d. per lb.	Matches .	1d. per lb.
Fowls .	1d. per lb.		

## PETROLEUM.

Law 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 85° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where these other buildings are of such a class that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions respecting the construction of buildings intended for the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons who may desire to obtain licences under the fifth section of Law 23 of 1871 for the wholesale storage of the oil—

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire block of building is of fire-proof construction and the Petroleum Store be completely cut off from all communication with other parts of the block by a solid fire-proof wall, ceiling and floor.

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be of fire-proof construction throughout, if within 30 feet from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store.

A building not entirely of fire-proof construction will be licensed when it is not less than 30 feet distant from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store, and is so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and when these other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally.

In order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low, and to permit as free a circulation of air as possible, all buildings used for the storage of Petroleum must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation, constructed in such manner as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire being communicated to the contents of the store from without.

It is to be noted that the vapour of Petroleum mixed with air in certain proportions is an explosive mixture. Such a mixture may be occasioned in a hot store with a leaky cask in it, if efficient ventilation be not provided.

Door ways of Petroleum Stores must be made of not less than 3 feet 6 inches clear width, and the doors are to open outwards, so as to permit of the contents of the store being quickly removed if necessary.

For the information of persons building Petroleum Stores, it may be stated that to comply with the conditions as to the storage of the oil, and at the same time to avoid waste of space, Petroleum Stores should be from 8 to 10 or from 16 to 20 feet in width.

The following conditions with regard to the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons having buildings licensed for that purpose under Section 6 of Law 23 of 1871.

Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in casks, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two casks in depth and

four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

No other goods of any kind shall be kept in any Petroleum store.

2nd—None but unflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when Petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all Kerosene oil, Rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them, and any oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or other bituminous substance and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes.

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50, but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

## BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1886 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and crustaceans have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes—those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1886 which



shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year, their eggs are also similarly protected —

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bis
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker

The following are the birds specified in the 2nd Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close seasons set opposite their names, their eggs are similarly protected —

Parrots	} 1st March to 11th August
Parrakeets	
Baldpates	
Blue Pigeon	
Pendoves	
Whitewing or Lapwing	
Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo	
Hopping Ducks	} 1st March to 31st August.
Glaucosyas	
Rangtail Pigeon	
White Bally	
Mountain Witch or Blue Dove	
Partridges	
Pitcherics	
Wild Ducks	}
Teal Plover	
Snipe	

Wild Guinea Fowl or Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

The following changes in the close season have been made since the passing of Law 32 of 1885 —

Wild Ducks, Teal Plover and Snipe have been removed from the operation of that law and have no close season

The close season for the following birds has been changed to the period from 1st March to 25th July of each year —

Parrots	Whitewing or Lapwing
Parrakeets	Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo
Baldpates	Hopping Ducks
Blue Pigeon	Glaucosyas
Pendoves	Coots.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedule, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for such purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules, under such conditions and for such times as he thinks fit."

The laws referred to extend to fishes. Their object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. Their extent under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 and under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any net, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, strychnine, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with mesh or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or strimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

#### THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL a few years ago the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance, that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of the late Governor, Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed and the ascent can now be made in good weather with comparative ease and comfort on horseback.

Two days are quite sufficient for the trip. Visitors might leave Kingston early on one day so as to arrive at the summit before dark and sleep at the Peak. They could then have a good chance of getting a view from the top early on the second morning, after which they could return by easy stages to Kingston. The first part of the journey from Kingston to Gordon Town—a distance of nine miles, can be performed in a carriage; the remainder must be done on horseback. At Gordon Town riding ponies can be procured from the Livery Stables of Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at a charge of 8s. a day, but £1 is generally charged for the two days to the Peak.

There is a hut on the Peak for the accommodation of visitors, who should provide themselves with rugs and blankets as a protection against the cold, and with all necessary refreshments. Some necessary crockery, cooking utensils, glassware, etc., are in the hut for the use of visitors. The keys of the hut are kept at Duval's, Gordon Town, and application should be made there for them by visitors on the way up.

The following memorandum of information and regulations for the use of the hut have been drawn up by a few gentlemen who have always been interested in the Peak, and are published here in the hope that they may be of use to those who contemplate a visit to it.

Information for Visitors and Regulations respecting the use of the hut :—

- (a) The road from Abbey Green to the Peak is in charge of the Parochial Board of St. Thomas, and is kept in order by that Board.
- (b) The up-keep of the hut on the Peak, its furniture, the clearing of spaces along the road to the Peak itself, and neighbouring Peak or Peaks, the making and up-keep of roads to these Peaks and to the water supply are wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, there being no grant or subsidy from the General Revenue for this purpose.

- (c) It is therefore necessary that those who visit the Peak, and especially those who make use of the hut and its furniture, should help towards keeping those in order.
- (d) For this purpose, when application is made at Duval's for the keys of the hut, each party of visitors will be expected to deposit a *señal* not less than 4 for the use of the hut and furniture during their stay, and are requested to enter the amounts so paid in a book kept for that purpose.
- (e) If the hut and its furniture are to be maintained in decent order it is necessary for visitors to observe the following Regulations —
- (1) Any breakages of crockery or glassware must be reported at Abbey Green, and made good by the visitor, and visitors are requested to enter any sums so paid in a book kept for that purpose.
  - (2) Crockery and glassware after use must be replaced in the cupboard for the next visitors.
  - (3) Visitors who are favoured with bright, sunny weather are requested to put the mattresses out for sun and air, but on no account to expose it to rain or mist.
  - (4) Before leaving the Peak, visitors should sweep out the hut, leaving every thing tidy and clean for the next visitors, fasten the windows, and lock the doors of cupboard and hut, and return the keys to Mr. Duval or his representative.
  - (5) Care must be taken to remove all fire from the stove of the hut before leaving.
  - (6) A supply of firewood has been placed in the hut—visitors are expected to replace that wood they use from this store,—so that the next party may find dry wood ready for them. An abundance of wood is easily procured close by the hut.
  - (7) A balance sheet showing receipts and expenditure will be placed in the hut at the end of each year.
  - (8) Mr. Harris, of Cinchona, pays an official visit to the Peak on the last day of every month for the purpose of taking the readings of the Meteorological instruments. He will be glad to supply any further information.

#### ELECTION INFORMATION.

The duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston), is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in July of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Returning Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an Electoral District having the right to elect a Member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections

der, Section 3 of Law 13 of 1886. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The following show the names of the Returning Officers for the several Electoral Districts. —

Kingston	•	L. J. Preston
St. Andrew	•	A. H. Quailo
St. Thomas	•	John L. Hill
Portland	•	W. F. Langley
St. Mary	•	D. Tucker
St. Ann	•	J. S. Thomas
Trelawny	•	A. V. Kingdon
St. James	•	J. C. Hamber
Hanover	•	R. Lewis
Westmoreland	•	C. P. Huggins
St. Elizabeth	•	F. E. Cole
Manchester	•	W. G. Clough
Clarendon	•	G. B. Pilliner
St. Catherine	•	E. B. Lynch.

The following Tables show the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts. —

#### HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	The Town Hall, Kingston
St. Andrew	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	The Court House, Innes
Westmoreland	The Court House, Sav-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	The Court House, Spanish Town

# ELECTION INFORMATION.

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## DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

### Kingston—

Kingston Barrack Square  
Hanover Street  
Rae Town  
Port Royal

### St. Andrew—

Stony Hill  
Gordon Town  
Green Ridge  
Bull Bay

### St. Thomas—

Fannington  
Port Morant  
Trinity Ville (2)  
Golden Grove  
Cedar Valley  
Bath

### Portland—

Mauchioneal  
Hope Bay  
Buff Bay  
Burnam Wood  
Moores Town  
Fruitful Vale  
Priestman's River

### St. Mary—

Annotto Bay  
Richmond  
Lucky Hill  
Retreat

### St. Ann—

Ocho Rios  
Dry Harbour  
Brown's Town  
Monongus  
Bethany  
Cave Valley  
Claremont.

### Trelawny—

Duncans  
Stewart Town  
Decade  
Uster Spring

### St. James—

Montpelier  
Adelphi  
Spring Mount

### Hanover—

Green Island  
Miles Town  
Sandy Bay

### Westmoreland—

Bluefields  
Top Hill  
Whithorn  
Trinity  
Darliston  
Bethel Town

### St. Elizabeth—

Santa Cruz  
Lacovia  
Malvern  
Siloah  
Newport  
Portana  
Springfield  
Williamstown

### Manchester—

Parus  
Wigton  
Cottage  
Aam

### Clarendon—

Alley  
Chapelton  
Milk River  
Rock River  
Frankfield  
Brixton Hill  
Crofta Hill

### St. Catherine—

Old Harbour  
Linstead  
Point Hill  
Almyers  
Above Rocks  
Rae Magno  
Ewarton  
Bartons  
Kensington



The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1896-97, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891. —

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston . . . . .	48,604	1,248
St. Andrew . . . . .	37,856	1,876
St. Thomas . . . . .	32,176	1,435
Portland . . . . .	31,998	1,372
St. Mary . . . . .	42,915	1,624
St. Ann . . . . .	54,127	1,364
Trenghay . . . . .	30,796	1,317
St. James . . . . .	35,030	1,114
Manchester . . . . .	32,088	1,637
Westmoreland . . . . .	55,150	2,843
St. Elizabeth . . . . .	62,456	2,786
Manchester . . . . .	60,463	2,733
Clarendon . . . . .	57,105	1,766
St. Catherine . . . . .	62,609	3,336
	639,491	30,442

### NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner . . . . .	DeCordova & Co.	Daily	Kingston
Gall's News Letter . . . . .	James Gall	"	"
The Jamaica Post . . . . .	J. W. Kerr & Co.	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner . . . . .	DeCordova & Co.	Tri-Weekly	"
Gall's Tr. Weekly News Letter . . . . .	James Gall	"	"
The Budget . . . . .	G. L. Campbell	"	"
The Falmouth Gazette . . . . .	J. W. Henry	Semi-Weekly	Falmouth
The Nineteenth Century . . . . .	D. A. Corbould	"	Montego Bay
St. John's Times . . . . .	Brown & Brown	"	"
Gall's Weekly News Letter . . . . .	James Gall	Weekly	Kingston
The Jamaica Advocate . . . . .	Dr. Love	"	"
The Jamaica Gazette . . . . .	Government	"	"
The Police Gazette . . . . .	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Press Current . . . . .	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Methodist Messenger . . . . .	Rev. John Duff	"	"
The Jamaica Churchman . . . . .	A Committee	Monthly	"
The Presbyterian . . . . .	Rev. James Luke	"	"
The Baptist Reporter . . . . .	Rev. W. M. Webb	"	Stewart Town
The Christian Helper . . . . .	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A.	"	Brown's Town
The Journal of Commerce . . . . .	Charles E. D. Mercado	"	Kingston
The Gospel . . . . .	Rev. G. W. Downer	"	"
The St. Michael's Magazine . . . . .	Rev. R. G. Ambrose	"	"
Catholic Opinion . . . . .	Bishop Gordon	"	"

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## 1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Fathoms	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest linear measure to which a name is given, but which is not used for many purposes. Among machines the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the navy is now by some of the persons it is divided into *teeth*, and *droffs*, &c.

## Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	Used for measuring cloth of all kinds
Quarter	=	¼ Na. la	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	Used for height of houses.
Land	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	Used in the measurement of the depth of the sea.
Link	=	7 In. 92	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft	

## 2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
36	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
63	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

## 3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

## DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

## DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4 Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cu. in. nearly
2 Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69
4 Quarts	=	1 Gallon	=	277½
2 Gallons	=	1 Peck	=	534½
8 Gallons	=	1 Bushel	=	22½
8 Bushels	=	1 Quarter	=	10 cu. ft. nearly
4 Quarts	=	1 Load	=	7½

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. But the imperial denominations have been lately adopted for beer, the Barrels of ale and the Kilderkin of 28, the Barrels of the Hogshead of 54 and the Butts of 108 gallons. These are not only measured but also sold by weight reckoned at 7 lb. avoirdupois to a gallon.

## 4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

## DIVISION I.—AVOIRDOUPES WEIGHT.

27½	Ounces	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr.
16	Grains	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in a great all commercial transactions and in the common language of life.

The particular weights belonging to this division are as follow—

4	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	14 lb.	Used in the Trade.
2	Stones	=	1 Tol	=	28 lb.	
4	Tols	=	1 Weir	=	112 lb.	
2	Weirs	=	1 Sack	=	336 lb.	
2	Sacks	=	1 Load	=	672 lb.	

## DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	560
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For all other purposes the grain, only in used and the scale of weights are constructed in the usual progression, from 1000 grains down to 1/1000 of a grain.

The carat, used for weighing diamonds is a grain is. The term, however, which is used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of a gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts, thus the standard for gold is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

## 5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

## OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Right Angle
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

## 6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30 or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
		=	1 Common Year
		=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

## WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold	Silver
Sovereign	7 ½	125
Half Sovereign	3 ¾	62½
Double Sovereign	15	125
Crown	125	125
Half Crown	62½	62½
Pound	125	125
Shilling	125	125
Sixpence	125	125
Fourpence	125	125

## OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

In 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy. But in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Gray stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council, but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to this suggestion for an imperial subsidy, but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely, £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1, important political news from all parts of the world; 2, prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3, prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4, inter-colonial news; 5, movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; 6, official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1887. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island.

In a circular letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interest of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to show that the revenues derived from it were insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum, a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and price-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave intimated the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it would serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,500, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and price-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the Colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraph communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of

devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies, and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were therefore unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company.

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica), to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint expense of England and the Colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies, via Bermuda, with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical, and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system, via Bermuda, to Halifax, instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground—and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

In April, 1886, Governor Sir Henry Norman laid a message before the Legislative Council with reference to their desire for "some improvement" in the telegraphic messages received over the Company's wires. His Excellency stated that "it seems inevitable that the messages should be completed in New York to save the cost of transmission across the Atlantic and that it would be probably impracticable to have longer messages than at present as this would involve extra cost for payment to other lines over which the messages travel." With respect to the substance of the messages, His Excellency added "that while the messages must be adapted as far as possible to the requirements of all West Indian Colonies, whether British or otherwise, the Company was most willing to accept any practicable suggestions for improvement that might be made from Jamaica." No action was taken in the matter by the Legislative Council and the agreement of 1879 has continued.

## WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &amp;c.

	Per Word.		Per Word.
Antigua	4 11	French Guiana, Cayenne	9 2
Barbados	6 8	"    Other Stations	9 8
Bermuda	8 2	Grenada	8 7
(Great Messages)	6 7½	Guadaloupe, Basse Terre	6 8
British Guiana, Georgetown	8 10	"    Pointe à Pitre	5 4
"    Other Stations (add		Haiti, Môle St. Nicolas	2 1
nd per Message)	8 10	"    Port au Prince and	Add
Celou	3 1	"    Cap Haïtien	Rate to 3 1½
Cuba, Cienfuegos	2 3½	"    Columbus, Jacmel	Rate to
"    Havana	3 1½	"    Morgane, Petit	Cuba.
"    San Diego	1 0	"    Gonaïves, St. Marc	3 9
"    Other Stations 2d. per Word		Holland Bay	0 3
more than above rates according		Martinique St. Pierre	5 8
to rule		"    Other Stations (add 1d.	
Curaçao (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	4 6	per Message)	5 8
Dominica	5 6	Panama	8 11
Dutch Guiana	7 6	Porto Rico, San Juan	3 6

\* The Maximum Charge is 4s. and a number of Words can be sent for this sum up to the number which at the tariff per Word would come to 4s. thereafter each Word is charged at the above Word rate.

*Tariffs from Jamaica to West India, &c., continued.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
Porto Rico, Other Stations (add 3d. per Word)	3 6	St. Thomas	3 10
San Domingo, all Stations (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	4 2	St. Vincent	4 9
Santa Cruz	4 1	Principe, Port of Spain	7 1
St. Kitts	4 3	" San Fernando	7 3
St. Lucia	5 11	Venezuela (add Rate to Santiago, Cuba)	6 8

Rate to Florida 4s. 4½d., except Punta, Havana and Lake City, 6s. 9½d.

*Tariffs from Jamaica to North America and Europe, via Havana.*

Per Word		Per Word	
s.	d.	s.	d.
United States, Florida, Key West	3 9	Newfoundland, St. Pierre-Miquelon	5 8
" " Other Stations	4 4	British Columbia	5 8
" East of Mississippi	4 9½	Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany	5 10
" Galveston	4 9½	Norway, Denmark	6 8
" West of Mississippi	5 2½	Italy, Holland	6 10
Cape Breton	5 2½	Spain, Barcelona	6 4
Vancouver Island	5 0½	" Other Stations	6 4½
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada	5 0½	Austria-Hungary	6 2½
Prince Edward's Island	5 0½		6s 0½d.
Belgium, Switzerland			

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

## STAFF.

R. T. Brown, Esq., Secretary, Dashwood House, 75 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

W. O. Ross, Esq., General Superintendent, St. Thomas.

N. McLeod, Esq., Manager, Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. E. R. Harris, Clerk, Kingston.

Mr. R. J. S. Robertson, Clerk, Holland Bay.

Mr. W. R. James

**A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	304
March	304	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	276	306	334	363	30	61	92	123	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	333	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	123	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	93	123	153
August	153	184	213	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	123	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365



## APPENDIX.

## DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Cap, one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands taking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing, the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799 after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequences, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a dependency, was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member; and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a superintending power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica can pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and a certain class of judicial cases in those islands.

must be dealt with by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, to which Court appeals also lie. Grand Turk is the capital of the group of Islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884, as "rent and clamor and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of drought and rain." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where almost anything can be bought, a good market place, and a Public Library and Reading Room. There are also an Episcopal Church, a fairly comfortable Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and 1½ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs all the duties of Revenue Officer and Sundry Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles S.W. west of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay of the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 244 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 1,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependant upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 84 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter manned by ten men carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boatsmen loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million and a half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and to British North America as whiting salt for crushing which of these are two main requises at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Machinery for the same purpose was also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the output of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a rising in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says H. E. Forester, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipped at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only ½ cent can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring class and a few others are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship, when we find that in a year of depression, in 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,285 was the value of the earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,567. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settler is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton, they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the lee side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value now fixed at 3½d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £25,000. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which

titles in fee simple were granted in 1802, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenues of the colony and was known as the Crown Fund.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of Grand Turk comprised 272 whites, 686 coloured persons and 926 blacks. At Salt Cay there were 21 whites, 164 coloured and 340 blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situated), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos and Providence, there were 16 white persons, 516 coloured and 1,744 blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by Loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These Loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained acquired something little short of savagery and the island has become overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been concentrated to these people it is to be hoped that consistent efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponges of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on under the direction of a Greek who has an establishment on Port Cay, North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different crews engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cay and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a very profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the covey from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and are successful and may raise the lucky "Caico-man" to a state of luxury—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for the "bird" hunter (for so he is called) a local paragon, to be "done" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the covey is a valuable article of diet among them and when "carried" is not to be despised even by more educated persons.

Of late, attention has been given to the cultivation of the Pitcairnia Plant, and Companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos and Henry Point. There are also private plantations at Grand Caicos and at North Caicos, and in 1890 the first shipment of Stalk Hemp from the island was made. The quantity shipped in 1890 was 93,748 lbs. valued at £620 6s. 10d.

There are places of worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist at Cape at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of £400 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templar Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their domestic, mutual improvement and good. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk, each of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillside of coral.

from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "aps" which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but for any purpose the water gets to be brackish for man.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all kinds except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but is very trying, but the climate is healthy. A hurricane passed over the island of August, 1891, but did little damage to property.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk twice a month to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. P&O, which is authorized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at each way.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour E. J. Cameron, Esq. and his office	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office Deputy Clerk in the Office
Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour Bayden Walker, Esq. £300.	Edward C. Harcourt, Esq.
Governing Magistrate, Officer I. C. Crosswell, M. A. M. £250 and 1 per cent practice.	Honour Master and W. H. Harcourt, Esq.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Alexis W. Lister, Esq. £250	Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, Assistant Commissioner and at St. John, £250 and 1 per cent
Assistant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office, (Revenue Dept.), John C. Crosswell, £225 and 25 per cent	Assistant Commissioner at St. John, £250 and 1 per cent Travelling expenses Boarding Officer, Clerk and Assistant, £120 and 1 per cent

## LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour E. J. Cameron, President.	His Honour E. J. Cameron, President.
His Honour Bayden Walker, Esq.	Hon. C. R. Henson.
Hon. J. C. Crosswell.	Hon. T. L. Smith.
Hon. Alfred Stubbs.	
Clerk—E. C. Harcourt, Esq.	

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	W. S. Jones, Vice and De Consul
Sweden and Norway	C. L. Hanson
San Domingo	C. R. Henson
Haiti	J. W. Danell
France	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent
Spain	G. J. Smith
Denmark	D. J. Murphy.

## THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the parallels of 19° 44' and 18° 20' N. and the meridians of 119° 44' and 120° 16' W. They were named by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Rico to Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo) in 1492. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman" or "alligator"—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the north. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards, they were discovered by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the Privy Council show that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant from Negri Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 11 miles at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is mostly low and flat, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet. The water in the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of various size and depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and shallow for larger than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, is 12 miles long and 6 miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels is at the west end, about 1½ miles northward of the mouth of the Great Sound.



The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm that grows in abundance, and the natives use the opened leaves, as coverings for their cottages, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and various articles are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasturage principally Guinea grass, and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

Latterly phosphate deposits of considerable value have been discovered and cargoes have been shipped to America and elsewhere, to form manure for impoverished lands.

Fish of all kinds abound around the coast, and is taken in large quantities during the summer months, and usually sold at 1½ per lb. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Boddan Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cavern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cavern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ miles inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie imbedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in this island are on record at Spanish Town:—

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Micaloton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, bounding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Boddan, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Boddan Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofford, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there was in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs. The population, according to the census of 1891, numbers 4,322 of whom about 300 were absent from the island at the time. Of those actually registered 1,904 were males and 2,418 females. Governor Sir Henry Norman (who visited the islands in March, 1884) states that "the people are temperate, strong, tall and healthy looking, and most of them white or colored." From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the Cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States. "The islanders," writes Sir Henry Norman, "send coconuts and turtle to Jamaica in their schooners and bring back flour and other necessaries. They grow their own ground provisions and sugar cane, and rear cattle. Very little money is in the island, but there is no actual poverty, and most of the people have all that they want." There is no paper roll.

Some idea of the character and habits of the people may be gathered from the fact that at the time of taking the census of 1891 there were 633 houses on the island, of which 503 were floored buildings; and of this latter number 236 were



shingled roofs. Of the population stated above, 1,418 were able to read and write, and a further number of 1,074 were able to read only.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End, and there are several other villages of more or less importance, these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapel and School houses belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into four districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts, and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least presiding) is held semi-annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica. Mr A. L. Vendryse, Resident Magistrate of St. Andrew has been appointed Judge of the Cayman Islands and visits Grand Cayman in January and August each year, touching at Cayman Brac when practicable.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, an import duty on phosphate rock or other fertilizing deposits, and a tax on cattle and horses.

Latterly irregular postal communication has been established between George Town in Grand Cayman and Kingston in this Island. The people are learning to appreciate this privilege, and are now seeking to have it extended to other ports and towns, as well as to issue their own postage stamps, and thus derive revenue therefrom.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthy than this spot." Dr. Fraser, of Ontario, Canada, is the only medical man on the Islands. He obtains a grant of £100 from the Government and is allowed to take private practice.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 2 miles long in an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction and about a mile broad, and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E. N. E. and W. S. W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

At the time of Sir Henry Norman's visit to Little Cayman in 1884, the inhabitants were only thirty-five in number, all white, and belonging to two families, Boddens and Scotts, very old and common names in the Caymanas. As there were at least three generations of each family there were several houses, those of each family being in a group together. Here there is no ship building as in the Grand Cayman, and the people lead a very lonely life, but are strong and healthy. When Sir Henry Norman again visited Little Cayman in May, 1888, the population had increased to 41, of whom 25 were Boddens, 10 were Scotts and 2 were Hunters. The first attempt at ship building was being made at the time of that visit, a two schooner, 56 feet long by 18 feet wide, of 57 tons, being then on the stocks and almost completed. The Baptist Missionary now stationed at Cayman Brac visits Little Cayman once in every six weeks and remains there for about eight days.

Cayman Brac is about seven miles distant from Little Cayman. Sir Henry Norman wrote as follows after his visit in 1884. "The people are as strong, tall and healthy looking as in the other islands. Schooners are built here but the anchorage is dangerous and vessels do not remain at anchor, but if detained for any purpose, run across to Little Cayman and anchor under a coral reef at the east end of the island." Sir Henry Norman found "that practically there is but little communication between Cayman Brac and the Grand Cayman, and that although the law looks on them as one settlement they are almost entirely independent of each other, and the very small revenue of Cayman Brac is spent on the roads of Cayman Brac itself. There were no Schools or Places of Worship in the island when Sir Henry Norman visited it in 1884, but "he saw Bibles and Prayer Books in the houses, and a little in the way of education was done in families." When, however, he returned in

May, 1888, he found that a new Chapel and School-house had been erected by the people and that a Baptist Missionary, in the person of the Rev. J. Ratty, had settled in Cayman Brac.

The Census of 1891 showed a population of 69 persons in Little Cayman and 524 in Cayman Brac. There were 12 houses in the former and 94 in the latter island, and the proportion of those able to read and write was about 50 per cent.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

CHIEF OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The Honourable E. Parsons.

TREASURER.—Mr. James Bodden.

CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Mr. J. C. Pantou.

JUDGES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

William Eden, senior  
John Morris  
Henry Hitchins Eden  
James C. Pantou  
E. W. McLaughlin  
William Ryan  
Edward Henry Foster  
Wm. Taylor Foster  
James Robert Scott

J. B. Webster  
John Samuel Wood  
W. Linn Martin Cor  
Robert Coo Wood  
James I. Driggs Hunter, Esq.  
James Bodden  
W. C. Watler  
W. J. Bodden.

Grand Cayman occupied a Court at the Jamaica Exhibition and showed some interesting exhibits, which obtained diplomas and medals. Mr. W. T. Eden of the firm of Henderson & Eden was the Commissioner.

### THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these Cays to any Colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or Cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of these Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these Cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica. Later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these Cays and coconut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

## JAMAICA CARTOGRAPHY.

*Chronological List of the Maps of Jamaica in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica, both on separate sheets and in books: with some notes on the History of the Parishes of the Island.*

## MAPS OF JAMAICA.

In the following list, a few titles of Jamaica Maps which are known to have been published have been added to those which are already in the Library of the Institute. Those additional maps are marked with an \*. Notes in italics have been inserted of events in Jamaica History which have had an effect on its cartography. The notes between square brackets are not on the maps themselves.

1494. *Jamaica discovered by Columbus.*

1587. 1. Cuba Insula et Iamaica. [n.d. ? 1587. No scale. island  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long.]

2. Insula Iamaica [in same sheet with Cuba insula, Hispaniola insula &c. 1587. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 15 miliaria germanica.]

3. Cuba Insula et Iamaica. [Spanish. n.d.]

1665. *British Occupation.*

1661. 4. Map of Jamaica. Scale 7 in. = 12 Leagues [In *Hickeringill's "Jamaica view'd, with all the Ports, Harbours, &c."* 1661.]

1664. *Medford's "View of Jamaica" sent to England.*

1671. *Survey made by order of Medford.*

" 5. A New and Exact Mapp of ye Isle of Jamaica as it was lately surveyed by order of Sr Thomas Medford, Bart. late Governr. divided into Provinces, or Parishes with its Ports, Bayes, &c. Printed for Richard Blome, London, 1671. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 20 miles. [In "*A Description of the Island of Jamaica, &c.*" By R. Blome, 1678.]

1671-73. 6. Isle de la Jamaïque divisée par Paroisses ou sont exactement remarquées les Ports et les Bayes Par le Sr Medford. B. Mechain's scrip. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 20 miles. [n.d. Copied from Blome's map.]

" 7. Nova Dux quatuor Insule Jamaicensis Antillanis Americis Septentrion non postremum secundum Gubernationes suas accuratas et incisa et publici juris facta à Matthæo Seuttero, Soc. Cam. et Reg. Cathol. Maj. Geogr. Augustæ Vindel. [n.d. Scale  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. = 10 Miles. Copied from Blome's Map.]

8. A Map of Jamaica. Sold by Thomas Bassett in Fleet Street, and Richard Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard. [On one sheet with Barbados. Description on back.] [n.d. Scale  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 30 miles. Copied from Blome.]

9. Jamaica, Americæ Septentrionalis amplia insula, à Christophoro Colombo detecta, in suas Gubernationes peracuratè distincta per Aedam Visser, Amst. Bat. cum Privilegio ordinis Generalem Belgii Frederati. L. v. Amstelred. [Dutch. n.d. Scale 2 in. = 6 miles. Copied from Blome.]

10. L'Isle de la Jamaïque, divisée par Paroisses Dressée sur des Mémoires Anglois par le Sr de l'Isle Géographe du Sr M<sup>r</sup> l'Intendant à Paris n.d. Scale  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. = 60 miles [Copied from Blome.]

1673 *Parish of Vere formed.*

1675 *Parishes of St. Thomas-in-the-Wale and St. Dorothy formed.*

1677 *Act passed naming the fifteen parishes.*

1681 *Act passed confirming the names of fifteen parishes*

1675-1693 11 A new Map of the Island of Jamaica. Most humbly inscribed to the Right Honble. Thomas Earl of Stamford, &c. [With inset map of the Harbour of Port Royal. Part of A new map of the English Empire in the ocean of America or West India. Revised by I. Senex. I Harris Sculp. n.d. bet 1675 and 1693.] Scale 3in = 20 miles

1684 12. A new and exact Mapp of the Island of Jamaica with ye true and just Situation of ye severall Townes and Churches and alsoe the Plantations with their names and ye names of ye Proprietors, with amendments of great part of ye sea coast, but more especially ye Harbour of Port Royal, by actual survey to satisfy such as desire to know ye true Longitude and Latitude of any places mentioned in this map, the latitude of Port Royal was accurately taken by a gnomon of more than 23 foot high and found to bee 17° 32' and its Longitude from London 76° westward or 5 hours and 4 minutes. The characters express in ye mapp are for Townes, Churches, Sugar Workes, Indico Workes, Cotton Workes and Provision Plantations, Cacao Walkes, and Crawlies for Hoggs and Pens for Cattel. Dedicated to Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor by Charles Roebart and Humphrey Knolls. London n.d. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  in = 15 miles [In "The Losses of Jamaica . . . to which is added The state of Jamaica, as it is now under the Government of Sir Thomas Lynch," London 1684]

1683. Parish of Kingston formed.

1693-1703. 13. The Island of Jamaica divided into its principal parishes with the roads, &c. By H. Moll, Geographer. [n.d. Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in = 60 miles. Photographic copy]

" 14. Insula Jamaica in suas Parochias divisa, et secundum Exemplar primitivum Londinense exacta. [Part of De Englands Colonien-Insender auf den Inseln von America, und zwar die Inseln St. Christophori, Anteg, Jamaica, Barbados. n.d. Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in = 70 miles. Copied from Moll]

" 15 A new and accurate map of the island of Jamaica. Divided into its principal parishes. Drawn from surveys and regulated by astronomic observations. By Eman Bowen [With inset maps of Harbours of Port Antonio and Kingston. n.d. Scale 2in = 30 miles]

1703. Parish of Westmoreland formed.

1723. Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed

1725 16. A New Map of the Island of Jamaica. With Characters expressed for townes, churches, sugar workes, indico workes, cotton and provensons, cacao walkes, Crawlies for hoggs and pens for cattel. With the Harbour of Port Royal. Scale 3in = 25 miles. [In Bowen's "Voyage to the Islands Madern, Barbados, Nevis, St. Christopher's and Jamaica. 1735"]

1740 17. A New Map of the Island of Jamaica. [With Characters expressed in the Map for Townes, Churches, Sugar Workes, Indico Workes, Cotton, Provision and Cacao Walkes, Crawlies for Hoggs and Pens for Cattel.] With the Harbour of Port Royal. 1740. Scale 3 in = 5 miles. [In Leslie's "A New History of Jamaica" 2nd ed. 1740. Copied from Bowen's map]

1746 \*18. La Jamaïque aux Anglois dans le golfe du Mexique. [and] Bernale à Paris chez le Sr Le Rouge, 1746.

1750. \*18a. Isle de la Jamaïque. [1750].

1753. 19 A map of the island of Jamaica with exact plans of the Towns of Port Royal and Kingston. By Amshuld Bontem, His Majesty's chief Engineer in y<sup>e</sup> said Island during the late war. Dedicated to H. R. H. William, Duke of Cumberland. Published 1st March, 1753. No scale.
- " 20. Carte reduite de l'isle de la Jamaïque pour servir aux vaisseaux du Roy, dressée au Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1753. Par ordre de M. Rouill, Chr. Contre de Jey & c. Maître et Secrétaire d'Etat ayant le Département de la Marine. Par le Sr Bellin, Ingénieur de la Marine et du Dépôt des Plans, Censeur Royal, de l'Académie de Marine et de la Société Royale de Londres. J'ay fait une Carte particulière de la Jamaïque en plus grand Point et plus détaillée que celle cy. Scale 4in. 11 nautical miles.
1758. \*20a. Carte particulière de la Jamaïque dressée au dépôt de la Marine par Bellin, 1758.
- " *Counties formed.*
1759. 21. Carte de l'Isle de la Jamaïque. Par le Sr Bellin. Ingr. de la Marine. 1759. Scale 2 in. = 8 French marine leagues. [La "Description Géographique des Isles Antilles possédées par les Anglois." By Bellin. 1758.]
1762. \*31a. Carte de l'Isle de la Jamaïque—par le Sr Bellin. Paris. 1762.
- 1723-1770. 22. Carta rappresentante l'Isola della Giamaica. D. Ver. Romi, M. V. sc. n. d. Scale 1½ in. = 8 French marine leagues.
- 1758-1770. 23. A Chart of the Island of Jamaica with its Bays, Harbours, Rivers, Soundings, &c. n. d. Scale 2½ in. = 20 miles.
- " 24. Carte de l'Isle de la Jamaïque. Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur—Hydrographe de la Marine. n. d. Scale 2½ in. = 32 miles.
- " 25. Carte des Isles de la Jamaïque et de St. Domingue. [n. d.] Scale 3½ in. = 130 statute miles.
1767. 26. La Jamaïque aux Anglois dans le G. du Mexique. à Paris chez Croy, 1767. [On same sheet with "La Bermuda." Scale 1½ in. = 40 miles.
1770. *Parish of Trelawny formed.*
- " \*26a. Carta rappresentante l'Isola della Giamaica, 1770.
- 1770-1814. 27. A New Map of Jamaica exhibiting the boundaries of each parish and the different Post Roads throughout the island, laid down from the latest surveys. Scale 2½ in. = 30 miles. [With inset map of "A general plan of Port Royal in which the different states of the town are accurately laid down." n. d. Scale 1 in. = 800 feet.]
1771. 28. A new Map of Jamaica, in which the several Towns, Ports and Settlements are accurately laid down, as well as the situations and depths of the most noted Harbours and anchoring places, with the limits and boundaries of the different Parishes, as they have been regulated by law or settled by custom, the greater part drawn or corrected from actual surveys made by Mr. Skelton and others. London, 1st Jan. 1771. [With inset map of "A general plan of Port Royal, in which the different states of the Town before and after the earthquake] are accurately laid down." Scale 3½ in. = 30 miles.
1774. 26a. Map of Jamaica, according to a survey made in the year 1764.1. No scale. T. Kitchin, sculp. [In Long's "History of Jamaica" 1774. Copied from Blome.]



1774. 29. Island of Jamaica. Divided into Counties and Parishes, according to the best Authorities. By Thos. Kitchin, Geogr. Hydrographer to His Majesty. 1774. Scale 4in = 25 miles. [In Long's "History of Jamaica," 1774, and in Browne's "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," 1780.]
- " \*20a. Kaart van het eiland Jamaica. Bachione, 1774.
1775. 30. Jamaica, from the latest surveys, improved and enlarged by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King. London, 20th Feb., 1775. Scale 3in = 25 miles. [With inset Maps of the Harbours of (i) Kingston and Port Royal, and (ii) Bluefields. In Jefferys's "West Indian Atlas," 1775.]
1778. 31. A new and correct Chart of the Island of Jamaica. With its Bays, Harbours, Rocks, Soundings &c., 1778. Scale 3in = 16 miles. [In "The English Pilot" 1779.]
- " 32. La Jamaïque Dressée sur les derniers Plans. Par Jefferys, traduite de l'Anglais à Paris. [With inset Maps of the harbours of Bluefields, and Kingston and Port Royal.] 1778. Scale 1 1/2in = 10 miles.
1779. 33. L'île de la Jamaïque, par M. T. J. [Monsieur Thomas Jefferys], Ingénieur Anglais, à Paris, 1779. C. P. R. [With inset maps of the Harbours of Bluefields, and Kingston and Port Royal.]
1780. 34. A Chart of the Island of Jamaica with the Bays, Harbours, Rocks Soundings, &c. London 31st Aug., 1780, Jno. Lodge, sculp. Scale 2 1/2in = miles.
1794. 35. A Map of the Island of Jamaica, divided into Counties and Parishes for the History of the British West Indies by Bryan Edwards, Esq., 1794. With explanations of Plantations and Settlements, Churches and Chapels, Ports and Barracks, Rivers, Roads, Anchorage for Large and Small Vessels, Parish Boundaries, Centre of the Island, and Bryan Castle. 1794. Scale 4in = 25 miles. [In Bryan Edwards's "History of the West Indies," 2nd ed. 1794.]
- " 36. Jamaica, from the latest surveys, improved and engraved by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King. Published 12th May, 1794. Scale 3 1/2in = 30 miles. With two inset maps: (i) The harbours of Kingston and Port Royal and (ii) The harbour of Bluefields.
1799. \*36a. Carte de l'île de la Jamaïque, extraite des cartes anglaises de Craskell et Simpson, corrigée et augmentée en 1799 et publiée au dépôt de la Marine.
1803. 37. Jamaica. Exhibiting the Boundaries of each Parish and the different Post Roads throughout the Island, laid down from the latest surveys with the Maroon Towns, and seat of the Maroon War. 1803. Scale 1 1/2in = 20 miles. [In Dalrymple's "History of the Maroon War," 1803.]
1804. 38. To His Royal Highness the Duke of York, this Map of the County of Middlesex in the Island of Jamaica, constructed from actual surveys under the authority of the Hon. House of Assembly by whom it hath been examined and unanimously approved, is, with permission, most humbly inscribed by His Royal Highness's faithful and most devoted servant, James Robertson. A.M. 1804. London published November 1st, 1804 by James Robertson, A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale 1in = 2 miles.

1804. 39. To His Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence, the County of Surrey in the Island of Jamaica, from actual surveys, under the authority of the Hon. Assembly, by whom it has been examined and approved, is, with permission, most humbly subscribed by James Robertson, A.M. 1804. London, published November 1st 1804 by James Robertson, A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale 1 in = 1 mile.
- " 40. To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the County of Cornwall in the Island of Jamaica, from actual surveys, under the authority of the Hon. Assembly, by whom it has been examined and approved, is, with permission, most humbly subscribed by James Robertson, A.M., London, published November 1st 1804 by James Robertson, A.M., late of Jamaica. Scale 1 in = 1 mile.
- " 41. To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, this Map of Jamaica, constructed from actual survey under the authority of the Hon. House of Assembly; by whom it has been examined and unanimously approved, is, with His Majesty's permission, most humbly subscribed by His Majesty's and loyal subject and servant, James Robertson, London. Published Nov. 1st 1804 by James Robertson of Jamaica. Scale 1 in = 1 mile.  
(For these four maps (38-41), a run of 27,500 was taken by the House of Assembly. (Volcs 1793-1804)
1807. 42. Jamaica, with Plan of the Town of Kingston. 1807. Scale 1 in = 25 miles. (In Kenny's "History of Jamaica.")
1810. \*42a. Jamaica from the latest surveys improved and corrected by Jeffery. London, 1810.
1814. Parish of Manchester formed.
- " 43. Jamaica [With inset maps of the Harbours of Port Kingston and Port Royal] 1814. Drawn and published by John Thomson & Co's New General Atlas, 12. Scale 3 in. = 30 miles.
1822. \*43a. Geographical, statistical and historical map of Jamaica and Lea. Philadelphia, 1822.
1823. 44. Geological Map of Eastern half of Jamaica. By Thomas de la Beche. 1823. [In "Remarks on the Geology of Jamaica, Read before the Royal Geological Society in London, 1827."] Scale 1 in = 1 mile.
1825. \*44a. Carte géographique, statistique et historique de la Jamaïque. Par Buchon, 1825.
- " \*44b. Geographische, statistische und historische Charta von Jamaika. Weimar, 1825.
1836. 45. Jamaica with illustrations. The Map Drawn and published by J. Rapkin. [n.d.] Scale 2 in. = 25 miles. (In "The Possessions in the West Indies.")
1839. \*45a. Map of Jamaica compiled chiefly from manuscript maps of the Survey of the Admiralty, by John Arrowsmith, 1839.
1841. Parish of Metcalfe formed.

1847. 45b. Map of the Province of Surrey in the Island of Jamaica, constructed from the Maps of the Counties as subdivided into Parishes under Mr. Barclay's Act for the subdivision of the Parishes of the Island, 1st Vic. cap. 34 and 9 Vic. cap. 14, with numerous additions of Roads, Rivers, Settlements, Mountains, &c. &c., carefully collected from the large surveys, and this Map drawn by the orders and under the inspection of the Honourable House of Assembly in 1846 and 1847, by Edward McGoschy, Crown Surveyor for the Province of Surrey. M.S. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.
- " 45c. Map of the Province of Middlesex in the Island of Jamaica. Is compiled according to the Acts of the Legislature for the subdivision of the Parishes Passed the 1 and 9 Vic caps 34 and 44, and entitled An Act to appoint Commissioners to make a new arrangement of Parishes for their better Civil and Ecclesiastical Government. Drawn by the Order of the Honourable House of Assembly in the years, 1846-47 and 48, by John M. Smith, Crown Surveyor, Middlesex. M.S. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch  
[The set was completed by a third map, of the Province of Cornwall, prepared by John M. Smith in 1846-48, but this has been unfortunately destroyed].
1848. 46. Island of Jamaica. Lithographed and printed by W. J. Kidd for P. C. Labat's "Catechism of the History of Jamaica." 1848. [No Scale. Island  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in long.]
1851. 47. Jamaica. 1851. Scale 1 in. = 40 miles. [In Anderson's *Description and History of the Island of Jamaica*, 1851.]
1854. 48. Jamaica [with Moravian Church stations, with the year of their foundation.] Scale 1 in. = 20 miles. [In Buchner's "History of the Mission of the United Brethren's Church to the negroes in the island of Jamaica." 1854.]
1858. 49. Ford and Galt's New Map of Jamaica, showing the Roads, Post Offices, and Shipping Ports, &c. 1858. Scale 4 in. = 50 miles. [In Hall's "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," 1859.]
- 1860-67. 50. Geological Maps of the Parishes of Jamaica, made in 1860-1866, by the officers of the Geological Survey of the Island. [Scale of all: 1 in. = 1 mile.]
- (a.) Parish of Portland. 1860. W. Metcalfe, litho. Cambridge.
  - (b.) Parish of Portland. [Duplicate of (a).]
  - (c.) Sections of the Parish of Portland. M.S. n.d.
  - (d.) Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, 1861. Lith.
  - (e.) Parish of St. David and part of St. Thomas-in-the-East. By J. G. Sawkins, F.G.S., W.I. Geological Survey, 1861. M.S.
  - (f.) Parish of St. David. 1861. Lith.
  - (g.) Sections of St. David and western part of St. Thomas-in-the-East. West India Geological Survey, 1861. M.S.
  - (h.) Parish of Port Royal [With vertical sections] By J. G. Sawkins, F.G.S. West India Geological Survey, 1862. M.S.
  - (i.) Parish of St. Andrew [With vertical sections]. 1863. M.S.
  - (j.) Western Division of the Parish of Metcalfe. 1863. M.S.
  - (k.) Parish of St. George and part of the Parish of Metcalfe, lith. 1861.
  - (l.) Parish of St. George and part of the Parish of Metcalfe, [With vertical sections] 1867. M.S.
  - (m.) Parish of St. Mary, 1863. M.S.

- (a) Parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, 1863. M.S.  
 (b) Parish of St. Dorothy [With vertical sections].  
 (c) Sections illustrating the Geological strata of Metcalfe, St. Mary and St. Thomas, 1863. M.S.  
 (d) Parish of St. Catherine, 1864. M.S.  
 (e) Parish of St. John, [With vertical sections].  
 (f) Parish of Vere, [With vertical sections]. 1864.  
 (g) Parish of Manchester, 1865. M.S.  
 (h) Parish of Clarendon, [With vertical sections].  
 (i) Parish of St. Ann, [With vertical sections].  
 (j) Parish of St. Elizabeth, 1865. M.S.  
 (k) Sections illustrating the Geology of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, n.d. M.S.  
 (l) Parish of Trelawny [With vertical sections].  
 (m) Parish of Westmoreland [With vertical sections].  
 (n) Parish of St. James [With vertical sections].  
 (o) Parish of Hanover [With vertical sections].
1865. 51. Geological Map of Jamaica. By James G. Sawken Brown. 1865. Scale lin. 1 mile. [In Sawken's "The Geology of Jamaica" 1865.]
- " 51a. Map of the County of Surrey in the Island of Jamaica, showing its topographical features—the line of march of the Maroons, and the situation of the several villages actually so during the disturbances in October and November 1865. Prepared for the information of the Hon. Members by John Parry, Esq., Engineer for the County. M.S. Scale lin. 1 mile.
1867. Parishes reduced from 22 to 14.
- " 52. Jamaica. 1867 [No scale. Island 10 1/2 in. long. 5 1/2 in. wide. Brown's "Jamaica in 1866."]
1873. 52a. Map of Jamaica prepared, from the best authorities, under the direction of Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., Director and Surveyor-General, by Thomas Harrison, Chief Surveyor, Kingston, Ja. 1873. Scale 3 1/2 in. = 10 miles.
1873. 53. Jamaica. 1873. [No scale. Island 8 1/2 in. long. 4 1/2 in. wide. "History of Jamaica" 1873.]
- 1876-1891. \*53a. Cadastral Maps of the different Parishes of the Island from numerous surveys made at different times by the Surveyors, being the best authorities possible, by the Government Surveyor. (These maps represent only the parcels of land in the Island from 10 acres and upwards, showing the extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the owners; also the Roads, Rivers and the topographical features. In the Surveyor-General's office, Kingston. Scale of a quarter of a mile = 1 inch.
- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a.) Kingston, 1887.   | (A.) St. James, 1887.     |
| (b.) St. Andrew, 1877. | (a.) Hanover, 1891.       |
| (c.) St. Thomas, 1891. | (.) Westmoreland.         |
| (d.) Portland, 1876.   | (d.) St. Elizabeth, 1876. |
| (e.) St. Mary, 1880.   | (f.) Manchester, 1876.    |
| (f.) St. Ann, 1879.    | (m.) Clarendon, 1876.     |
| (g.) Trelawny, 1892.   | (n.) St. Catherine, 1876. |

1877. 54. Jamaica. The north and west Coasts compiled chiefly from a running survey by Commander R Owen, R.N., 1831. The South Coast from the surveys of Staff Commander G Stanley, R.N., 1873-75 and Lieutenant T. P. Pollen, R.N., 1876. Published at the Admiralty 31st March, 1886, under the superintendence of Captain G. H. Richards, R.N., Hydrographer, Corrections Nov. 1877.
1879. 54a. The Island of Jamaica. James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, London, 1879. Lithograph. Scale 5 miles = 1 inch.
1880. 55. Jamaica. Surveyed by Staff Commander G Stanley, R.N., 1873-6 and Lieut. T. P. Pollen, R.N., 1876-9. Morant Cays by Lieut. A. Carpenter and the Officers of H.M.S. "Sparrowhawk," 1880. London. Published at the Admiralty 27th October, 1880, under the superintendence of Captain F. J. Evans, R.N., C.D., F.R.S.
1884. 56. United Presbyterian Missionary Map of Jamaica, 1882. Scale 1 in. = 20 miles. [In Carlisle's "Thirty-eight years Mission Life in Jamaica," 1884.]
1885. 57. The Map of the Island of Jamaica prepared for the Jamaica Handbook under the direction of Thomas Harrison, Govt. Surveyor, by Colin Liddell 1885. [This Map first appeared in "The Handbook of Jamaica" for 1886, and amended editions have appeared in subsequent editions of the book.]
1886. 58. Map of Jamaica. By C. Washington Evans. 1886. Scale 1 in. = 10 miles. [In Evans' "Jamaica at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition."]
1888. 59. Map of Jamaica prepared from the best authorities by order of His Excellency Sir Henry Wyke Norman, G.O.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, 1888. Prepared in the Public Works Department by Colin Liddell, Acting Government Surveyor, Kingston, Jamaica, 26th January, 1888. Scale 6 in. = 15 miles.
1890. 60. Sugar Map of Jamaica, showing Sugar Estates in 1790 and in 1890. Prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 1/2 inches = 4 miles.
- " 61. Hydrographic Map of Jamaica, showing the River Basins and the Rainfall. Prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell 1890. M.S. Scale 1 1/2 inches = 4 miles.
- " 62. Geological Map of Jamaica, enlarged from the Map of Sawkins and Brown for the Institute of Jamaica, by Colin Liddell. 1890. M.S. Scale 1 1/2 inches = 4 miles.
- " 63. Map, showing the Mountain and River Systems of Jamaica, prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell 1890. M.S. Scale 1 1/2 inches = 4 miles.
- " 64. Map, showing the Extent and Distribution of Land occupied in small holdings i.e. those of 200 acres and under throughout the Island of Jamaica, prepared for the Institute of Jamaica by Colin Liddell 1890. M.S. Scale 1 1/2 inches = 4 miles.
1891. 65. Map of the Island of Jamaica. Compiled for Aston W. Gardner & Co., Kingston, Jamaica [1891]. Scale 4 in. = 24 miles.
1894. 66. Mission Map of Jamaica [Showing the Mission Stations of The United Presbyterian Church in the Island.] 1894. Scale 1 in. = 5 miles. [In Robinson's "The Story of our Jamaica Mission," 1894.]
1895. 67. a. The Island of Jamaica prepared for "Jamaica in 1895," 25 miles. [In "Jamaica in 1895," a revised edition in 1896.]



## PLANS OF TOWNS.

## KINGSTON AND PORT ROYAL.

1683. 68. Port Royal. Photographic copy of part of a Manuscript Map of the British Museum by G. Hack, 1683.
1733. 68. Port Royal. Facsimile of the map which accompanies Sir R. Slane's Account of the Port Royal Earthquake in the "Transactions of the Royal Society." [In the *Journal of the Institute of Jamaica*. 1893.]
- " 70. Kingston Harbour in Jamaica. [In Popple's "Map of the British Empire in America" 1733.]
1740. \*70a. Kingston, capitale de la Jamaïque, bâtie par les Anglois en 1692. [and] Port Royal de Jamaïque. [1740].
1758. 71. Plan de la Ville de Kingston, suivant le projet donné par le Colonel Christian Lilly. [In "Description Géographique des Isles Antilles possédées par les Anglois." Paris. 1758.]
- " 72. Carte des Harvres de Kingstown, et de Port Royal. [In "Description Géographique des Isles Antilles possédées par les Anglois." Paris. 1758.]
1762. \*72a. Plan de la ville de Port Royal, Jamaïque. Bellin, Paris, 1762.
- " \*72b. Plan de la ville de Kingston, suivant le projet donné par le Colonel Christian Lilly, par le Sr. Bellin, Paris, 1762.
- " \*72c. Carte des havres de Kingstown et de Port Royal. Bellin, Paris 1762.
1774. 73. A Draught of the Harbours of Port Royal and Kingston. 1774. [In Long's "History of Jamaica"]
1782. 74. A Draught of the Harbours of Port Royal and Kingston, in Jamaica, with the Fortifications correctly laid down, also all the Keys and Shoals adjacent. Jno. Lodge, sculp. London 2d of Feby. 1782. Scale 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 5 miles.
1799. 75. Port Royal in Jamaica. Engraved for Luffman's "Select Plan of the principal cities, ports, harbours and forts in the world." Published July 1, 1799. London. Scale 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 4 miles.
1803. 76. Plan des Rades et Villes de Kingston et Port Royal, dans l'Isle de la Jamaïque, dessinés d'après celui de Don Lopez, par George de Bois St. Iva, Anc. Offr. Français 1803. [M.S.] Scale 1 in. = 400 Toises.
1823. \*76a. A Plan of the City of Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. Extracted from the Original Surveys of Lilly, Sheriff and Minto and P. H. Keiffe. 1823. [By David Smith]. No scale.
1843. 77. A Plan of the City of Kingston, shewing the dreadful conflagration on the 26-27 of August, 1843. Description. Kingston as laid down by C. Lilly in 1693, extending from West Street to Fleet Street but only to Rain Lane above it. Lithographed by G. Muguet. Scale 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. = 1,000 feet.
1844. 78. Kidd's New Plan of the City of Kingston. Lithographed for and published by A. deCordova and Nephew. [n.d.ab. 1844.]
1872. \*78a. Plan of the city of Kingston in sheets. Scale 88 feet = 1 inch [Prepared about 1872.] [MS in Public Works Office.]
1889. 79. Plan of the City of Kingston and its suburbs prepared for Aston W. Gardner & Co. London 1889. Scale 1 in. = 640 ft.

892-97. \*79a. Map of the City of Kingston in sheets. Scale 10ft = 1 inch. Prepared 1892-1897 for the Kingston Improvement Commissioners. [MS. in Commissioners Office.]

1896. \*79b. Plan of the Town of Port Royal, Jamaica, made by an order of the Magistrates and Vestry, dated 16th November, 1896. By Archibald Turnbull, Surveyor. M.S. 100ft. = 1 in.

[See also Nos. 11, 15-18, 27-30, 32, 33, 36, 43.]

#### PORT ANTONIO.

80. Plan des Havres de Port Antonio et de Saint François, situés à la côte du Nord Est de l'île de la Jamaïque. n.d. Scale lin. 300 Toises.

81. Puerto Antonio, Jamayca. n.d.

1733. 82. A plan of the Harbour of Port Antonio in Jamaica. [In Poppel's "Map of the British Empire in Jamaica." 1733]

1762. \*82a. Plan des havres de Port Antonio et de Saint François situés à la côte du N.E. de la Jamaïque. Bâlin. Paris 1762.

1774. 83. Plan of the Harbour of Port Antonio in the Island of Jamaica, survey'd A.D. 1771. Engraved by T. Kitchin. 1774. [In Long's "History of Jamaica."]

1788. 84. The Harbours of Port Antonio in Jamaica. London. Printed for Robert Sayer, June 1. 1788.

85. The Harbours of Port Antonio in Jamaica. London. Jany. 1st 1788.

1795. \*85a. A Plan of the Town of Titchfield [now Port Antonio]. Performed by order of the Vestry, June, 1795, by David Cowan. [MS. in the Surveyor General's Office] Scale 200 feet = 1 inch.

[See also No 16.]

#### LUCIA AND MONTEGO BAY.

1788. \*85b. Plan of Lucia Harbour and Montego Bay in Jamaica. London, Sayer. 1788.

1826. \*85a. Plan of the Town of Montego Bay. No date: supposed to be by Morris and Cunningham, Surveyors, some time in 1826. Scale 100 feet = 1 inch. [M.S. in Public Works Office]

#### SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

1889 \*86. Plan of the Town of Savanna-la-Mar and suburbs. Surveyed in 1889 by Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General. Scale 5 chains = 1 in. M.S. [In Surveyor General's Office.]

#### BLUZFIELDS.

[See Nos. 30, 32, 36, 43.]

#### SOUTHERN JAMAICA

1882. 87. Southern Jamaica. Photographic copy of Part of a Map in the British Museum by Guilielmus Hack. 1882.

#### ST JAGO DE LA VEGA.

88. Plan of the Town of St Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, David Soares, Town warden. A. Duperly, lith. n.d. Scale lin. = five chains.

## COCK PITS.

1803. 89. Map of the Interior Part of Jamaica called the Cock Pits, which was the seat of the Maroon War in 1745 and 1795. Drawn by J. Robertson, Esq. A. M., whose new maps of that Island are now engraving, Jan. 1st 1803. [In Dallas's "*History of the Maroons*."]

## TURKS ISLANDS.

1775. 90. Turks Islands, from a survey made in 1753, by the sloops *F Aigle* and *L'Esmeralda*, by order of the French Governor of Hispaniola, with improvements from observations made in 1770, on the *St Edward Hawke*, King's Schooner. London 20 Feb 1775. Scale 14in. = 3 mile.

## THE HISTORY OF THE PARISHES.

As many of the maps in the list given above are without dates, it became necessary to trace the formation and alteration of the various parishes of the island in order to give to them an approximate date, and the notes which were made for that purpose are now appended.

In Hickeringill's "*Jamaica View'd*" published in the year 1661 appears what is probably the oldest English map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 (of Bridges' "*Annals*" l. 427) the Island was divided into ten districts as follows — the three nets of Port Morant, Morant, Yealoth, and Legene, the town of Saint Angelo Dulvega (St Jago de la Vega). Between Black River, Bower Savanna and theronabouts. In the Angles Quarters. In the Seven Plantations, Macarim, Quathebeca. In the Quarters Quannaboa and Quardaena, and Upon Point Cagway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "*View of the condition of Jamaica*, the 1st of October, 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "*Journals of the House of Assembly*" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "There is in the said island but seven established parishes, videlicet, the town and parish of St. Katherine's St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's." Roby, in his "*History of the Parish of St. James*," observes—"It is true that Long says, that about the time when Colonel Edward D'Ossley received his commission as Governor from Charles II., in 1661, or soon afterwards the island was divided into twelve districts which he enumerates, adding to the seven parishes already mentioned St. George, St. Mary, St. Anne, St. James, and St. Elizabeth, and states, it was afterwards surveyed and divided under Sir Thomas Modyford's government (in 1664), but no new parish or districts added by name (cf. Long l. 164)." As I have found no mention of any of the five last named parishes until after 1664, and Sir Thomas mentions only seven existing, I am of opinion that our parish (St. James, and the other four did not receive their respective appellations before the very end of 1664, or more probably until 1665.

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas in the East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

Attached to Modyford's "*Answers to the enquiries of his Majesty's commissioners*" ("Journals of the House of Assembly" l. appendix) is the following Table —

*Survey of the Island, September, 1670.*

An Abstract of the whole Parishes		Acres Patented.	Families.	Number of Persons
St. Thomas's parish	.	14,825½	59	590
St. David's parish	.	11,946½	80	960
St. Andrew's parish	.	29,199½	194	1,552
St. Catherine's parish	.	68,590	158	2,376
St. John's parish	.	25,197½	83	996
Clarendon parish	.	39,260½	143	1,430
Note.—Privateers, hunters, sloop and boat men as at*		..	...	2,000
The four parishes on the northside, viz.				
St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Ann's, and St. James's, and the leewardmost parish, St. Eliza- beth's, hath not been yet collected, as not worth it by reason of its distance and new settlements, where we find about twenty thousand acres patented, and calculate there cannot be less than one thousand five hundred people		20,000	...	1,500
		209,020½	717	11,898
More, we calculate of persons in the town of Fort Royal and St. Jago, to be no less than men, women and children		..	...	3,300
		...	...	15,198
* We likewise calculate the privateers, hunters, sloop and boat men, which ply about this island, and are not reckoned in any of the above parishes, to be at least 2,000 able lusty men.				

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "ser-  
jeant-major John Man, Surveyor-General for his Majesty," who calculated that  
the island comprised seven million of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied  
by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in Blome's, "Description of the  
island of Jamaica" in 1671. In addition to the parishes mentioned in the table  
given above, there are included on this map two unnamed precincts occupying ap-  
proximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester, making in all  
fourteen divisions.

In 1678, Sir Thomas Lynch had the following Table prepared :—

Parishes.	Christians.			Negro Slaves.
	Men	Women.	Children.	
St. George	60	17	21	20
St. James	89	30	16	32
St. Mary	78	15	13	79
St. Anne	86	■	25	28
St. John	246	82	100	745
St. Thomas	475	166	171	1,570
St. David	173	84	105	735
Clarendon	480	169	234	1,123
St. Elizabeth	270	57	61	783
St. Andrew	565	274	430	1,408
St. Catherine	834	569	110	2,679
Port Royal	714	529	436	312
	4,050	2,000	1,712	9,504
Men	4,050			
Women	2,006			
Children	1,712			
In all	7,768			

N.B. There were 800 seamen belonging to ships and privateers that then offered their service for the defence of the island, then expected to be attacked by the Spaniards and Dutch, &c.

The above is a true and exact account of the inhabitants then in the island, taken by order of colonel Sir Thomas Lynch, commander-in-chief.

In the same year (1673), Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon, and in 1675, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch his Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes, and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

In the somewhat lengthy "Journal kept by Col. Wm. Beaton from his first coming to Jamaica [1680-1681]" ("Interesting Tracts"—St. Jago de la Vega 1822), no mention is made of the parishes.

The first Act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2), "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers, and the Poor, and erecting and Repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1681)

"And whereas this Island, in the twenty ninth year of his Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished, and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrew, St. Katherine, St. Dorothy's



*St Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. John, St George, St. Mary, St. Anna, St. James and St. Elizabeth*; Be it therefore Enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said several Parishes, rest, remain, and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the aforesaid respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.\*

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters' Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1768, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. III. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar, that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had, but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. The next change was in 1770, when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James. In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth: thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land, this time at the expense of Surrey. The Parishes then numbered 23. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston Harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish, and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish, and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchester district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy, were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

The table at the end of this article may help to make the story of the various divisions of the parishes plainer.

\* See "An Act for making Kingston a Parish" in Hansard's "Laws of Jamaica."

The following account of the origin of the names of the various parishes, taken in great part from Roby's "History of the Parish of St. James," may prove of interest.

St. Catherine was named after Catherine of Portugal, the wife of Charles II., who was King of England when the parish was formed. In the first act in which it is mentioned the correct spelling of the name is used, *Katharine*.

The parish of Clarendon was named in honour of the celebrated chancellor, Edward Hyde first Earl of Clarendon. St. James was named after the Duke of York, subsequently James II., and St. Ann, after his wife, the eldest daughter of Lord Clarendon. If Roby is right in this the correct spelling of the name of the parish would be St. Anne, as indeed Long and others spell it.

The parishes of St. George, St. Andrew and St. David, are derived from the patron saints of England, Scotland and Wales, but Roby thinks that the name of St. George might have received most apt and appropriate from the fact that George was the Christian name of the Duke of Albemarle, Sir Thomas Modyford's relative and patron, as was of Colonel Nedham, his son-in-law.

Roby points out also that although St. Thomas was so called before the arrival of Sir Thomas Modyford, D'Oyley's immediate successor in the government was Thomas Hickman, Lord Windsor, after whom it may have been called.

The parish of Port Royal obtained its appellation from its port, the name of which was changed from Cunas about three years after the Restoration.

The parish of St. Mary was probably so called from the port (*Puerto Santa Maria*) thus named by the Spaniards, but Roby points out that Modyford's daughter's name was Mary, and it was immediately next to the parish of St. George, the name of her husband being George Nedham.

St. Elizabeth was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, Lady Modyford, the daughter of William Palmer, whose tombstone is in the Cathedral.

Vero was named after Vere, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney General to Charles I., and first wife of Sir Thomas Lynch, who, with her two sons, died or was lost on her passage from England to this island in 1683.

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was probably named after Sir Thomas Lynch. St. Dorothy, Roby conjectures, received its name in compliment to Dorothy Wale, who had probably a large estate there.

Kingston is the common form of King's Town.

Westmoreland obtained its name from being the western most parish of the island, while Hanover was named after the reigning English family, whom the Assembly wished to confer on the new parish the name of St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ruled by the Council.

The four remaining parishes received their names from Governors in the island at the date of their formation: Portland, Trelawny, Manchester and Metcalfe.

When in 1788 the island was divided into three counties, the middle one was appropriately called Middlesex, the westernmost was named after the most western county in England, Cornwall, and the eastern division was called Surrey, probably because, like Surrey in England, its chief town was Kingston.

	1770.	1814.	1841.	1867.	1891.
.. Port Royal	.. Fort Royal	... Port Roya.	} KINGSTON	rt Royal	
Kingston	.. Kingston	... Kingston			
.. S. Andrew	.. S. Andrew	... S. Andrew		Andrew	
... S. David	S. David	... S. David		David	
.. S. Thomas	S. Thomas	S. Thomas	} S. THOMAS	Thomas	
Portland	... Portland	... Portland			
... S. George	.. S. George	S. George		George	
.. S. Mary	... S. Mary	} METCALFE			
.. S. Ann	... S. Ann	S. Ann	} S. MARY	Mary	
.. S. Catherine	.. S. Catherine	S. Catherine		Ann	
.. S. Thomas-in-the-Vale	S. Thomas-in-the-Vale	S. Thomas-in-the-Vale		Catherine	
.. S. John	S. John	S. John			
.. S. Dorothy	S. Dorothy	S. Dorothy	} S. CATHERINE	John	
.. Clarendon	CLARENDON	Clarendon			
Vere	VERE	Vere		CLARENDON	
..	} MANCHESTER	Manchester		MANCHESTER	
.. S. Elizabeth		S. Elizabeth	S. Elizabeth	Elizabeth	
.. Westmoreland		Westmoreland	Westmoreland	Westmoreland	
.. Hanover		Hanover	Hanover	Hanover	
.. S. JAMES	.. S. James	S. James	} S. JAMES	James	
.. TRELAWNY	Trelawny	Trelawny		Trelawny	

# THE HISTORY OF THE PARISHES.

1675.	1698.	1708.	1723.	Counties formed.	
Port Royal	Port Royal	Port Royal	Port Royal	SURREY	Port Royal
	KINGSTON	Kingston	Kingston		Kingston
S. Andrew	S. ANDREW	S. Andrew	S. Andrew		S. Andrew
S. David	S. David	S. David	S. David		S. David
S. Thomas	S. Thomas	S. Thomas	S. THOMAS		S. Thomas
			PORTLAND		Portland
S. George	S. George	S. George	S. GEORGE	MIDDLESEX	S. George
S. Mary	S. Mary	S. Mary	S. Mary		S. Mary
S. Ann	S. Ann	St. Ann	S. Ann		S. Ann
S. CATHERINE	S. Catherine	S. Catherine	S. Catherine		S. Catherine
S. THOMAS-IN-THE VALE	S. Thomas-in-the Vale	S. Thomas-in-the Vale	S. Thomas-in-the Vale		S. Thomas-in-the Vale
S. John	S. John	S. John	S. John		S. John
S. DOROTHY	S. Dorothy	S. Dorothy	S. Dorothy	CORNWALL	S. Dorothy
CLARENDON	Clarendon	Clarendon	Clarendon		Clarendon
Vere	Vere	Vere	Vere		Vere
...	...	...	...		...
S. Elizabeth	S. Elizabeth	ST. ELIZABETH	S. Elizabeth		S. Elizabeth
		WESTMORELAND	WESTMORELAND		Westmoreland
			HANOVER		Hanover
S. James	S. James	S. James	S. James		S. James

1662. Census.	1664. Modyford's "View."	1670. Modyford's "Survey."	
Point Oaugway ..	Port Royal ..	Port Royal ...	Port R
Precinct of Legene ...	S. Andrew ..	S. Andrew ...	S. And
Precinct of Yealoth ...	S. David ..	S. David ...	S. Dav
Precinct of Port Moranto	S. THOMAS-IN- THE-EAST	S. Thomas	S. Tho
Precinct of Morant		S. George ...	S. Geo
		S. Mary	S. Mar
		S. Ann ...	S. Ann
Town of St. Angelo del Vega	S. CATHERINE ..	S. Catherine	S. Cath
The Angels ( <i>sic</i> ) Quarters			
Quarters of Quanaboa and Quardolena ..	S. John ..	S. John ...	S. John
The Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca	CLARENDON;	Clarendon	CLARE VERE
Between the Black River, Bower Savannah and thereabouts		Unnamed precinct	
		S. Elizabeth ...	S. Eliz
		Unnamed precinct S. James ...	S. Jam





CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

(Continued from page 83.)

Oct. 8.—Publication in the Gazette of an Order made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council, prohibiting, in consequence of Frederick Williams' report on the Cattle Disease in the Island, the importation of cattle and animals from the United States of America, Central America, South America, the Leeward Islands, South Africa and Australia.

Oct. 7.—Public Meeting at the Collegiate Hall, Kingston, of the Jamaica "Union of Evangelical Churches." The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. B. Oughton and was addressed by Ministers of the various Churches belonging to the Union, on the principal topics of the day.

Oct. 9.—Arrival by the Royal Mail Steamer from England, of two stallions purchased by the Governor for the Jamaica Agricultural Society. One of the horses was of the Yorkshire strain, the other a Welsh pony stallion.

Oct. 18.—Return from leave of absence of His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, their son, Mr. Arthur Blake, and His Excellency's Private Secretary, Lord George Fitzgerald. Their Excellencies received a hearty welcome in Kingston. Several arches were erected across the principal streets, and large crowds enthusiastically greeted their Excellencies as they drove to the Town Hall, where the Mayor, in presence of a large party of invited guests, read an Address to the Governor. The Official Gazette, published later in the day, announcing that His Excellency had resumed the administration of the Government of the Colony, contained also the acknowledgment by the Governor of the welcome extended to himself and to Lady Blake.

Oct. 21.—Inter-Colonial Rifle Match between Teams from Jamaica, Demerara and Trinidad. The several teams fired in their respective Colonies, the scores being telegraphed from one to the other. The result was a gratifying victory for Jamaica, with a score of 807 points. The Demerara score was 835, and that of Trinidad, 665. The teams consisted of 16 men each, seven shots being fired at each of the three ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

November 10. The Governor left the Island for Barbados on official business, Major General Hallows was appointed Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned to Jamaica on the 20th instant. The nature of the business on which His Excellency visited the sister Colony was not made public, but it formed the subject of a conference between Sir Henry Blake, Sir James S. Hay, Governor of Barbados, and Sir Augustus Hemming, Governor of British Guiana.

Nov. 26.—Return of Mr. Herman Stern as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine, in succession to Mr. Dugald Campbell, who had resigned his seat. Mr. Stern was opposed by Mr. Thomas Hicks Sharp. The votes polled were, for Mr. Stern, 638, for Mr. Sharp, 81, majority for Mr. Stern, 457.

Nov. 30.—Celebration of St. Andrew's Day by a dinner at Constant Spring Hotel of the Caledonian Society.

Dec. 10.—Return of Dr. James Johnston as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann in the room of Mr. A. N. Dixon who had resigned his seat. Dr. Johnston's principal opponent was Mr. J. A. Alwood, a Solicitor, who obtained 343 votes against 691 polled for Dr. Johnston who thus secured a majority of 348. Dr. W. H. Miller also offered himself for election but obtained three votes only.

Dec. 15-17.—The Kingston Races were held on the 15th and two following days as usual. Fears had been expressed that owing to certain untoward circumstances the meeting would fall through but arrangements were ultimately made.

Dec. 16.—Brigade Parade at Up-Park Camp in which the West India Regiment and the Kingston Infantry Militia took part, and at which the Governor presented Medals to Lieut. Poole and two soldiers of the Regiment for services on the occasion of the Ashantee campaign against King Prempeh. After the presentation His Excellency addressed the troops, the proceedings being brought to a close by a March Past and an advance of the line in Review Order.

480.

530

341

444

468

361

131

552

35

206

554

309

190

271

308

192

192

02-5

899

479

161

399

421

114

120

474

475

476

478

478

477

477

476

475

491

459

531

590

531

663

16

326

8

211

426

436

730

296

712

770

367

266

421

680

426

172

Dec. 18—Unveiling of a bust erected in the porch of the Scotch Kirk, Kingston, of the late Rev John Radcliffe.

Dec. 23—An impressive Military Memorial Service was held at the Parish Church on the morning of this day, the occasion being the unveiling of a Memorial Brass, erected by the Officers of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment in memory of their comrades who fell in active service or died from the effects of active service in recent campaigns on the West Coast of Africa.

The number of troops present, including the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia, was about a thousand, the portion of the Church not reserved for them being occupied by members of the general public who had obtained tickets. The scene inside the Church was both picturesque and impressive, and the ceremony of unveiling the Brass was performed by Lady Blako. The sermon was preached by the Lord Primate of the West Indies.

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